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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(12.)—

CONVICT PRISONS; CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND);
PRISONS (SCOTLAND);
REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (GREAT BRITAIN);
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

Session
5 *February* —— 28 *July* 1863.

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1863.

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REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1863.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWELFTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the*
ɔt of each Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging
the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

CONVICT PRISONS:

[3208]

8.] REPORTS of the Directors of Convict Prisons on the Discipline and Management of *Pentonville*, *Millbank*, and *Parkhurst* Prisons, and of *Portland*, *Portsmouth*, *Dartmoor*, *Chatham*, and *Brixton* Prisons, with *Fulham* Refuge, and the Invalid Prison at *Woking*, for the Year 1862 - - - - - - - p. 1

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8.] NINTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Directors of Convict Prisons in *Ireland*, for the Year ending 31st of December 1862; with Appendix - - - - - - - - 337

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[3090]

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REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE, MILLBANK, AND PARKHURST PRISONS,

AND OF

PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, CHATHAM, AND BRIXTON PRISONS, WITH FULHAM REFUGE AND THE INVALID PRISON AT WOKING,

ALSO OF

THE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM AT BROADMOOR,

For the Year 1862.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

3340.

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PENTONVILLE PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1862, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made as regards Pentonville Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Vict. cap. 29. sec. 13.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., G.C.B.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1863.

We beg to submit the following Report under the provisions of the Act of Parliament above recited:—

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are in good condition. Buildings.

The drainage and the ventilation are reported to be effective.

Officers.

Officers. The Governor reports that the conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory. One warder having been appointed Governor of Ipswich Borough Gaol, resigned his appointment. One warder was transferred to Parkhurst prison. Two assistant warders resigned, one from ill health; one gas man has been superannuated; and, by an arrangement, which we have approved, the services of a second gas man will be dispensed with.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining December 31, 1861 - - - -	576	
Admitted in the year 1862 - - - -	936	
		1,512
Disposed of as follows:—		
Transferred to Millbank Prison - - -	14	
„ Portland „ - - -	400	
„ Portsmouth „ - - -	175	
„ Parkhurst „ - - -	2	
„ Dartmoor „ - - -	36	
„ Chatham „ - - -	296	
„ Woking „ - - -	30	
„ Western Australia - - -	1	
„ Gibraltar - - - - -	1	
„ Bethlehem Hospital - - -	2	
Discharged on conditional pardon - - -	1	
Died - - - - - - - -	2	
	960	
Remaining December 31, 1862 - - -	552	
		1,512

Daily average number - - 514

Conduct of Prisoners.

Prisoners. Conduct.

The total number of prison offences reported amounted to 801; the number of punishments to 445; the number of prisoners punished was 312; and the number of prisoners not reported for any offence or irregularity whatever was 1,038.

A comparison between 1862 and the three preceding years, as regards reported offences, is shown in the following table:

Years.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Reported Offences.	Prisoners not reported for any Offence.
1859	1,008	558	715
1860	1,023	689	689
1861	1,148	1,203	643
1862	1,512	801	1,038

A considerable decrease in the number of offences reported in the last year necessarily leads to the conclusion that the conduct of the prisoners has been proportionably satisfactory.

Prisoners in Penal Class and Second Probation.

Penal Class and Second Probation.

The penal class of discipline was established at Pentonville prison in August 1861; previously, this class only existed at Millbank prison.

Whence received.		To what Prison removed, or how otherwise disposed of.	
Prisoners.	No.	Place.	No.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1862 - -	12	Removed to Millbank Prison -	2
Received from Millbank Prison -	7	Portland ,, - -	5
,, Portland ,, -	4	Portsmouth ,, - -	3
,, Dartmoor ,, -	12	Dartmoor ,, - -	3
,, Woking ,, -	1	Chatham ,, - -	1
,, Probation Class Pentonville	1	Woking ,, - -	1
		Gibraltar ,, - -	1
			16
		Remaining Dec. 31, 1862 -	21
Total - - -	37	Total - - -	37

Conduct in Penal Class:—

Good - - - - - -	20
Indifferent - - - - -	3
Bad - - - - - -	4
Very bad - - - - -	10
	37

Escapes.

Escapes.

At different times during the year eight prisoners endeavoured to effect their escape, but, in each case, their intentions were discovered and frustrated long before their preparations had been completed.

Expenses of the Prison.

Expenses.

The total expenses of the prison for the year ending 31st March 1863, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 15,705*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* (see items in the Appendix, p. 15). This amount includes a sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* paid to convicts discharged on licence or expiration of sentence. It is reduced by sundry receipts to 13,310*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

Prisoners' Labour.

Prisoners' Labour.

No change has been made in the prisoners' employments. The work has been satisfactory, and in the article of mats has been very remunerative.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

The Chaplain's report, as heretofore, appears in the Appendix, p. 16. No change has been made in the system of teaching the prisoners, and the classification of prisoners according to their school knowledge remains unaltered. The whole appears to be well conducted. Mr. Sherwin reports favourably of the scripture readers and schoolmasters.

The usual tables will be found in the Appendix.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

The Medical Report is included in the Appendix, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

The daily per-centage of the sick for the last five years has been as follows:—

1858	3·30
1859	3·67
1860	4·60
1861	5·42
1862	4·13

Deaths and Pardons.

Deaths and Pardons.

Two deaths have occurred during 1862, the details are given in the Appendix. No pardons or releases on medical grounds have been granted.

Removals on account of Ill Health.

Removals.

Twenty-two prisoners were removed to the invalid prisons of Woking and Dartmoor on account of failing health, and before the ordinary time of removal, and 41 more as unfit for hard labour. Full particulars are given in the tables in the Appendix, pp. 40, 41.

Mental Affections.

There were 2 cases of insanity, 1st convict G. N., 12, who was certified as insane in December 1861. The other case is that of convict G. F., 989, who a fortnight after his admission, was, in consequence of his appearing dull and of low intellect, removed from separate confinement and placed in the garden in association. He became, subsequently, insane and was removed to a lunatic asylum.

There were 3 cases of mental irritability, the first of convict P. S., 9,866, who became dull and depressed in spirits, refusing his food and behaving very strangely. He was treated in association, and with benefit, and subsequently was transferred to Dartmoor, being unfit for the public works prisons. The second case was that of J. W., 1,163, who appeared for a time to labour under morbid religious impressions. Under treatment in association this condition appeared to subside, and gave grounds for the hope that it would be eventually removed by out-of-door labour in association, with this view the prisoner was removed to the public works prison. The other case was that of an ill-conducted convict, of low intellect, who singed the hair off his head by means of his gaslight, threatened suicide, and was depressed for some days. Under treatment he now appears to have recovered.

Diet.

Diet.

No alteration has been made in the dietary.

We beg to draw attention to the tables and observations in the Medical Report, with reference to the mental health of the Pentonville prisoners from 1850, included, to the end of 1862, for the purpose of exhibiting the aspect of the prison in connexion with the various alterations which have from time to time been made in the administration of the discipline during that period, also to the dietaries since December 1842, showing the changes that were made in them, and the effects thereby produced on the weight of prisoners who were engaged in the different prison trades.

Mr. Bradley has been the Medical Officer of the prison since its opening; he has carefully watched and recorded the incidents to which his remarks refer, and, in his opinion, with such additional food as is provided for by the powers entrusted to the Medical Officer, the present diet appears to realize the expectations of the Commissioners of 1844, who considered they had "ascertained the "amount and kind of diet necessary and sufficient to sustain the "health and strength of the prisoner."

"As regards the discipline of the present time, it may be said to press with much less severity upon the prisoner than that of former years, although the amount of industrial labour has been much increased. The hours of labour have been extended by an hour a day; a larger proportion are employed at the heaviest trades, and generally a greater amount of labour has been demanded of the prisoners."

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
J. Jebb, Maj. General, R.E.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien, M. Gambier, } *Directors.*

APPENDIX.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Gentlemen, *Pentonville Prison, January* 10, 1863.

I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1862.

1.—*State of the Buildings.*

They are in good order, but will require the usual repairs, allowing for wear and tear, among which it will be necessary to have the engine and apparatus connected with the supply of water thoroughly examined by competent parties as the gear is constantly getting out of order, and the depth of the Artesian well being great, there is a great strain in forcing the water to the upper cisterns after raising it.

The building requires to be externally painted, not having been painted for six years.

The cell locks are not as secure as they ought to be, having been so many years in use.

During the past year additional cisterns have been added to the cottages, the supply of water being insufficient for the great increase of inmates of late years.

The quarters of the subordinate officers have been painted.

In consequence of the great number of houses lately built at the back of the prison, and the owners having raised the walk against the

Governor's Report.

external wall, which is now only 6½ feet above the pathway, steps having been obliged to be placed at the end of the south path close to No. 1 cottage.

The shaft of the gas works has been repaired in consequence of the coping having been blown down during the late gales; the engine house shaft has also been repaired.

Enamelled iron basins have been substituted for copper ones where worn out—causing a great saving of expense.

2.—*Superior Officers.*

No change has taken place in this department.

3.—*Subordinate Officers.*

The conduct of these officers has been satisfactory. One warder resigned an appointment as keeper of the Ipswich borough gaol. One warder was sent to Parkhurst prison and his place filled up by transfer. Two assistant warders resigned, one from ill health. One gas man has been superannuated; his place has not been filled up, and by an arrangement approved by the Directors the saving of the salary of a second gas man to the Government has been effected.

4.—*Assaults.*

None have occurred during the year.

5.—*Suicides.*

None have been committed, but there has been a feigned attempt.

6.—*Deaths.*

Two deaths have occurred.

7.—*Discharges.*

One prisoner was discharged on conditional pardon.

8.—*Escapes.*

There have been eight attempts at escape. One prisoner attempted to effect his escape by removing the brickwork in his cell leading into the air shaft, but was heard by the officer of his ward ; the same prisoner in December last was found in possession of a rope ladder about 14 feet long with a bag at the end, for the purpose of filling with some heavy material to throw over the wall. The ladder was made from his sheets and towels which he shredded and formed into a rope.

Another attempted by removing his window frame and ventilator, having previously made trousers and jacket out of his sheets; the officer on duty hearing a noise interrupted him.

Another endeavoured to remove some bricks immediately under his window, but was discovered by his officer before he could do much towards his object.

Another prisoner was preparing to effect his escape, having an iron hook prepared to hook on the prison wall, together with other articles to facilitate escape ; this prisoner at a subsequent date was found in possession of a ladder made of rope, and hooks, and garments made of his sheets, towels, &c. The principal officer having ordered him to be searched, the above articles were found on him, and he admitted that he would have made the attempt that day.

Governor's Report.

Another was by an old prison breaker who had in his possession a skeleton key, made from the iron of his dinner tin; he also was provided with a cap made of canvas, and no doubt had he had time would have made other garments.

The last was a prisoner in next cell to the above; he also was an old prison breaker; he had removed a screw from his inspection plate, and was provided with a cap; both prisoners were discovered before their plans were matured.

9.—*Military Prisoners.*

125 of this class have been received during the year. As a body their behaviour has been far better than that of ordinary prisoners; 10 have been treated as ordinary prisoners having received their discharges, and 47 removed, leaving 68 remaining in custody.

10.—*Manufactory and Trades.*

The return of articles manufactured shows that there has been no falling off in this department.

The weaving has been the principal trade pushed during the past year, in consequence of the great demand from other prisons for cloth, 52,000 yards have been woven and supplied to the different prisons—none now remaining. About 24,000 yards of other articles have been woven which have mostly been demanded by other prisons.

The mat trade continues as good as last year and gives employment to the prisoners who would otherwise have been unprofitably employed.

No slop work has been done the past year.

In concluding my remarks for the year I beg to tender my thanks to all in the several departments for the willing and ready support I have experienced from them.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners :—

Remaining December 31, 1861	576	
Admitted in the year 1862	936	
		1,512
Disposed of as follows :—		
Transferred to Millbank Prison	14	
„ Portland „	400	
„ Portsmouth „	175	
„ Parkhurst „	2	
„ Dartmoor „	36	
„ Chatham „	296	
„ Woking „	30	
„ Western Australia	1	
„ Gibraltar „	1	
„ Bethlehem Hospital	2	
Discharged on conditional pardon	1	
Died	2	
	960	
Remaining December 31, 1863	552	
		1,512

Daily average number, 514.

Governor's Report.

The receptions and removals have been larger this year than that of any other since the opening of the prison.

Ages:—

7	were under the age of	17 years.	
420	between ”	17 and 25	years.
216	” ”	25 ” 30	”
122	” ”	30 ” 35	”
73	” ”	35 ” 40	”
50	” ”	40 ” 45	”
21	” ”	45 ” 50	”
17	” ”	50 ” 55	”
8	” ”	55 ” 60	”
2	” ”	60 ” 65	”
936			

TABLE SHOWING the NUMBER of MONTHS CONFINEMENT since CONVICTION in Pentonville and other separate Prisons.

Sentences.	Number of Months.																Total of Prisoners.	Average Time per head.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	20		
	ORDINARY PRISONERS.																	
TRANSPORTATION:																		
14 Years -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8 Months 20 Days.
PENAL SERVITUDE:																		
Life -	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	11	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	24	
21 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
20 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	
18 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	
15 ” -	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	5	3	4	5	1	.	.	.	.	21	
14 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	
12 ” -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	
10 ” -	1	1	1	.	2	13	4	30	10	9	9	3	.	.	.	.	83	
8 ” -	1	.	.	.	.	2	7	3	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	22	
7 ” -	.	.	.	1	.	3	4	26	6	12	5	6	.	.	.	.	63	
6 ” -	.	.	2	2	.	5	8	33	16	18	19	5	1	.	.	.	109	
5 ” -	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	18	8	11	13	.	1	.	.	.	62	
4 ” -	1	.	1	.	1	18	20	90	44	39	33	15	1	.	.	.	263	
3 ” -	2	.	2	.	1	27	26	70	40	39	36	12	2	.	1	1	259	
	SECOND PROBATION.																	
14 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11 Months 26 Days.
10 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	
8 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
7 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
5 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	
4 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	
3 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	
	PENAL CLASS.																	
20 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	11 Months 20 Days.
15 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
10 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	
7 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	
6 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	
5 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	
4 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	5	
3 ” -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
Total -	7	1	7	3	5	75	84	299	138	147	126	50	11	4	2	1	960	

Probation and Penal Class Prisoners.

Of the 960 prisoners removed, 25 prisoners, 9 probation, and 16 penal class, having forfeited their past separate confinement through misconduct, were received from various Government prisons to undergo a further probation.

The entire number received from each prison during the year and their disposal, &c., are shown in the following Tables :—

Governor's Report.

Probation Class.

Whence received.		To what Prison removed, or how otherwise disposed of.	
Prisons.	No.	Place.	No.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1862 - -	10	Removed to Portland Prison -	2
		" Portsmouth " -	5
		" Dartmoor " -	1
		" Western Australia	1
		" Penal Class, Pentonville	1
Total - - -	10	Total - - -	10

The character of the 10 prisoners removed, as above, was as follows :—

Very good - - - -	3
Good - - - -	5
Tolerable - - - -	1
Bad (Transferred to Penal Class) -	1
	10

Penal Class.

Whence received.		To what Prison removed, or how otherwise disposed of.	
Prisons.	No.	Place.	No.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1862 - -	12	Removed to Millbank Prison -	2
Received from Millbank Prison -	7	" Portland " -	5
" Portland " -	4	" Portsmouth " -	3
" Dartmoor " -	12	" Dartmoor " -	3
" Woking " -	1	" Chatham " -	1
" Probation Class, Pentonville	1	" Woking " -	1
		" Gibraltar " -	1
		Remaining Dec. 31, 1862 -	21
Total - - -	37	Total - -	37

Conduct of the Penal Class Prisoners.

Very good - - -	17
Good - - - -	3
Indifferent - - -	3
Bad - - - -	4
Very bad - - -	9
Very bad, incorrigible - -	1
Total - - -	13

Governor's Report.

By the above table, it will be seen that the conduct of this class has not been so satisfactory as last year, when 1 in 13 behaved "very "badly," whereas this year nearly a fourth have behaved "very badly." This is partly to be attributed to the prisoners received being of a worse stamp than last year.

Reports, Punishments, and Admonitions :—

Reports		801
Punishments	455	
Additional offences embraced in the 455 punishments	24	
Not punished on medical or other special grounds	16	
Admonitions	306	
		801

The reports last year, less the 470 reported for not complying with the new scale of work, amounted to 733 out of a daily average of 462, whereas this year the number of reports amounts to 801, out of an average of 514, thereby showing a considerable reduction. I would further observe that the number of penal class prisoners have increased this year, and this class alone have incurred 75 reports, for which an allowance must be made, as compared with previous years.

Nature of Offences :—

Communicating by writing at school, chapel, exercise, and in corridors	33
Communicating by talking, same places	232
Communicating through water taps, knocking on cell walls, &c.	61
Refusing to work, attend chapel, school, or exercise	30
Disturbing school and chapel	69
Writing on or wilfully defacing books, &c.	39
Writing, passing, and receiving obscene and filthy communications	18
Shouting, whistling, swearing, breaking furniture, and other violence in cells, and refractory	34
Threatening language or other violence and insolence to officers	47
Making holes in windows for seeing out	16
Making preparations for escape, and attempting to escape by breaking walls, &c.	8
Wilfully destroying wearing apparel, combs, knives, &c.	13
Wilfully destroying work materials	9
Purloining and exchanging bread, meat, &c., in association, principally as cooks, bakers, &c.	29
Fighting or wrangling in association	11
Having cells in a filthy state, and disobedience	4
Having tobacco in possession	10
Making unnecessary and vexatious complaints of food	2
Indecency	1
Idleness at trade	64
Refusing to give up papers of communication	3
Putting out gas in cell	4
Insubordinate conduct, violently slamming cell doors, ringing bells, &c.	15

Governor's Report.

Breaking cell furniture - - - -	11
Shouting, &c., in order to disturb prison - -	7
Striking another prisoner - - - -	6
Throwing stones, &c., at exercise - - -	6
Having communications in possession - - -	10
Making false accusations against officers - -	5
Talking from closets - - - - -	2
Dirty in their work - - - - -	1
Having money in possession - - - -	1
	901

Punished :—	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once - - - -	223	223
Twice - - - -	55	110
Thrice - - - -	23	69
4 times - - - -	4	16
5 " - - - -	5	25
6 " - - - -	2	12
	312	455
Reported but not punished -	142	
Not reported - - -	1,058	
	1,512	

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

Nature of Punishments.	Number of Days.							Loss of one Meal.	Deprived of Badges.	Removed from Association.	Forfeit 1 Week's Gratuity.	Whipped.	Other Cases.	To tal of Punishments.
	1	2	3	10	14	21	28							
Close confinement, dark cell, punishment diet - - - - -	8	11	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77
" " " " and loss of badges - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
" " " " and removed from association -	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
" " without " - - - - -	17	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
" " own cell " " - - - -	132	44	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197
" " " " and detained one month extra -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
" " " " and loss of badge - - -	10	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
" " " " and removed from association -	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
" " " special punishment diet - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
" " " " and pay for damage done - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
" " " " and removed to penal class, Millbank -	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
" " " " 28 days: 1st 7 days ordinary punishment diet - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
" " " " 28 days: every 2nd day; first fortnight ordinary punishment -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
" " " punishment diet, 3 days, and 25 days, 1st stage penal class treatment, and detained 2 months extra -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
" " " punishment diet, and removed to penal class at Millbank - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
" " punishment cell, punishment diet - - - -	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
" " " " and removed to penal class at Millbank -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
" " " " and kept in 1st stage penal class 6 months	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Recommence probation at Millbank prison - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Penal class " " - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Recommence penal class at Pentonville prison - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Penal class " " " - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	3
Whipped { with a cat - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Whipped { with a birch - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Loss of one meal - - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	43
" badges - - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	12
Removed from association - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	23
Forfeit gratuity (1 week) - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9
Pay for damage done - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15
Total - - - - - -	172	60	93	1	4	4	10	43	12	23	9	2	22	455

Governor's Report.

I hereby testify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison, have been complied with in every instance, except such as have been brought under the notice of a director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
N. Craig,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Pentonville Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1862.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,540	0	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	1,630	14	4
Gratuities to officers	119	11	5
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,688	8	3
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	520	5	1
Uniforms for officers and servants	158	13	4
Victualling prisoners	4,791	8	4
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,757	0	6
Bedding for prisoners	115	14	7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	95	2	1
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	19	7	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	2	10	11
Gratuities to convicts	2	12	3
Furniture and fittings	169	1	5
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	5	6	6
Fuel and light for general purposes	731	15	7
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	656	2	3
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	255	10	10
Brushes, brooms, and mops	41	11	3
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	9	12	0
Various small disbursements	212	0	0
Rents, rates, and taxes	182	12	0
Total	£15,705	0	9
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,394	16	6
Net expenditure	£13,310	4	3

Chaplain's Report.

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 1863.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report of matters connected with the chaplain's department for the year 1862.

In the means employed for promoting the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, there has been no material deviation from the course hitherto pursued; it may be supposed inexpedient to reiterate them. To depict with anything like certainty the results of efforts made in various ways to convince the criminal of sin, and to effect reformation in his life, would be impossible; to speculate or conjecture seems fruitless.

The tables in the appendix present the educational status on reception, and the progressive improvement during detention of 960 prisoners removed from Pentonville in last year; the 5th table records the sum of the minute details in the preceding four, assigning, on reception, 201 men to the 3/3, or lowest grade of the 3rd class, 408 men to 3/2, 147 to 3/1, 122 to 2nd class, and 82 men to the 1st—a class consisting of men of sufficient education to make it a superfluous expenditure of time, to teach them more. The progress indicated in the statistics is satisfactory: *e. g.* 74 men were educated in the course of the year up to the 1st, or highest grade, and a proportional advancement may be traced in the lower classes.

The instances recorded in the schoolmasters' books, of Progress made in the various sections, are, in general, of men who are undergoing penal servitude for the first time: the reconvicted, having previously acquired ability to read and write well enough for ordinary purposes, have now no definite object in view—reputation hopelessly gone, no stimulus to improvement avails: "Cui bono?" seems the rejoinder to every invitation and admonition.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that bad men in prison are in the habit of practising hypocrisy in religion; the tribe are thoroughly well known by chaplains, and indeed there is very little interchange of respect—*their* hardness of heart only allows the minister of religion to grieve; and profligacy and profanity have ever made religion and its ministers distasteful to them.

A strange confusion of ideas prevents many recent writers on the subject, from advancing anything tangibly useful in suggestion. They seem constantly to take "a *part* for the *whole*," and argue accordingly: because, *some* of those who have received tickets of leave are reconvicted, therefore (conclude they) *all* discharged prisoners continue unamended; but, if the re-convicted be a minority of not more than 30 per cent., may not the system have benefited the remaining 70 per cent. —every one in some degree, and many in a very great degree?

Who entertains the Utopian idea that a system of prison discipline can ever be devised which will *reform all* the criminals within its precincts? What is to be the distinctive element in this much to be desired scheme?—penal, or instructive? The latter mode finds little countenance from the objectors to the existing system. But will any amount of *severity* in treatment secure the desired end? Is punishment, per se, reformative? Chastisement administered by a paternal hand is indeed corrective, but paternity seems no ingredient in penal vengeance:

> "Law and terrors do but harden
> All the while they work alone."

Chaplain's Report.

Punishment may be increased in intensity, till the life of its subject is just extinct, and yet no moral amelioration appear. There is good authority for this reflection : " Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a " mortar among wheat, with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart " from him."

The truth may be, however, that the system of imprisonment, under which the criminal was placed has done its part in every effort to carry out the intention of the law, with a view to his correction and amendment: one section of those who returned to liberty have been really reformed, and are absorbed in the mass, and are not again heard of discreditably; another section gave every evidence of a sincere desire to return to honesty of life ; but seeking employment, they were distrusted, suspected, rejected ; they struggled for a while, staggered, fainted, at last yielded to the temptation to convert what they could into bread, and are again placed in the dock. The third section, the irreclaimable, however they may sustain the *exterior* of a *prison character*, and contrive to obtain the remission sanctioned by regulations, yet never deceived anyone accustomed to analyse the heart by the only true test of moral rectitude. The executive authorities of the prison, let it be again urged, may have faithfully discharged their mission : independent of the ordinary, and by no means trifling, punishments, which invariably follow quickly-detected delinquencies in this prison, the forfeitures and privations, of men of the second probation and penal classes, show that no undue lenity disregards the just punishment of the delinquent, and that no maudlin sympathy is felt for the criminal ; his punishment is *indeed severe.*

Separation, strict surveillance, and enforced obedience to orders, render the routine of Pentonville, in its mildest features, salutarily corrective ; but one who is fain to think of a modern prison, as a palace, and of its detenus, as petted and pampered, might see cause to adopt a different sentiment, could he look into a lonely cell, and hear the utterances of a wretched man, naturally affectionate, it may be, pining in agony of thought, as to what may become of a broken-hearted wife and helpless children, while he is away from them, or could he behold (a specimen of the sterner type of treatment here,) a ruffian, now under sentence of life penal servitude, for a savage assault committed in another prison, and ready to embrue his hands here in the blood of any one who might come helplessly within his reach, glad to exchange his present irksome position for the gallows rather than endure any longer. The integrity of the discipline is meanwhile being tested and approved, because it is (without injury to the mental faculty, and without material detriment, physically) telling powerfully on his savage temperament, cowing and subduing him.

That the discipline is lax, or injudiciously administered, may be emphatically denied ; but still it is problematical whether severity of regimen is so potential in deterring the convict from a repetition of crime as is supposed. If not a true penitent, fearing God, and yet trusting in His providence, when he emerges from the prison to begin life anew, he finds himself under the influence of the *present* and the *future* —not at all of the *past*. He is impulsive, not reflective. As he leaves the prison walls far behind, so does he consign to oblivion, the dismal separate cell, and the drudgery in Chatham mud, or the toilsome labour, and the pain of the crushed finger or broken bone in Portland quarries. The deterrent of the past dissolves in the light of tempting opportunities to return to vice, presented by the state of society, and the offers are weighed, not in the balance of terrifying justice, but in the scales of chance, indicating an escape from detection, just once more.

Chaplain's Report.

What better can society reasonably expect, of creatures, born and reared in abodes of filth and trained in the haunts of crime, not cared for (as some few are in better recent times, who, taken by benevolent institutions away from the vortices of depravity, are taught from childhood to walk in "the way wherein they should go"—in ways of pleasantness, because ways of truthfulness and holiness), alas! not cared for like those, but neglected and outcast; the sin in which they were born is but developed in their growth, and they are, naturally, what they are.

If questioned as to the causes of aberration in life, almost to a man profligate prisoners ascribe their wickedness and ruin, to drunkenness and dissipation, either in their parents or in themselves, and that, besides, a kind of heathenish desecration of the Sabbath day, undoubtedly brought a curse, and not a blessing; for they had not the appointed sign between God and His people—"the remembrance of the Sabbath "day, to keep it holy."

When, therefore, *unreformed* criminals (and some such, we may take for granted, there will ever be under the most perfect imaginable system of discipline) are released without one day's remission of sentence, and launched again on London life, they find the well-known resort of thieves, with its open welcome, and drunkenness and debauchery rife as ever, presenting easy victims to their ingenuity and brutality. Again, instead of hearing that an increased reverence for religious observances has (in the time of their withdrawal from public life) improved the tone of social morals, they are perhaps rejoiced to discover, that the sanctity of the Sabbath (on which day more sin is computed to be committed by the ungodly than in all the other six,—the day which furnishes peculiar facilities for pickpockets and burglars) is now unblushingly assailed, and its violation clamorously justified; and that, moreover, a section of the press, assuming to be friends and mouthpieces of the people, deride and revile the chief ministers of religion, who, faithful to their sacred duty, endeavour to secure, in true love for the masses of mankind, a day of real rest and pure recreation, in simple compliance with one of the most benign commands of a merciful God.

If, then, the self-constituted prophets of the people teach them contrary to God's plain law, and, "if the people will have it so," is it to be wondered at, that, (as the poor shall be always with us, to call forth and exercise the benevolence of the tender-hearted) so, in a period of growing unfaithfulness to God, a seed of evil-doers, an accumulation of criminals, should be—(not transported), but "remain as pricks in "the eyes and thorns in the sides of the people, to vex them in the "land wherein they dwell" (Numb. xxxiii. 55), and that, because they had not put away from them the accursed thing, the main cause of crime, and because they had virtually rejected the covenant of the Lord, by seeking their pleasure in their own way, in preference to His will (Isaiah lviii. 13, 14).

In conclusion, I beg leave to say, as a prison chaplain, one of that body who have been so frequently favoured with the scoffs of prison critics, as if we discharged our office in a way so slipshod that clumsy knaves could ape religion, and their hypocrisy be an effectual cloke; and yet, when recently a contradiction on authority silenced the senseless aspersion, that the premature liberation of prisoners was owing to the officious recommendation of unfit men, by the chaplains, it may be said, "we have piped unto you and ye have not danced, we have mourned unto you and ye have not lamented," for now, the charge is altered in its direction, and we are twitted with over-much zeal, for sparing neither ourselves nor our flocks in the abundance of our ministrations. The duty of a minister of Christ is, however, plain before him; suffer me, therefore, to say, that all the means which you, gentlemen, have placed within our reach, are not more than are requisite, if we be in earnest in attempting to raise the fallen and to convert the ungodly; the *great* means, and I am convinced by long experience in prison work, the *only* means, that will effectually and abidingly succeed, is the *preaching* of the *Gospel.* It is God's ordained instrumentality, and it has been honoured and blessed by Him in the conversion of many a convict.

The morally diseased man, the miserable criminal, poor indeed, bereft of character and shut up in the lazar house of guilt, is in danger in present times of being so loathed as to be abhorred of men, not pitied; but those who (with less love and less zeal indeed than the Moravian missionaries, who immure themselves for life with the leprous, if by any means they might save their souls), those who minister in prisons, and know the power of the remedy they are commissioned to dispense, must disregard "evil report" outside, and take courage by remembering that when the great Healer of mankind described the nature of His mission to earth, viz.: "The blind receive their sight, " and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the " dead are raised up, and" (climax of miracles of grace!) "the *poor* have " the gospel preached unto them:" these latter included, emphatically, the poorest of the poor in a moral sense, for "He came not to call the *righteous,* but *sinners,* to repentance;" and so amazing is the efficacy of His grace, that publicans and harlots, in fact, entered His kingdom before learned scribes and pharisees, and a criminal at his side, in the agony of death, received an assurance, that on that very day the gates of paradise should be opened to him.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
AMBROSE SHERWIN.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

STATEMENT of the EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS on Reception, and Progress during Detention, of 960 Prisoners removed from Pentonville Convict Prison during the Year 1862.

TABLE I.—Proficiency in Reading on Reception.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.		Know the Alphabet.		Can read Monosyllables.		Can read indifferently.		Can read tolerably.		Can read well.		Totals.	
	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
Under 3 months -	—	—	1	3·03	—	—	21	63·63	11	33·03	—	—	33	100·
From 3 to 6 ,, -	6	2·29 +	44	16·86 –	15	5·74 +	93	35·63 –	92	35·25 –	11	4·21 +	261	100·
,, 6 to 9 ,, -	13	2·88 +	59	14·18 +	15	3·60 +	139	33·41 +	170	40·86 +	21	5·05 –	416	100·
,, 9 to 12 ,, -	2	1·32 +	22	14·57 –	1	0·66 +	42	27·81 +	77	50·99 +	7	4·63 +	151	100·
Above 12 months -	—	—	1	5·88 +	—	—	3	17·65 –	13	76·47 +	—	—	17	100·
Totals - - -	20	2·27 +	127	14·46 +	31	3·53 +	298	33·94 +	363	41·34 +	39	4·44 +	878	100·

Proficiency in Reading on Removal.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.		Know the Alphabet.		Can read Monosyllables.		Can read indifferently.		Can read tolerably.		Can read well.		Totals.	
	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
Under 3 months* -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 3 to 6 ,, -	1	0·38 +	10	3·83 +	39	14·94 +	78	29·88 +	94	36·01 +	39	14·94 +	261	100·
,, 6 to 9 ,, -	3	0·72 +	15	3·60 +	51	12·26 –	93	22·35 +	181	43·51 –	73	17·55 –	416	100·
,, 9 to 12 ,, -	—	—	4	2·65 –	10	6·62 –	23	15·23 +	79	52·31 +	35	23·18 –	151	100·
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11·77 –	11	64·70 –	4	23·53 –	17	100·
Totals - - -	4	0·45 +	29	3·30 –	100	11·39 +	196	22·32 +	365	41·57 +	151	17·20 +	845	96·24 +
Prisoners whose periods of detention have been under three months . - - - - -													33	3·75 +
Total - - -													878	100·

* Progress under 3 months not recorded.

STATEMENT of EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS of Convicts, &c.—*continued.*

TABLE II.—Proficiency in Writing on Reception.

Periods of Detention.	Cannot write.		Can write Name.		Can write from Copies.		Can write indifferently without Copies.		Can write tolerably.		Can write well.		Totals.	
	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
Under 3 months - - -	6	18·18	1	3·03	1	3·03	19	57·57 +	6	18·18	—	—	33	100·
From 3 to 6 months - -	81	31·03 +	13	4·98 +	12	4·60 –	79	30·26 +	75	28·73 +	1	0·38 +	261	100·
,, 6 ,, 9 ,, - -	101	24·27 +	24	5·77 –	36	8·65 –	114	27·40 +	133	31·97 +	8	1·92 +	416	100·
,, 9 ,, 12 ,, - -	32	21·19 +	2	1·32 +	9	5·96 +	52	34·43 +	55	36·42 +	1	0·66 +	151	100·
Above 12 months - -	—	—	—	—	1	5·88 +	9	52·94 +	7	41·16 +	—	—	17	100·
Totals - - -	220	25·05 +	40	4·55 +	59	6·72 +	273	31·09 +	276	31·43 +	10	1·14 –	878	100·

Proficiency in Writing on Removal.

Periods of Detention.	Cannot write.		Can write Name.		Can write from Copies.		Can write indifferently without Copies.		Can write tolerably.		Can write well.		Totals.	
	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
Under 3 months* - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 3 to 6 months - -	44	16·86 –	10	3·83 +	29	11·11	94	36·01 +	82	31·41 +	2	0·76 +	261	100·
,, 6 ,, 9 ,, - -	54	12·98 +	15	3·60 +	33	7·93 +	128	30·77 –	175	42·06 +	11	2·64 +	416	1 0·
,, 9 ,, 12 ,, - -	12	7·94 +	5	3·31 +	8	5·30 –	33	21·85 +	89	58·94 +	4	2·65 –	151	100·
Above 12 months - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	41·16 +	9	52·94 +	1	5·88 +	17	100·
Totals - - -	110	12·53 +	30	3·41 +	70	7·97 +	262	29·84 +	355	40·43 +	18	2·05 +	845	96·24 +
Prisoners whose periods of detention have been under 3 months - - - - - - -													33	3·75 +
Total - - -													878	100·

* Progress under 3 months not recorded.

Chaplain's Report.

STATEMENT of EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

TABLE III.—Proficiency in Arithmetic on Reception.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.		Learning the Simple Rules.		Learning the Compound Rules.		Learning the Higher Rules.		Well.		Totals.	
	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
Under 3 months - -	23	69·69	5	15·15	3	9·09	2	6·06	—	—	33	100·
From 3 to 6 months -	153	58·62+	52	19·92+	32	12·26+	24	9·19+	—	—	261	100·
„ 6 „ 9 „ -	220	52·88+	92	22·11+	52	12·5	52	12·5	—	—	416	100·
„ 9 „ 12 „ -	66	43·70+	48	31·79—	22	14·57—	15	9·93+	—	—	151	100·
Above 12 months - -	7	41·16+	4	23·53—	3	17·65—	3	17·65—	—	—	17	100·
Totals - - -	469	53·41+	201	22 89+	112	12·75+	96	10·93+	—	—	871	100·

Proficiency in Arithmetic on Removal.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.		Learning the Simple Rules.		Learning the Compound Rules.		Learning the Higher Rules.		Well.		Totals.	
	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
Under 3 months* - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 3 to 6 months -	95	36·40+	67	25·67+	43	16·47+	56	21·45+	—	—	261	100·
„ 6 „ 9 „ -	123	29·56+	93	22·35+	73	17·55—	121	29·08+	6	1·44+	416	100·
„ 9 „ 12 „ -	34	22·51+	29	19·20+	30	19·86+	54	35·76+	4	2·65—	151	100·
Above 12 months - -	2	11·77—	4	23·53—	5	29·41+	6	35·30—	—	—	17	100·
Totals - - -	254	28·93—	193	21·98+	151	17·20+	237	26·99+	10	1·14—	845	96·24+
Prisoners whose periods of detention have been under 3 months - - - - - -											33	3·75+
Total - - -											878	100·

* Progress under 3 months not recorded.

TABLE IV.—General Progress at School.

Periods of Detention.	None.		Very little.		Little.		Moderate.		Satisfactory.		Very satisfactory.		Totals.	
	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
Under 3 months* - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 3 to 6 months - -	58	22·22	30	11·49 +	61	23·37 +	40	15·32 +	65	24·90 +	7	2·68 +	261	100·
„ 6 „ 9 „ - -	82	19·71 +	43	10·33 +	75	18·03 –	65	15·62 +	131	31·49 +	20	4·80 +	416	100·
„ 9 „ 12 „ - -	18	11·92 +	8	5·30 –	18	11·92 +	26	17·21 +	63	41·72 +	18	11·92 +	151	100·
Above 12 months - -	6	35·30 –	—	—	2	11·77 –	3	17·65 –	5	29·41 +	1	5·88 +	17	100·
Totals - - -	164	18·68 –	81	9·22 +	156	17·76 +	134	15·26 +	264	30·07 –	46	5·24 –	845	96·24 +
Prisoners whose periods of detention have been under 3 months - - - - - -													33	3·75 +
Total - - -													878	100·

* Progress under 3 months not recorded.

TABLE V.—Transfer of Classes.

Placed on Reception			Remaining in Class on Removal.		Promoted to the							
					3/2 Class.		3/1 Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.	
In the	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	No. of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
3/3 Class - -	201	100·	158	78·60 +	39	19·48 +	3	1·44 +	1	0·49 +	—	—
3/2 „ - - -	408	100·	238	58·33	—	—	116	28·43 +	52	12·74 +	2	0·49 +
3/1 „ - - -	147	100·	64	43·53 +	—	—	—	—	72	49·00 –	11	7·48 +
2nd „ - - -	122	100·	61	50·	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	50·
1st* „ - - -	82*	100·	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - -	960	100·	603	62·81 +		4·06 +	112	12·40 –	125	13·02 +	74	7·70 +

* The 1st Class consists of prisoners of superior education not receiving instruction.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 10, 1863.

IN compliance with the rules of the prison I have the honour to submit the medical report for the year 1862.

The total number of prisoners subjected to the discipline during the past year was 1,512. The average daily number was 513. Both of these numbers are above the average of previous years.

——	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.
Mean annual prison population -	662	1165·8	1017·2	1197·4	1512
Mean average daily number -	423	508·9	502·2	457	513

The total number of cases of disease requiring treatment was 2,034; of these 21 were removed to the infirmary; the remainder were treated in their cells, the rule in this respect being that, as far as practicable, the sick prisoners shall receive the necessary medical aid in their cells.

As compared with former years the total number of cases requiring treatment is below the annual average, as the subjoined table will show:—

PROPORTION of CASES requiring TREATMENT to each 100 of Prison Population.

——	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.
Annual mean - -	282	176	185	149	134

The predominant complaints were referable to various irregularities of the stomach and bowels, classed under the heads of constipation, diarrhœa, and dyspepsia. These amounted to 52 per cent. of the whole number. To cases of common cold and rheumatic pains which numbered 23 per cent., and to anomalous and feigned complaints which amounted to 13 per cent; thus leaving only 22 per cent. of the total number to be distributed over the remainder of the diseases catalogued in the table (page).

The cases of diarrhœa were all of mild character, and below the average of previous years.

PROPORTION of CASES of DIARRHŒA to each 100 of Prison Population.

——	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.
Annual mean - -	24·5	19·	13·4	7·9	4·9

The catarrhal and slighter rheumatic complaints may be regarded as due to atmospheric vicissitudes. The peculiar mode of life of the prisoner, and the limited range of temperature of the cells probably increases the susceptibility to these affections.

The subjoined table will afford a comparison between the year 1862 and previous years as regards this numerous class of cases :—

PROPORTION of CASES of CATARRH and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM to each 100 of the Prison Population.

——	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.
Annual mean - -	42	30	43	36	31

With the exception of a single case of confluent small pox, no disease of a contagious or febrile type occurred.

This is the sixth year since the opening of the prison in which sporadic cases of small-pox have made their appearance. The sanitary arrangements have hitherto been effectual in preventing the contagion from spreading in the prison.

The scrofulous cases were for the most part cases of enlarged glands, occurring in men bearing previous traces of the disease.

The cases of tubercular phthisis were three in number.

The mental cases will be separately noticed. The remaining cases do not appear to be so connected with the discipline of the prison as to require special notice.

The DAILY PER-CENTAGE of SICK.

Annual Average of 1st five Years, 1843–1847.	Annual Average of 2nd five Years, 1848–1852.	Annual Average of 3rd five Years, 1853–1857.	Annual Average of 4th five Years, 1858–1862.	Average for 1862.
3·77	3·16	3·01	4·22	4·13

Taking the above table with that giving the number of cases occurring in each 100 prisoners, it may be inferred that although the cases are fewer than in previous years, they are of a more chronic character and remain a longer period under treatment.

Deaths and Pardons.

There were two deaths. Convict Thos. C., 454, died of disease of the kidneys (*Morbus Brightii*), about three months after admission, and convict J. F., 951, was suddenly seized with hæmorrhage from the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta into the windpipe, and died almost instantaneously. He had received medical treatment from the date of his admission to that of his death, which occurred one month afterwards.

There were no pardons or licences granted on medical grounds.

Medical Officer's Report.

Death Rate.

The rate of mortality from all causes for the past year and for the four quinquennial periods since the opening of the prison, is given below.

Annual Rates of Mortality upon a Daily Average of 1,000 Prisoners.

1st five years, 1843–1847 - -	6·
2nd „ „ 1848–1852 - -	9·
3rd „ „ 1853–1857 - -	8·76
4th „ „ 1858–1862 - -	1·75
1862 - - - - -	3·89

Removed to Invalid Prisons on account of Ill-health.

Twenty-two prisoners were removed to invalid prisons by the Medical officer's advice before the expiration of their period of imprisonment in separation.

In five cases the health was apparently good upon admission, and of these one was invalided on account of the result of an attack of rheumatism of the heart (endocarditis), three from inflammation within the chest (bronchitis, and pleurisy), and one from pulmonary phthisis. In the remainder the health was notably impaired, in a greater or less degree, when admitted, and made unfavourable progress under treatment in the prison.

Besides the twenty-two already noticed, ten others were removed to Dartmoor by the Director's instructions, as selected from the more weakly of the prison population who had been upwards of six months in separate confinement.

Thirty-one prisoners, after having undergone their term of separate imprisonment, were transferred either to Woking or Dartmoor, as unfit for hard labour. They were for the most part cases in which disease or infirmity existed when they were received into Pentonville. Particulars are given in the tables, page 41.

Insanity: Mental Affections.

Two prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum during the past year.

J. N., 12, who was certified as insane in December, 1861, and whose case is noticed in the Medical Report for that year. The other case is that of G. F., 989, who was admitted into the prison on the 4th of August. A fortnight after admission, in consequence of the prisoner appearing to be dull and of low intellect, he was removed from separate confinement and placed in the garden, in association. He became subsequently the subject of insane hallucinations, was incoherent and excited; at one time on his knees for hours at prayers, at another time he would be found pacing the room in a state of excitement, cursing and blaspheming. He was certified as insane on the 28th of October, and removed to a lunatic asylum on the 7th of November.

There were three cases of mental irritability.

P. S., 9,866 became dull and depressed in spirits. He also refused his food, and behaved strangely. He was frequently found muttering and laughing to himself. He was treated in association, and with benefit; but at the expiration of his term of imprisonment was transferred to Dartmoor as unfit for the public works prison.

J. W., 1,163, who appeared for a time to labour under morbid religious impressions. He fancied "chloroform" was mixed with his food. Under treatment in association this condition appeared to subside, and gave grounds for the hope that it would be eventually removed by out-of-door labour in association; with this view the prisoner was removed to the public works.

1,291, an ill-conducted convict, of low intellect, singed the hair off his head by means of his gas-light, threatened suicide, and was depressed for some days. Under treatment he now appears to have recovered.

Removals on Mental Grounds.

The following prisoners were removed from the prison on the recommendation of the medical officer:—

T. B., 124, a man of a peculiarly irritable temper, who appeared likely to be injuriously affected by separate confinement, and unfit to be trusted on the public works.

J. A., 402, and J. R., 1,167, of feeble intellect, unfit for further separate confinement, and unfit for the public works prisons.

J. M., 1,163, already noticed.

Suicides: Suicidal Attempts and Feigned Attempts.

There has been no case of suicide or suicidal attempt of a *bonâ fide* character. The following feigned case occurred:

J. M., 1,319, hanged himself in his cell at a time when the warder's visit must have been expected. The noose was arranged to press upon the chin, and not upon the windpipe, and of course the prisoner had sustained no injury.

Supensions and Relaxations of the Discipline.

The medical officer is authorized to recommend the relaxation or suspension of the discipline of the prison, whenever separate confinement is found to be injurious to the mental or physical health. During the past year eight prisoners needed such interposition on account of ill-health, and five on mental grounds.

The following tables possess much interest, as exhibiting the mental aspect of the prison in connexion with the various alterations that have from time to time been made in the administration of the discipline of separate confinement during the last 12 years.

The first table contains the actual number of cases of mental disease; of less grave affections characterized by irritability, depression, or weakness of mind requiring a relaxation of the discipline; of suicides and suicidal attempts that have occurred annually. In the second table, for the purpose of facilitating a comparison of the results of different years, the cases in the first table have been arranged under fewer headings, and for equal triennial periods, the numbers being calculated upon an annual population of 1,000 prisoners. The proportion of prisoners removed from the prison as mentally unfit, or likely to be damaged by the discipline, has also been given in this table.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE I.

—	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Annual Mean of 10 Years 1850 to 1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Insanity - -	5	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2·3	1	2	1
Delusions, &c. - -	10	3	1	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	2·2	2	1	—
Mental irritability, &c. -	5	6	7	—	3	4	5	6	3	3	4·2	2	4	3
Suicides - -	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	0·6	1	—	—
Suicidal attempts -	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	0·9	—	—	—
Doubtful suicidal cases -	3	2	—	3	3	0	—	—	2	—	1·3	1	1	—
Suspension of the discipline on mental grounds.*	16	14	38	21	18	5	5	11	8	15	15·1	5	3	3
Total -	40	28	51	28	27	17	15	23	16	21	26·6	12	11	7

TABLE II.

—	1850.	3 Years, 1850–1852.	1853.	3 Years, 1853–1855.	1856.	3 Years, 1856–1858.	1859.	3 Years, 1859–1861.	1861.	1862.	2 Years, 1861–1862.
Insanity and delusions	12·06	—	2·03	—	4·74	—	0·99	—	2·61	0·66	—
	—	6·77	—	2·43	—	3·49	—	2·17	—	—	1·63
Suicidal cases	3·27	—	5·09	—	0	—	2·97	—	0·87	0·00	—
	—	2·18	—	4·87	—	1·08	—	1·93	—	—	0·43
Mental irritability	17·17	—	21·38	—	9·48	—	17·85	—	6·09	3·96	—
	—	23·0	—	18·01	—	10·81	—	10·26	—	—	5·02
Total	32·70	—	28·51	—	14·23	—	21·82	—	9·58	4·62	—
	—	31·95	—	25·31	—	15·38	—	14·36	—	—	7·08
Removals on mental grounds	8·99	—	0	—	2·84	—	1·98	—	9·58	1·98	—
	—	5·70	—	2·24	—	2·03	—	5·48	—	—	5·78

* Exclusive of any case under any preceding heading.

To commence with the year 1850, it may be remarked that the prisoners at that time were of a class of "ordinary convicts," as distinguished from the "selected prisoners" of an earlier period in the history of the prison. Their average term of imprisonment in separation was somewhat less than a year. For economical reasons from 10 to 12 per cent. were employed in association as cooks, bakers, and labourers; at this period the mental affections were in excess, as the tables sufficiently show. In 1851 and 1852 the prisoners, generally, were similarly circumstanced as in 1850, except that in the former year the window ventilation had been introduced with manifest benefit to the general health; and in 1852 the out-door exercise had been increased, and exercise in common substituted for that of the separate yard. A second probation class was then established for the treatment of prisoners who had misconducted themselves in the various Government prisons. All the cases of insanity in 1852 occurred previous to the completion of the new exercise arrangements, so that the results are not apparent in the tables until the following year, 1853. But in that year the insanity fell very considerably below the previous average. On the other hand the suicidal cases appear to have been in excess. It is worthy of remark that the punishments for prison offences had in 1853 been more than ordinarily frequent, and they continued to be above the average during the two following years. It was during this period also that the suicidal cases were most numerous, and assuming an increased amount of punishment to be evidence of a more rigorous administration of the discipline, it would seem probable that the latter circumstance may have exercised an influence in the production of the cases referred to.

In 1854 the period of separation was reduced to nine months; but, although this measure had operated beneficially in other respects, the results, as recorded in the tables, were scarcely affected. It may here be observed that mental disorders occurring at Pentonville, attended by incoherence or delusion, and classed as "insanity" and "delusions," do not belong especially to the latter months of confinement, but appear at extremely uncertain intervals, and often at very early periods after admission. When protracted "separation" acts injuriously on the mind, so far as my observation extends, it enfeebles the mental energies and produces imbecility rather than the ordinary forms of insanity. As regards discipline, conditions similar to those of 1854 obtained during the next three years, 1856, 1857, and 1858, excepting that the prison punishments were less severe. The suicidal cases fell below the average, as did the other cases in the tables, except the insanity, which rose in the proportion of about 1 in 1,000 prisoners beyond the average of the second period, but was yet scarcely more than half of that of the first three years.

In the year 1859 the separate stalls in the chapel were swept away, the mask caps were abolished, and in consequence of a change in the staff of the prison, the traditionary routines were broken up, and the "separate system" assumed altogether a milder character. For the fourth and last triennial period, the insanity is less than that of any previous one, and but little more than half the mean of the 10 years 1850 to 1859; the suicidal cases and the cases of mental idiosyncracy requiring suspension of the discipline, are also less than that mean. Taking the four triennial periods seriatim, the round numbers representing the mental casualties in the tables, stand thus,—32, 25, 15, and 14; the annual mean being 24. Sufficient evidence, I presume, is thus afforded to show that the mental aspect of the prison has undoubtedly improved under the progressive changes in the administration of the discipline, and to confirm the opinion I have already expressed as to the healthy mental condition of the prison at the present time.

In considering the results as expressed in the tables referred to, it should be borne in mind that these must depend very much upon the description of men received into the prison, and to this extent be independent of any peculiarity in the treatment or discipline to which they are subjected. In some instances the prisoners have been previously insane and confined in lunatic asylums; in other cases there has been an obvious predisposition to insanity. Another and peculiar class of prisoners received into Pentonville is described in a former report * of the medical officer; they occupy, as it were, a neutral

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* Annual Report of 1857.

Medical Officer's Report.

territory between crime and insanity. In the prisons they are regarded as crazy, but in the lunatic asylums as impostors. They cause endless trouble and anxiety, and are as little amenable to ordinary discipline whether in the prison or the asylum. The greater the number of such men admitted into the prison, the greater the probability of an increase in the number of the cases recorded in the tables. They furnish, besides, a certain proportion of prisoners removed as unfit to be placed in separate confinement; cases in which experience has taught us that the mind is likely to break down under the discipline. Their numbers varied in the four triennial periods from two to about five per mille per annum; in 1861 to nine per mille; in 1862 to about two per mille.

Health of Officers.

The total number of subordinate officers and servants borne upon the books of the establishment during the past year was 57. Of these 23 were absent for various periods on account of sickness. Excluding R. Lyons, assistant gas man, absent on sick leave for 70 days and then superannuated on account of ill health, the average period of absence was 12½ days. More than half of the complaints were due to atmospheric causes, as cold and damp, inducing catarrhal, bronchitic, and rheumatic affections.

Dietary.

The dietary has not been altered since the date of the last report. About 23 per cent. have required a daily addition to the ordinary rations, in order to maintain their health and strength for the labour required of them in the prison, and to fit them for the public works, when their term of imprisonment here has expired. This extra diet, during the past year, consisted of 10 oz. of bread, and has been needed for the most part after the sixth month of imprisonment. Inasmuch as the subject of prison diet is just now attracting the attention of the public and the Government of the country, it may be well to give a short account of the Pentonville dietaries in use, from the commencement to the present time. Previous to the opening of the prison in 1842, the principal medical officer, Dr. Owen Rees,* "made "extensive enquiries as to the dietaries in use in prisons, on board the "hulks, in Poor Law unions and hospitals, and having had the benefit of "the advice of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. Ferguson, both commis-"sioners of the prison, he proposed such a diet as he considered "suitable for prisoners in separate confinement for long periods, and to "be occupied principally in their cells with employment not amounting "to hard labour."

After much consideration the following dietary was adopted:—

For breakfast, daily,

¾ pint cocoa, made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, 2 oz. milk, and ¾ oz. of molasses.

For dinner, 5 days in the week,

4 oz. meat, ½ pint soup, ½ lb. potatoes.

For dinner, 2 days in the week,

2 oz. cheese.

For supper, daily,

1 pint gruel, made with 1½ oz. of oatmeal and ¾ oz molasses.

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* Extract from Report of Commissioners.

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And a daily allowance of 16 oz. of bread on the meat days and 20 oz. on the cheese days.

After an experience of three months the above diet was found to be inadequate to maintain the health of the prisoners. It was also ascertained that 62 per cent. lost weight while living upon it; the average loss of weight being 5 lbs. per man.

It was then determined to try the effect of increasing the daily ration of bread from 16 oz. to 20 oz. per diem, the other articles remaining the same. Under this second scale many complaints of debility occurred and showed that the food was still insufficient for the preservation of health, under the circumstances in which the men were placed, although a favourable result was produced in lessening the loss of weight, for it was found that 43 per cent. only had lost on an average 1½ lbs. per man.

In consequence of Medical representations made at a meeting of the Commissioners, held at the Council Office under the presidency of the late Lord Wharncliffe in May 1843, it was resolved to improve the second dietary by omitting the cheese, and to substitute for it 4 oz. of meat, with ½-pint of soup and ½-lb. of potatoes. To reduce the bread ration from 20 oz. to 16 oz. per diem. In other respects the dietary to remain unaltered.

This third dietary continued in use for nearly six months, and still the results were unsatisfactory. And as regards weight, it was found that 70 per cent. lost about 1¾ lbs. per man.

In November 1843 an addition of ½ lb. of potatoes per diem was made to the third dietary. Under this 4th scale, 22 per cent. lost an average of 1½ lbs. per man, and complaints arising from debility were still prevalent. In January 1844 it was considered expedient, on medical grounds, to again increase the dietary, by raising the daily bread ration to 20 ounces. Under this 5th dietary only 16 per cent. lost an average of 1½ lbs. per man. On this the Commissioners, including Dr. R. Ferguson and the late Sir Benjamin Brodie made the following observations in their official report:—" We trust that, with " the exception of a few special cases of men of larger growth, or of a " peculiar constitution, which are provided for by the powers entrusted " to the medical officer, we have ascertained the amount and kind of " diet necessary and sufficient to sustain the health and strength of the " prisoners." The 5th dietary has with little alteration continued in use to the present time.

The principal changes made in the diet since 1844 have consisted in a temporary recourse to various vegetable substitutes for the potatoe, when the supply of that esculent has failed, and in a different mode of preparing the soup, the ox heads formerly used having been replaced by shins of beef.

The following table shows the weekly allowance of food, and the loss of weight upon the different scales of diet :—

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——	No. 1. Dec. 1842 to April 1843	No. 2. April & May 1843.	No. 3. May to Nov. 1843.	No. 4. Nov. 1843 to Jan. 1844.	No. 5. Jan. 1844.
A. Bread - -	120 oz.	140 oz.	112 oz.	112 oz.	140 oz.
Potatoes - -	2½ lbs.	2½ lbs.	3½ lbs.	7 lbs.	7 lbs.
B. Gruel - -	7 pints	7 pints	7 pints	7 pints	7 pints
C. Cocoa - -	5¼ „	5¼ „	5¼ „	5¼ „	5¼ „
Cheese - -	4 oz.	4 oz.	—	—	—
D. Soup - -	2½ pints	2½ pints	3½ pints	3½ pints	3½ pints
E. Meat - -	20 oz.	20 oz.	28 oz.	28 oz.	28 oz.
Per-centage of prisoners losing weight	62	43	70	22	16
Average loss of weight per man -	5 lbs.	$1\frac{6}{10}$ lbs.	1¾ lbs.	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.

A. Made with seconds flour.
B. „ „ 1½ oz. oatmeal, ¾ oz. treacle.
C. „ „ ¾ oz. cocoa, 2 oz. milk, ¾ oz. treacle.
D. „ „ Ox heads, barley, and carrots—flavoured with onions, pepper, and salt.
E. Mutton and beef on alternate days.

Further experience showed that, even with what would appear to many persons to be a very liberal diet, there was a tendency to lose weight among a certain proportion of our prisoners, and that the loss of weight was directly related to the amount of muscular exertion required of the prisoner. It was also found that men of larger stature were more prone to lose weight than shorter and smaller men, and that the previous occupation of the prisoner influenced also the loss of weight; those previously employed at in-door occupations suffering greater loss of weight than they who had previously worked out of doors. And that the loss of weight was modified by the period of imprisonment and other circumstances. It was also discovered that a larger proportion lost weight than had been calculated from previous observations.

The following table will serve to show the influence exerted by the trade at which a prisoner was employed, and the connexion between the loss of weight and the amount of muscular effort required. The observations were made upon prisoners under the discipline of 1844 and 1845, who had entered the sixteenth month of imprisonment :—

Trades.	Per-centage of Prisoners losing.	Average Loss in lbs. per Man.	Per-centage of Prisoners gaining.	Average Gain in lbs. per Man.
Mat-makers & rug-weavers	84	9·5	8	2·5
Cotton weavers - -	80	7·8	15	3·0
Carpenters - - -	76	8·7	24	6·1
Shoemakers - -	64	8·5	28	4·0
Tailors - - -	52	5·6	36	6·2
Mean of all trades -	71	8·0	22	4·3

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Thus, after living 15 months upon the diet of 1844, it would appear that 8 out of every 10 prisoners employed at the heaviest trades, the mat and rug weaving, lost 9½ lbs.; and that 5 in 10 men employed at tailoring, the lightest trade, lost each 5½ lbs. The loss of weight with the other trades in the table correspond *cæteris paribus* with the amount of exertion they required.

The following table will show how the loss of weight of the prisoner was modified by stature. The prisoners were divided into two classes, those above 5 feet 6 inches high, and those below that height. They were weighed on admission, and a month afterwards.

——	Per-centage losing Weight.	Average Loss in lbs. per Man.	Per-centage gaining Weight.	Average gain in lbs. per Man.
Tall men - -	58	2·8	30	1·7
Short men - -	35	2·8	50	2·8

To ascertain the influence of previous occupation in modifying the weight of a prisoner living upon the dietary of 1844, the prisoners were divided into those whose previous occupations were carried on out of doors, and those whose employment had been within doors. Fifty men of each class were weighed in the 12th months of their imprisonment here, and with the following results:—

——	Per-centage of Prisoners losing weight.	Average Loss.	Per-centage of Prisoners gaining Weight.	Average Gain.
Out-door employments	44	7·8	50	6·4
In-door employments -	62	8·6	38	5·3

As regards the loss of weight at different periods of imprisonment, the following table will show the results obtained:—

——	Per-centage losing Weight.	Average Loss.	Per-centage gaining Weight.	Average Gain.
100 prisoners weighed after 1 month	41	2·8	46	2·8
The same men „ „ 2 months	53	4·3	35	2·8
„ „ „ „ 3 „	62	5·2	30	2·8
100 men weighed in the 12th month	53	8·	44	5·8
70 „ „ „ 15th „	71	8·	22	4·3

The foregoing observations upon the weight and diet were conducted by me some years since under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Owen Rees, the principal medical officer of the prison, and in a slightly altered form were published in the annual reports of the prison.

It has been already shown how the weight of the prisoner was affected by his stature, his previous occupation, the amount of muscular labour obtained from him, and the period for which he is subjected to prison diet. It will also be found to be influenced according as the dis-

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cipline of separation is more or less severe, and presses more or less heavily upon the mental powers. It will also be found to depend upon the previous physical condition of the prisoner. Those who had been ill-fed, provided their strength be not overtaxed, will as a rule gain weight on the diet; and besides these and other circumstances, the weights will be very much modified by the interference of the medical officer in adjusting the labour and supplementing the dietary, when such measures appear necessary, to prevent injury to health.

The following table shows the general effect of the discipline, as carried out in 1850, as affecting the weight of the prisoners:

Actual Number weighed.	Per-centage of Prisoners losing Weight.	Average Loss in lbs. per Man.	Per-centage of Prisoners gaining Weight.	Average Gain in lbs. per Man.	Time in the Prison.
280	25·0	2·7	63·2	3·0	1 month
280	25·7	3·4	66·0	4·4	2 months
280	23·5	4·4	69·2	5·4	3 „
273	23·4	4·6	71·7	5·9	4 „
257	30·7	4·7	64·2	6·8	5 „
243	33·7	5·3	58·8	7·1	6 „
191	42·4	5·5	56·0	6·7	7 „
188	43·6	5·7	50·0	7·2	8 „
148	49·3	5·7	44·5	6·9	9 „
107	46·7	6·2	48·6	6·0	10 „
32	46·8	6·7	50·0	7·6	11 „
31	41·7	6·9	48·3	7·8	12 „
21	57·1	7·1	38·1	7·3	13 „
4	50·0	7·0	50·0	4·0	14 „
3	66·6	6·5	33·3	6·0	15 „
2	100·0	6·5	- - -	- - -	16 „

Here it will be seen that, during the first nine months, from 25 to about 50 per cent lost from nearly 3 to nearly 6 lbs.

The number losing and the weight lost progressing with the period of imprisonment. While from 63 to 44 per cent. gained from 3 to 7 lbs. the number gaining being inversely to the period of imprisonment; but the weight gained increasing with the imprisonment.

After the ninth month a similar rate would probably have been found to prevail, had the numbers been as large as those from which the other averages were calculated.

Here on the whole the gain preponderated over the loss. In 1850 a proportion of the prisoners were employed in association, upon the repairs and alterations of the building, as bricklayers, &c. The diet supplemented by the medical officer in that year consisted chiefly in an allowance of bread pudding or potatoes, and of beer to the more weakly subjects. Thus, of those receiving extra diet, nearly half received 1 lb. of potatoes, or bread pudding, and one third an allowance of beer per diem.

Of two hundred prisoners received in 1852, and weighed before and after their term of imprisonment here, it was found that 41 per cent. had lost 6 lbs. per man, and 51 per cent. had gained 6¾ lbs. per man. Here again the gain preponderated.

For the purpose of ascertaining the influence of the diet, discipline,

Medical Officer

and treatment of the present time, upon the weight of the prisoner, the entire population, (except the sick, &c.) was weighed on the 1st ultimo, and the weight compared with that on admission. The results are contained in the subjoined tables.

TABLE 1.

Reference Numbers.	Actual Number weighed.	Average Weight per Man on Admission.	Average Weight per Man after various Periods of Imprisonment on ordinary Diet.						Average Weight per Man after 6 Months and under 7 Months.		Average Weight per Man after 7 & 8 Mos. and under 9 Mos. on extra Diet.	Penal Class Cases, on Indian Meal Diet for Periods of 1, 2, and 3 Mos.	Cooks, average Weight per Man.	Bakers, average Weight per Man.	Average Loss or Gain in lbs. per Man.	
			Under 1 Month.	Over 1 and under 2 Months.	Over 2 and under 3 Months.	Over 3 and under 4 Months.	Over 4 and under 5 Months.	Over 5 and under 6 Months.	Ordinary Diet.	Extra Diet.					—	—
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
1	15	144·7	142·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·8	—
2	80	146·4	—	139·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·9	—
3	113	137·8	—	—	137·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·2	—
4	90	141·0	—	—	—	139·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·4	—
5	82	140·0	—	—	—	—	139·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	—
6	11	138·9	—	—	—	—	—	135·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·5	—
7	14	136·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	142·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·6
*8	74	144·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143·1	—	—	—	—	1·4	—
†9	25	144·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146·3	—	—	—	—	1·5
10	11	140·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140·2	—	—	0·2	—
11	5	153·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164·2	—	—	10·8
12	2	147·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156·0	—	9·0
-	523	141·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Receiving 10 oz. of bread extra per diem for periods under a month.
† " " " per diem for periods varying from 1 to 2 months.

Here it will be seen that on the whole there was a loss accruing up to the sixth month of imprisonment. After the sixth month complaints indicating debility rendered it necessary to increase the diet, especially where the employment was laborious. Of recent years this increase has consisted of an addition to the ordinary diet, either of a few ounces of bread, or of a pound of potatoes. Thus in the eighth line in the table the majority who had passed the sixth month had been allowed 10 oz. of bread extra, which had an effect in diminishing the loss of weight, but had not converted it into a gain, a few (7th line) had thriven upon the diet, and, without any addition, had gained upwards of 5 lbs. each. After continuing the extra bread for periods varying from one to two months, the whole number weighed, (in the 9th line,) had gained an average of 1½ lbs.

The next line takes in the prisoners on the special punishment, or the penal class, diet, and these on the whole suffered a trifling loss. The 11th and 12th lines take in those employed in the kitchen and bakehouse, who have access to a less limited diet than other prisoners, and these by the table will be seen to have increased considerably in weight.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE 2.

Reference Numbers.	Per-centage losing.	Average Loss in lbs. per Man.	Per-centage gaining.	Average Gain in lbs. per Man.	Remarks.
1	79·9	2·5	6·6	6·0	Within 1 month's imprisonment.
2	58·7	3·7	27·5	2·8	„ 2 „ „
3	49·5	4·4	43·3	4·6	„ 3 „ „
4	58·8	5·0	33·3	3·8	„ 4 „ „
5	42·1	5·1	48·1	4·2	„ 5 „ „
6	72·7	6·0	18·1	5·5	„ 6 „ „
7	21·4	3·0	78·5	8·0	„ 7 „ „
*8	37·8	6·7	59·4	5·5	„ 7 „ „
†9	40·0	5·8	52·0	7·4	„ 9 „ „
10	54·5	3·6	36·3	4·7	On penal class diet for periods under 3 months.
11	—	—	—	10·8	Having access to more than ordinary diet, in kitchen and bakehouse.
12	—	—	—	9·0	

* Receiving 10 oz. of bread extra per diem for periods under a month.
† „ „ „ „ „ „ varying from 1 to 2 months.

A further analysis of the results of the weighing is given in the second table. It will be seen that, during the first six months, from about 40 to 80 per cent. had lost from 2½ to 6 lbs.; or, as an average for the whole of that period, rather more than 60 per cent. lost between 4 or 5 lbs. each, while 29 per cent. had gained between 4 or 5 lbs.

That of the small number, in the 7th line, who had not received extra diet, 78 per cent. had gained 8 lbs. each, while 21 per cent. had lost 3 lbs. As regards those who had received extra diet for from a few weeks to 2 months, nearly 39 per cent. lost from 5 lbs., and 62 had gained 6½ lbs.

Trades.	Percentage losing Weight.	Average Loss per Man in lbs.	Percentage gaining Weight.	Average Gain per Man in lbs.	Remarks.
Mat-makers - - -	67·67	5·38	24·24	4·66	Employed from 2 to 5 months on ordinary diet.
Tailors - - - -	34·48	4· 2	62·06	4·33	
Shoemakers - - -	36·20	3·66	55·17	3·75	
Weavers, cotton and cloth - - -	33·96	3·61	49·05	5·57	

To ascertain the effect of the trades carried on at the present time upon the weight of the prisoner, 239 prisoners were selected who had been working at their respective trades, from 2 to 5 months, without receiving any addition to their diet. It will be seen in the above table that 67 per cent. of those working at the most laborious trade lost 5 lbs., while of the tailors, the least laborious employment, 62 had gained weight, the average gain being 4 lbs. per man.

It may be concluded, from the foregoing observations, that with the present diet there is a constant tendency to lose weight among a proportion of the prison population, which varies from 20 to 80 per cent., the number and the amount of loss increasing with the period of imprisonment, and as the labour is made more laborious. That, with the most laborious employments, those who lose are nearly three times the

Medical Officer's Report.

number of those who gain weight ; but with the least laborious of our trades, those who gain are nearly double the number of those who lose weight. It would appear, therefore, that the gain or loss may be made to preponderate exactly as the labour is adjusted to the strength of the prisoner. It is of much importance to bear in mind, however, that the weight is only one of several physical conditions, by which the health must be tested, and the sufficiency of the diet determined. It is manifest, also, that with men circumstanced as are our prisoners (men not troubled with a superabundance of flesh or fat when received), a constant loss could not be suffered beyond a certain limit without damage to the general health.

The loss of weight is therefore to be regarded as of serious import ; while, on the other hand, the increase of weight, in many cases, may be simply regarded as a consequence of men, previously out of condition, gradually attaining their normal weight. With such additional food as is provided for by the powers entrusted to the Medical Officer, the present diet appears to realize the expectations of the Commissioners of 1844, who considered they had "ascertained the amount and kind of " diet necessary and sufficient to sustain the health and strength of the " prisoner."

As regards the discipline of the present time, it may be said to press with much less severity upon the prisoner than that of former years, although the amount of industrial labour has been much increased. The hours of labour have been extended by an hour a day; a larger proportion are employed at the heaviest trades ; and generally a greater amount of labour has been demanded of the prisoner.

Punishment Diet.

The ordinary punishment diet consists of bread and water only, the daily allowance of bread being limited to 1 lb. When the sentence is longer than three days, one day on ordinary diet is interposed every 4th day, to prevent injury to health. The results of this diet upon the weight are as follows :—Three hundred men on punishment diet for three days lost, on an average, 5 lbs. In a second set of observations, 100 men, upon bread and water for one day, lost an average of 3 lbs. each; 100 men for two days lost 4 lbs. ; and 100 men for three days lost 4·68 lbs. In a third set the average loss was nearly the same.

1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.
6 suffered no loss.		2 suffered no loss.
114 lost 3 lbs. or less.	45 lost 4 lbs. or less.	146 lost from 5 lbs. or less.
58 lost from 4 lbs. to 7 lbs.	20 ,, from 5 lbs. to 8 lbs.	48 lost from 6 to 10 lbs.
172 lost an average of 3 lbs.	65 ,, an average of 4 lbs.	194 lost an average of 4·85 lbs.

As regards longer punishments,

Of 18 men, from 4 to 7 days (inclusive) 17 lost 5·6 lbs. each.
,, 35 ,, 7 to 14 ,, 32 ,, 6·5 ,,
,, 11 ,, 14 to 21 ,, 9 ,, 6·5 ,,
,, 3 ,, 21 to 28 ,, 2 ,, 8 ,

While a few gained,

2, from 7 to 14 days, gained 1½ lbs. each.
1 ,, 14 to 21 ,, 8 ,,
1 ,, 24 to 28 ,, 1 ,,

Medical Officer's Report.

The special Punishment diet is as follows :—

Breakfast—10 oz. oatmeal and ½ pint of milk made into porridge.

Dinner—10 oz. Indian meal and 1 pint of milk made into pudding, and ½ a pound of potatoes.

Supper—12 oz. of bread.

Ventilation.

The summer ventilating fires were lighted for the purpose of increasing the current of fresh air through the cells, for a period of nearly 7 months. Artificial warmth was supplied to the cells for 15 days only, viz., 9 days in January last, on account of cold weather, and 6 days the following November, to dry the flues in the event of warmth being suddenly required. A low temperature has been maintained, in accordance with a resolution passed by Sir G. Grey's committee upon prison discipline, which sat in 1850, " that no more artificial warmth " should be introduced into prison cells than is absolutely requisite for " the preservation of health," and experience having shown but little artificial heat to be necessary for that purpose.

Drainage.

The drainage continues to be satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
C. Lawrence Bradley, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL REPORT of the Convict Prison at Pentonville for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,512.

Diseases.	Remaining January 1, 1862.	Treated during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31. 1862.
1. Zymotic Diseases :—							
Variola - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cynanche Parotidœa -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
„ Tonsillaris -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa - -	1	75	75	—	—	—	1
Influenza and Catarrh -	5	437	438	—	—	—	4
Rheumatism, acute and sub-acute - -	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Syphilis - - -	—	16	14	—	—	—	2
2. Tubercular Diseases :—							
Scrofula - - -	1	9	10	—	—	—	—
Phthisis - - -	1	3	—	4	—	—	—
3. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System :—							
Facial Paralysis - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mania (Insanity) - -	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
Mental Irritability -	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
Depression - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
4. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation :—							
Rheumatic Endocarditis -	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Aneurism of Aorta -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Anæmia - - -	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
5. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—							
Bronchitis - -	1	5	2	4	—	—	—
Pleuritis - - -	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—							
Constipation - -	2	725	727	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia - -	3	268	279	—	—	—	2
Hæmorrhoidal affections -	—	37	37	—	—	—	—
Vermes - - -	—	66	66	—	—	—	—
7. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—							
Hæmaturia - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Morbus Brightii - -							
Diabetes insipidus- -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Stricture of Urethra -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Orchitis - - -	—	9	8	1	—	—	—
Hydrocele - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Kidneys, &c. - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL REPORT of the Convict Prison at Pentonville—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining January 1, 1862.	Treated during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1862.
8. Diseases of Joints and Bones:—							
Muscular rheumatism	—	46	45	—	—	—	1
9. Diseases of the Integumentary System:—							
Boils	—	24	24	—	—	—	—
Lepra and psoriasis	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Ulcers	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Herpes zoster	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases of the Organs of Sense:—							
Iritis	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
11. Accidents and Injuries:—							
Gun-shot wound	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Anomalous and Feigned Complaints	4	280	281	—	—	—	3

TABLE II.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER and PER-CENTAGE of PRISONERS on the SICK LIST for the Year.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison.	Daily Average Number of Sick.			Daily Average Per-centage of Sick.		
	In Infirmary.	In Cells.	Total.	In Infirmary.	In Cells.	Total.
513·38	2·00	19·38	21·3	0·37	3·84	4·13

TABLE III.—REMOVED on account of Ill-health before the Expiration of their Term of Imprisonment.

Reg. No.	Whither Removed.	Health on Admission.	Cause of Removal.
228	Woking	Apparently good	Phthisis.
529	„	„	Chronic bronchitis.
461	„	„	Results of pleurisy.
1,172	„	„	
1,233	„	„	Results of endocarditis.
9,959	„	Impaired, scrofulous	Chronic bronchitis, phthisis.
527	„	Impaired	Tuberculosis.
643	„	„	Phthisical tendency.
845	„	Chronic cough	Chronic bronchitis.
519	„	Stricture	Stricture.
425	Dartmoor	Impaired	Iritis.

Table III.—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Whither Removed.	Health on Admission.	Cause of Removal.
922	Woking	Phthisical	Phthisis.
846	"	Impaired	Phthisical.
623	"	Ruptured	Chronic bronchitis.
688	"	Rheumatic and weakly	Weakly.
434	Dartmoor	Phthisical tendency	Phthisical tendency.
391	Woking	Weakly	Weakly.
650	Dartmoor	Thin	Phthisical tendency.
599	"	Weakly	Weakly.
758	"	Scrofulous	Scrofulous.
664	Woking	Apparently good	Epilepsy ?
950	"	Scrofulous	Weakly.

TABLE IV.—TRANSFERRED to INVALID PRISONS at the end of their Terms of Imprisonment.

Reg. No.	Whither Removed.	Health on Reception.	Health on Removal.
9,932	Woking	Varicose veins	Unfit for hard labour.
57	"	Hæmorrhoidal disease	" "
17	"	Infirm	" "
9,875	"	Scrofula and syphilis	Scrofulous sores.
7	"	Syphilis	Paraplegia (feigned).
197	"	Delicate	Nervous and delicate.
9,967	Dartmoor	Ruptured, &c.	Unfit for hard labour.
9,988	"	Lame	" "
9,991	"	Lame and ruptured	" "
556	Woking	Varicose veins	Varicose veins.
474	Dartmoor	Weakly	Unfit for hard labour.
9,952	Woking	Impaired	Convalescing from Syphilitic iritis.
353	"	Tolerably good	Scrofulous and phthisical.
175	Dartmoor	In good health	Unfit for hard labour.
9,866	"	"	Mental condition doubtful. Unfit for public works.
307	Woking	"	Convalescing from rheumatism. Unfit for hard labour.
317	Dartmoor	Defective eye sight and feeble intellect.	Defective eye sight. Doubtful mental condition.
254	"	Scrofula and syphilis	Scrofulous glands.
598	Woking	Lame and ruptured	Unfit for hard labour.
9,970	Dartmoor	Defective vision	Defective vision.
252	"	Spinal curvature	—
51	"	Palpitation	—
219	"	Varicose veins	—
164	"	Weakly	Unfit for hard labour
196	"	-	Chronic rheumatism.
156	"	Crippled	Crippled at shoulder joint.
194	"	Delicate	Delicate.
938	"	Weakly	Unfit for hard labour.
9,559	Woking	Defective sight	—
324	Dartmoor	Half-witted, with curvature of spine.	Unfit for public works.
178	"	Syphilis	Syphilis.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE V.—REMOVED on Mental Grounds before the Expiration of their Term of separate Confinement.

Reg. Nos.	Whither Removed.	Health on Reception.	Health on Removal.
124	Millbank	Peculiarly irritable temper	Unfit for public works, and unfit for separate confinement.
402	Dartmoor	Of weak mind -	Unfit for public works.
1,167	Millbank	—	—
1,163	Portsmouth	—	—

TABLE VI.—SUSPENSIONS of the Discipline of the Prison.

Reg. Nos.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. Nos.	Cause of Suspension.
	1. On account of Ill-health.		
569	A delicate subject.	643	Anæmia.
175	Health likely to suffer.	846	Phthisical.
599	A weakly subject.	922	Pulmonary phthisis.
527	A case of tuberculosis.	950	A weakly subject.
	2. On Mental Grounds.		
627	Depressed	9,866	Mental irritability; delusion?
640	Dull and of low intellect.	1,163	Mental irritability; delusion?
621	Depressed.		

MILLBANK PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1862, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards Millbank Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Vict. cap. 29. sec. 13.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1863.

We beg to submit the following Report, under the provisions of the above-recited Act of Parliament.

Buildings.

The buildings are in substantial repair. Buildings.

Male Officers.

The Governor's report of the male officers and also of the official staff of the prison in the several departments is, on the whole, satisfactory. Officers.

Six officers have, during the year, been transferred from other convict prisons to Millbank, and thirty have joined the service. Of this number four were appointed in consequence of the re-occupation by male prisoners of No. 1 pentagon; seven were discharged for misconduct, eight were appointed to meet the retirement of old officers, and the remainder to supply the vacancies caused by officers resigning or failing to pass their probationary service.

Number and Disposal of Male Prisoners.

Number of male prisoners remaining January 1st 1862, was - - - - - - 560 Disposal of Prisoners.

Received during the year from Convict Prisons,—

Pentonville		14	
Portland		5	
Portsmouth		1	
Dartmoor		13	
Chatham		1	
Woking		7	
Broadmoor		1	
Lunatic Asylum		2	
The Colonies	Bermuda	168	
	Gibraltar	106	
Soldiers and sailors by General Courts-martial		145	
County and Borough Prisons		1,889	
Licences revoked		6	
Escaped from Dartmoor		1	
Escaped from Lunatic Asylum		1	
			2,360
Total			2,920

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows:—

To Convict Prisons—	
Parkhurst	25
Pentonville	917
Portland	325
Dartmoor	166
Chatham	260
Portsmouth	212
Woking	159
To Western Australia, *viâ* Portland	5
Gibraltar, *viâ* Chatham	2
Spike Island	2
Durham Gaol (sentence commuted)	1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1
Newgate Gaol, for fresh trial	1
Bethlehem Hospital	4
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	6
Discharged—	
On licence	143
By expiration of sentence	22
On medical grounds	1
Pardons—	
Free	1
Conditional	1
Escapes	3
Deaths	3
Remaining in prison on the 31st December 1862	660
Total	2,920

The greatest number of prisoners confined at any one time, as will appear by the return in the Appendix, was—

Males	678
Females	519

Greatest number of males and females at the same time occurred the 23d of October, viz.:—

Males	678
Females	497
Total	1,175

Daily average number throughout the year—

Males	566·2
Females	452·3
Total	1,018·5

Conduct of Male Prisoners.

Prisoners' Conduct.

On the whole the male prisoners have conducted themselves as well as we had reason to expect. In the Appendix, page 12, will be found a return of punishments and admonitions for the commission of prison offences. Of the 2,920 prisoners who were confined during the year, the average number being 566 daily, 2,442 were not reported for any offence whatever.

Penal Class.

Penal Class.

Sixty-three prisoners have been subjected to the discipline of the penal class. Their conduct in that class has been as follows:—

Good	38
Indifferent	7
Bad	18
	63

Nine convicts were received from other prisons to undergo a second probation. Their conduct has been—

Good	7
Indifferent	2
	9

Doubts having been entertained as to the sanity of 58 prisoners they were placed under medical observation, and have been disposed of as follows:—

11 to lunatic asylums.
19 to invalid prisons.
1 to Pentonville.
1 to the penal class.
8 to public works prisons.
1 to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
17 still under observation.

They incurred 215 reports.

Escapes.

Escapes.

Three prisoners effected their escape in the month of May, only one of whom was re-captured.

They were located in a large room containing 56 prisoners, on the upper floor, and from the manner in which they escaped it was from the first suspected that one or more officers had connived at this act, and subsequently these suspicions proved correct, for it appears that whilst superintending the whitewashing of an adjoining pentagon an officer pointed out to one of the prisoners the weakness of the ceiling and roof, remarking that the pentagon in which he, the prisoner, was located was in a precisely similar state. Upon this hint he associated himself with the two other convicts, and in the morning instead of passing on to chapel they slipped into a passage, the scene of the exploit. Everything being prepared, they had but to lift a slab of slate which formed the ceiling, remove a few slates from the roof, and by means of a rope of twisted sheets let themselves down into the garden, the boundary wall of which was comparatively easy to surmount.

The officer above referred to was soon after dismissed on another charge, but it was not until after he had left the prison that his complicity in the escape was ascertained.

Assaults.

Assaults.

One very serious assault was committed by a penal class prisoner, who with a small piece of iron hoop he had possessed himself of, inflicted several wounds on the head and face of an officer. He was tried at Newgate for this offence and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Six other assaults were committed by penal class prisoners, in most cases upon officers who were endeavouring to restrain the convicts from destroying prison property.

Expenses of the Prison, and Convicts' productive Labour.

Expenses.

The total expenses of the prison, exclusive of buildings, during the year ending 31st March 1863, amounted to 35,691*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* This sum includes 2,536*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, paid to prisoners on discharge as gratuities for work done in the prison, and is reduced by sundry receipts, being the value of prisoners' labour, to 32,723*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in the Appendix, page 63, and of the articles made at page 56. There has been but little change in the application of the prisoners' labour, which has been carried on during the year in a very creditable manner.

Religious and General Instruction.

Religious and General Instruction.

The Chaplain's report will be found in the Appendix.

The Sunday and daily services continue to be performed as heretofore, and no change has been made in the general system of instruction.

The Scripture reader to the male prisoners, and the lady Scripture readers who visit the females, are reported as being attentive and useful.

A table, p. 81 in the Appendix, gives the progress of the male prisoners who remained long enough at Millbank to make a perceptible improvement.

The schoolmasters and the schoolmistresses are reported to have performed their respective duties with diligence and with good effect.

Mr. De Renzi follows up the line he adopted in his former reports, by continuing an analysis of convicts' crimes as indicated by their previous habits.

It is not, however, our intention to enter into the questions raised in the report, although the whole merits attentive consideration.

Roman Catholics.

In the month of September a visiting priest was appointed to attend the Roman Catholic prisoners. The rules issued by the Secretary of State, giving greater facilities for the observance of their religious services, will be found in the Appendix, p. 95.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Prisoners' Health.

Dr. Guy, medical superintendent, has furnished his report, which will be found in the Appendix, together with the usual statistical tables; it is very satisfactory. The year 1862 has been healthy. The deaths in proportion to the prisoners have been fewer than in any one of the last 20 years, and the cases of sickness have "followed the same rule," although owing to the longer stay in the infirmary of the cases which were admitted, the daily average has been in excess of the averages of 1860 or 1861. Dr. Guy, however, remarks, "nevertheless the experience of this year tends to "confirm the statements in my last report that the proportion of "prisoners unfit to undergo penal discipline is on the increase."

Deaths.

Deaths.

Four deaths were reported—see Table II. in the Appendix—3 males and 1 female in the course of the year 1862. Two of the men died of consumption, the other, an aged man (upwards of 80), died of bronchitis. The disease of which the woman died was chronic peritonitis. Of the above, only one was in good health on reception into the prison.

Removals.

Removals.

Seventy-nine men were removed, of whom 70 were suffering from pulmonary consumption, and 6 from diseases of the heart.

Only one woman was removed on medical grounds, also suffering from pulmonary consumption.

Pardons.

Pardons.

One man and two women were recommended for pardon on medical grounds, all suffering under pulmonary consumption. One of the women died three days after her removal. The other was so ill as to be obliged to be sent to a distant county with great precaution.

Suicides.

Suicides.

Only one serious attempt was made during the year, and this by a man who tried to suffocate himself. Five other attempts, not of a serious character, were made by four other prisoners. In two of these cases the pretended suicides resorted to hanging, and the others inflicted slight wounds upon themselves.

Insane.

Insane.

The number of convicts removed to lunatic asylums was 13; 10 men and three women; all the men were of weak intellect on their admission, clearly showing that insanity in their cases did not originate in the prison itself.

There is no sufficient evidence that the women were in an unsound state of mind on admission.

All these 13 cases have been received and detained in the asylums to which they were sent, as being really of unsound mind.

Casual Sick.

Sick.

With reference to the casual sick, Dr. Guy reports that the daily average for 1862 is below any of which he has had personal experience. No form of epidemic, with the exception of a single mild case of fever, has shown itself.

FEMALE CONVICTS.

Number and Disposal of Female Prisoners.

The number remaining 1st January 1862 was -		422
Received during the year—		
From Brixton Prison - - -	36	
„ Fulham - - - -	10	
„ County and Borough Gaols - -	453	
		499
Total - - - -		921

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows:—

To Brixton Convict Prison - - - -	402
„ Fisherton Lunatic Asylum - - -	3
Discharged on expiration of sentence - -	2
„ licence - - - -	4
„ medical grounds - - -	2
Deaths - - - - - -	1
Remaining in the prison 31st December 1862 -	507
Total - - -	921

Female Officers.

The Superintendent reports that she is perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the female officers.

One assistant-matron has been promoted to the rank of matron; four assistant-matrons joined the establishment; four did not complete their probation.

Conduct of Female Prisoners.

The conduct of the female prisoners differs but little from what it was in former years. The number of reports and punishments are in the Appendix, pp. 69, 70.

Female prisoners punished - - - -	155
" not punished - - -	766
Total number - - -	921

Several escaped punishment, though deserving it, being unable to undergo punishment on account of health, a fact which we have frequently noticed in our reports, and therefore the number of female prisoners who were punished does not accurately represent the general conduct of the female prison population, but a sure test is found in the numbers *not* reported—

Female prisoners reported - - - -	356
" not reported - - -	565
Total number - - -	921

Female Penal Class.

On the 1st of January 1862 there remained in the class -	35
Received from other prisons during the year - -	27
Millbank prisoners - - - - - -	3

They have incurred 1,305 reports. Their conduct is thus classed—

Not reported - - - - - -	6	
Good - - - - - -	20	
Bad - - - - - -	38	
		64
Removed to a lunatic asylum - - -		1
Total - - -		65

Of these, five were old convicts, 16 were in the class for the second time, and one a third time.

In addition to the above, 21 have been sent from other prisons to undergo a second probation.

Their conduct has been:—

Not reported - - -	5
Good - - - -	9
Bad - - - -	7

No change has been made in the treatment of the female prisoners during the last year in any respect. The nature of their employments and the amount of work done by them is shown in the Appendix, p. 67.

We have much pleasure in recording our thanks to the lady visitors who continue to visit the female prisoners in their cells as in previous years.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
J. Jebb, Major-General R.E.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien,
Visiting Director.

APPENDIX.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Gentlemen, *Millbank Prison, January* 10, 1863.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1862.

In that for the year 1860 was mentioned the appointment of Mrs. Gibson, in succession to Miss Dyer, as superintendent of the female prisoners, the department being under the general control of the Governor.

This lady, however, was appointed with a view of taking the entire management of the females, an arrangement which was carried into effect early in the present year.

Number and Disposal of Male Prisoners.

Number of male prisoners remaining 1st January 1862 was		560
Received during the year from Convict Prisons :—		
Broadmoor	1	
Pentonville	14	
Portland	5	
Dartmoor	13	
Portsmouth	1	
Chatham	1	
Woking	7	
From Fisherton	2	
Licence revoked	6	
From the Colonies :—		
Bermuda	168	
Gibraltar	106	
From Cold Bath Fields (escaped from a Lunatic Asylum)	1	
From Exeter (escaped from Dartmoor)	1	
Soldiers and Sailors tried by General Courts Martial	145	
From County and Borough Gaols	1889	
		2,360
Total		2,920

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows :—

To Convict Prisons—	
Parkhurst	25
Pentonville	917
Portland	325
Dartmoor	166
Portsmouth	212
Chatham	260
Woking	159
Western Australia, viâ Portland	5
Gibraltar, viâ Chatham	2
To Spike Island (Cork Harbour)	2
Bethlehem Hospital	4
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	6
Durham Gaol (sentence commuted)	1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1
Newgate Gaol, for fresh trial	1
Pardons—	
Free	1
Conditional	1
Discharged—	
On licence	143
On medical grounds	1
By expiration of sentence	22
Escapes	3
Deaths	3
Remaining in the prison 31st December 1862	660
Total	2,920

The greatest number of prisoners confined at any one time, as will appear by the return in the Appendix, was—

Males (23rd October)	678
Daily average number throughout the year	566·2

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are in a satisfactory condition. A portion of Number 1 Pentagon, wherein female prisoners had been located since 1860, has been re-occupied by male prisoners.

Ordinary repairs and works have as usual been executed by prisoners under the direction and with the assistance of artizan officers.

The roof of Number 4 Pentagon has been materially strengthened by these officers, whilst an alteration in the system of supplying water to the various parts of the prison has been effected by hired labour.

In my report under this head for last year I had occasion to observe that a new main gas pipe had been recently laid down. I am now in a position to show that the outlay, amounting to about 200*l.*, has been covered by an economy in the consumption of gas.

Conduct of Male Officers.

I continue to receive efficient assistance from the several departments of the manufacturer, steward, and my chief clerk, and I avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the exertions made on several occasions in the two last-named offices, to meet extraordinary demands of the service.

Governor's Report.

Amongst a considerable body of men, whether soldiers in the army or warders in a convict prison, will always be found some of an exceptional character, men who do not value their position as members of a respectable class, and who fail at their post of trust, a failure that reflects and is felt keenly as a discredit upon the profession.

During the year six officers have been transferred to Millbank from other convict prisons, and thirty have joined the service. Of this number four were appointed in consequence of the re-occupation of Number 1 Pentagon, of which mention has been made under another head; seven were discharged for misconduct, eight received appointments to meet the retirement of old officers, and the remainder to fill vacancies caused by officers resigning or failing to pass their probationary service.

The last-mentioned reason will in part explain the number of changes, it not unfrequently happening that two or three officers may be appointed before a vacancy is permanently filled.

Conduct of Male Prisoners.

The return, at page 59, records 1,395 offences, being an increase over the preceding year of 488, but, on the other hand, there has been a daily average of 51 prisoners in excess, and no less than 684 of the above number of offences have been incurred by prisoners in the penal class and under medical observation, leaving 711 against ordinary prisoners.

There has been then, I think, no material difference in the behaviour of prisoners as contrasted with the previous year.

It is necessary, however, to explain that under the head of admonitions, 731 in number, are included unpunished offences committed by prisoners in the penal class and under medical observation.

There is always a set off to the dark side of the picture, and it must be gratifying to learn that out of 2,920 prisoners 2,442 have not incurred a single report, and it will be borne in mind that a very slight deviation from rule constitutes a prison offence. There have been 47 cases of destruction of property by prisoners in the penal class and 15 by ordinary prisoners.

Penal Class.

The special discipline to which prisoners, who have been guilty of violence under confinement, or who have attempted to escape, requires particular mention.

The minimum period of confinement in the penal ward is six months, divided into two stages; its discipline throughout is strictly separate.

The first stage is passed in a strong gloomy cell with a bare sufficiency of light, the diet excludes meat, the employment is coir picking, and misconduct is met by the recommencement of the stage, in addition to other punishment that may be awarded.

The second stage is passed in an ordinary cell on ordinary prison diet, with the same employment, and misconduct is met either by the forfeiture of time passed in this stage or the prisoner may be ordered to recommence the first stage, according to the nature of the offence.

Divine service is conducted in the ward, the prisoners standing at the cell gates; secular instruction is afforded in the same way: each prisoner exercises by himself watched by an officer armed with a short staff, similar to that carried by a policeman.

After release from penal discipline the prisoner is subjected to a further probation of three months in an ordinary ward.

Sixty-three prisoners have been thus treated during the year. Of these 24 were old convicts, nine have been in the class previously, one twice, and one for the third time. Twenty-six have earned their release at the expiration of the minimum period, whilst 37 have incurred 465 reports.

Of this last number ten are still conducting themselves badly, some savagely; indeed five of these were in the class on the 1st January 1862; they are inherently bad, either from a long course of uncontrolled vice before conviction, or unrestrained temper since; with them forbearance is useless, and affords opportunity for treachery.

Of the total number four only were remanded to the penal class for offences committed in this prison, and one of these had been previously sent from Pentonville for medical observation.

Second Probation Class.

Nine persons were in this class at the commencement of the year, or have been since received from other Government prisons to undergo a second probation in separate confinement.

Of these two were old convicts, and two had previously been in the penal class.

Their conduct has been very satisfactory, seven having passed their probation without reports.

There have been 58 prisoners under medical observation, of whom 11 were received from Government prisons; they have been disposed of as follows:—

11 to lunatic asylums.
19 to invalid prisons.
8 to public works' prisons.
1 to Pentonville.
1 to the penal class.
1 to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
17 remaining in the prison.

They have incurred 215 reports.

Three adults, two of whom were penal-class prisoners, received corporal punishment with a cat, and three juveniles with a birch.

Suicides.

There has been but one serious attempt at suicide.

S. T. rose from his hammock during the night, and endeavoured to strangle himself by means of his handkerchief, which he fastened to the hook on which his hammock was slung, knotting it in such a manner that it could not slip. He was insensible when discovered, and it is not improbable that depression of spirits, induced by his heavy sentence, led to the attempt. He had been but one day in the prison.

Escapes.

An escape was effected in the month of May by three prisoners, one only of whom has been recaptured.

From the first the authorities had reason to suppose that one or more officers had connived at this act, and it now appears that the conception was due to an officer who, in the previous month, whilst superintending the whitewashing of an adjoining pentagon, pointed out the weakness of the ceiling and roof to a prisoner, remarking that the ceiling and roof of the pentagon wherein he was located was precisely similar.

Governor's Report.

Thus informed, he associated with himself two burglars, and they prepared themselves for the enterprise which they carried to a successful issue.

They were located in a large room on the upper floor, containing 56 prisoners.

In the morning, instead of filing off to chapel, they slipped into a passage, the scene of the exploit, and through the neglect or connivance of an officer upon whom the duty of counting the prisoners devolved, were not missed.

Everything being prepared beforehand, it remained for them simply to lift a slab of slate which formed the ceiling, remove a few slates off the roof, and let themselves down by means of a rope of twisted sheets into the garden, the boundary wall of which it was comparatively easy to surmount.

Assaults.

I have to report nine cases of assault upon officers, one of which was of a very serious nature, by a penal-class prisoner, who contrived to possess himself of a piece of iron hoop, with which he inflicted several wounds upon the head of an officer with an evident intention of taking life. He was committed to Newgate for this offence, and received sentence of penal servitude for life.

Six other cases were commited by penal class prisoners, one of whom attacked officers in the frenzy of passion on three occasions. Generally speaking the assaults have been committed upon officers who were at the time endeavouring to prevent prisoners from destroying prison property.

Deaths.

I am happy to say there have been three deaths only during the year.

Rules.

The rules have, I believe, been observed, except where brought to the notice of the visiting director.

Manufactory.

Several reasons may be adduced to show that the establishment cannot be expected to turn out work in proportion to the number of prisoners received. The more prominent are the following :—

Millbank, being the chief reception prison, is constantly receiving new prisoners ; of these, numbers of selected men, within a few days of their arrival, are draughted to Pentonville prison, the old and the infirm being rejected ; many of these are physically unfit for other work than coir-picking.

The penal class are restricted to this employment, likewise prisoners of weak mind, of which class many are received from county and Government prisons ; and with them are necessarily associated able-bodied prisoners, who must be placed under like restrictions.

In association in large cells and rooms there is not and cannot be the same facility for carrying on particular trades as in separate cells.

The hours of labour have been entrenched upon to ensure the supply of water over the extensive area of the buildings.

Again, during the year, 274 prisoners have been received from Bermuda and Gibraltar, to await their discharge or removal elsewhere,

Governor's Report.

and 35 were in the prison on the 1st of January 1862; their labour, trained as it has been of later years in out-door employment, cannot be turned to much account in a close prison.

Finally, 16,310 days have been spent in the infirmary, a fact which, when taken in comparison with the statistics of other prisons, operates seriously as respects the manufacturing department of the prison.

There has been but little variation in the employment of prisoners. Mat-making has been increased, to meet the ready sale of our description of mats; and weaving, which had slackened on account of there being at one time an excess of stock, has been resumed.

I am in favour of these two trades; prisoners employed thereat are certainly better conducted than those at tailoring or shoemaking; the occupation is more laborious, and perhaps the result more pleasing to the workman's eye.

Advantage is taken, whenever practicable, of the prisoners' trade; thus, basket-making, bookbinding, and brush-making are turned to considerable account; the old brush-backs being refitted with waste coir or brush fibre, according to their description.

The probable value of prisoners' labour will amount to 1,800*l.*, exclusive of the sum of 3,200*l.* not brought into account for making up clothing, &c., for this and other convict prisons, making a total of 5,000*l.*

This sum represents the earnings of the male and female prisoners.

The actual amount earned by the respective departments is:—

Males - -	£3,620
Females - - -	1,380

By a daily average number of,—

Males - - -	388
Females - - -	368

the average earnings per head will be:—

Males - -	£9 6*s.* 7*d.*
Females - -	3 15 0

showing a slight variation from those of the preceding year.

The accompanying statement exhibits the quantity and description of the work performed during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

R. D. J. Bramly,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c., made in the Manufacturing Department of MILLBANK PRISON, from 1st January to the 31st December 1862.

—	Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
TAILORS :—		£	s.	d.
Fustian trousers	1,984	148	16	0
Fustian waistcoats	99	4	19	0
Uniform coats	67	33	10	0
Uniform jackets	95	21	7	6
Uniform trousers	81	12	3	0
Uniform great coats	124	31	0	0
Cord trousers	114	17	2	0
Cord waistcoats	94	11	15	0
Flannel drawers	10,433	217	7	1
Drab jackets	2,394	109	14	6
Drab waistcoats	2,976	74	8	0
Drab trousers	1,170	53	12	6
Handkerchiefs	8,581	26	16	4
Kit bags	1,761	22	0	3
Drabbett frocks	1,654	34	9	2
Drab cloaks	62	3	2	0
Flannel waistcoats	3,198	66	12	6
Hand towels	3,831	11	19	5
Sheets	862	10	15	6
Coverlids	12	2	2	0
Cloth slippers	151	8	16	2
Black linen jackets	9	0	4	6
Drab coats	36	1	16	0
Aprons	81	0	6	9
Rice bags	30	0	5	0
Bed cases	1,788	22	7	0
Pillow cases	1,714	7	2	10
Blue jackets	249	11	8	3
Blue waistcoats	247	6	3	6
Blue trousers	1,287	58	19	9
Hammocks	386	19	6	0
Bed sackings	3	0	3	0
Beds and pillows	1,292	21	10	8
Flannel gowns	2	0	2	4
Flannel capes	12	0	12	0
Kersey waistcoats	69	1	14	6
Kersey caps	81	1	0	3
Blue cotton jackets	2	0	1	0
Kersey trousers	80	3	13	4
Duck jackets	99	2	9	6
Duck trowsers	2	0	1	10
Miscellaneous articles	258	1	0	2
Strait jackets	10	2	0	0
Clews and lashings	92	1	3	0
Drawers for a city firm	1,001	12	10	3
Hassocks	30	0	7	6
Duck aprons	77	0	6	5
Drab capes	25	0	14	7

Governor's Report.

Statement of Sundry Garments, Stores, &c.—*cont.*

——	Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
BAGMAKERS :—				
Biscuit bags—Admiralty	57,326	179	2	10
Rag bags	501	4	3	6
WEAVERS :—				
Toweling wove yds.	4,609	13	10	0
White cotton wove ,,	2,632	13	16	0
Downlas wove ,,	4,593	20	5	0
Handkerchiefs ,,	8,481	53	0	1
Crossover ,, yds.	2,159	11	0	0
Blue cotton ,, ,,	571	2	8	0
MATMAKERS :—				
Mats made	9,297	389	6	2
SHOEMAKERS :—				
Prisoners' shoes made	2,698	277	6	8
Boots, sundry, made	136			
Boots and shoes for officers	66	21	13	4
Shoes repaired	19,458	158	5	0
Straps	26	0	4	4
Chains covered	34	0	5	8
Knee caps	260	0	10	10
Cats	72	0	12	0
Officers' belts	6	0	4	6
BASKETMAKERS :—				
Baskets made	460	30	3	6
PICKERS :—				
Coir picked $\frac{3}{8}$	7,670½	12	16	11
TINSMITHS AND BLACKSMITHS :—				
Articles of tinware	1,522	18	7	6
Articles of smiths' work	333	5	17	9
COOPERS AND CARPENTERS :—				
Articles of cooperage	2,664	79	13	6
BRUSHMAKERS:—				
Brushes	3,249	30	18	0
Total		2,423	8	11

Governor's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of MALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank Prison, from January 1 to December 31, 1862.

On January 1, 1862.			
The number of male convicts in Millbank Prison			560
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Broadmoor	1	
	Pentonville	14	
	Portland	5	
	Dartmoor	13	
	Portsmouth	1	
	Chatham	1	
	Woking	7	
			42
Coldbath Fields (had escaped from a Lunatic Asylum)		1	
Devon County (had escaped from Dartmoor)		1	
			2
The Colonies	Bermuda	168	
	Gibraltar	106	
			274
County and Borough Prisons		1,839	
Lunatic Asylums		2	
Revoked Licences		6	
Soldiers and Sailors by Courts-martial		145	
			2,042
Total			2,920
Disposed of during the year by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Parkhurst	25	
	Pentonville	917	
	Portland	325	
	Dartmoor	166	
	Portsmouth	212	
	Chatham	260	
	Woking	159	
			2,064
Embarkations.	Western Australia, *viâ* Portland	5	
	Gibraltar, *viâ* Chatham	2	
Spike Island, Cork Harbour		2	
			9
Removals to	Lunatic Asylums	10	
	Durham, sentence commuted to two years	1	
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for evidence	1	
	Newgate for trial	1	
			13
Pardons	Free	1	
	Conditional (to leave United Kingdom)	1	
			2
Discharged on licence		143	
Ditto on Medical grounds		1	
Discharged, sentence expired		22	
Escapes		3	
Deaths		3	
			172
Number remaining December 31, 1862			660
Total			2,920

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS and ADMONITIONS of MALE CONVICTS in Millbank Prison for the Year 1862.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	ADULTS.															JUVENILES.							General Total.
	Whipped with a Cat.	Days.											One Meal.	Admonished.	Total.	Whipped with a Birch.	Days.				Admonished.	Total.	
		1	2	3	7	10	14	18	21	24	28	56					1	2	3	7			
In Handcuffs	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
In Dark Cells – Full Rations	—	4	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
In Dark Cells – Bread and Water	—	3	9	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	56
In Refractory Cells – With Rations	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
In Refractory Cells – Reduced Diet	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
In Refractory Cells – Bread and Water	—	9	18	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	61
On Bread and Water Diet	—	150	55	33	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	—	8	3	—	1	—	12	267
Indian Meal Punishment Diet	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	2	—	9	13	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Bread and Water for Dinner (1 day)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	124	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	126
Whipped – With a Cat	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whipped – With a Birch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Admonished, and not punished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	720	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	731
Total	3	251	82	127	11	8	7	1	3	1	10	13	124	720	1,361	3	11	6	2	1	11	34	1,395

Governor's Report.

MALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those NOT REPORTED, from January 1 to December 31, 1862.

In the prison, 1st January 1862				560
80	of these prisoners were reported	once	80	
30	” ”	twice	60	
9	” ”	thrice	27	
8	” ”	4 times	32	
3	” ”	5 ”	15	
5	” ”	6 ”	30	
5	” ”	7 ”	35	
2	” ”	8 ”	16	
1	” ”	10 ”	10	
1	” ”	18 ”	18	
1	” ”	19 ”	19	
1	” ”	34 ”	34	
1	” ”	72 ”	72	
1	” ”	83 ”	83	
1	” ”	84 ”	84	
149 reported.			615	

Deduct 43 not punished.

Total 106 punished—454 not punished.

Prisoners received during the year 1862				2,360
190	of these prisoners were reported	once	190	
63	” ”	twice	126	
30	” ”	thrice	90	
20	” ”	4 times	80	
8	” ”	5 ”	40	
3	” ”	6 ”	18	
3	” ”	7 ”	21	
5	” ”	8 ”	40	
1	” ”	9 ”	9	
1	” ”	10 ”	10	
1	” ”	14 ”	14	
1	” ”	17 ”	17	
1	” ”	19 ”	19	
1	” ”	28 ”	28	
1	” ”	78 ”	78	
329 reported.			780	

Deduct 75 not punished.

254 punished—2,106 not punished.

Total 360 punished—2,560 not punished.

Total 2,920

MALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received in the Year 1862.

Received in 1862.		Ages.						Sentences.																		
		Adults.			Juveniles.			Adults.												Juveniles.						
17 years and upwards.	Under 17 years.	17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 14.	14 years and under 17.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Life.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	10 years.	15 years.
2,316	44	430	1,037	849	—	1	43	632	545	196	310	204	79	191	9	25	34	23	68	21	11	7	2	1	1	

State of Education.								Religion.			
Adults.				Juveniles.							
Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Dissenters and others.	Jews.
418	251	1,384	263	10	1	33	—	1,797	425	121	17

Governor's Report

RETURN of CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered and inflicted in the Millbank Prison between 1st January and 31st December, 1862.

Register Number.	Name.	Age.	When ordered.	Number of Lashes ordered.	Number of Lashes inflicted.	How inflicted.	When inflicted.	Offence.
3,033	M. G.	16	6 Feb.	36	36	Birch	7 Feb.	Abusing and assaulting his officer; striking him a blow on the chest with his fist; using disgusting and threatening language, after three previous reports, one for assaulting another prisoner and two for impertinence and direct disobedience.
3,936	J. R.	16	4 April	18	18	Birch	4 April	Setting fire to his bedclothes, destroying a sheet, rug, and two blankets, with other prison property, after three previous reports.
3,797	G. S.	35	24 April	24	24	Cat	25 Apr.	Refusing to work, and throwing his loaf at the officer. Further, throwing the contents of his chamber in the officer's face. On the penal class.
4,793	J. W.	23	12 June	24	24	Cat	14 June	Filthy and disgusting conduct, rendering his bedding unfit for use; using threatening language towards the Governor; and destroying prison property. On the penal class.
4,793	J. W.	23	3 July	24	24	Cat	4 July	Destroying prison property; threatening to knock out the officer's brains, and spitting in his face; also, when in a dark cell, throwing his shoe at the officer. See above.
3,769	F. L.	16	24 July	12	12	Birch	25 July	Refusing to hang up his bedclothes; swearing at the officer, saying he would be hung for him. After six previous reports.

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE CONVICTS in Millbank Prison for the Year 1862, with the greatest Number confined in the Establishment at any One Time during the Year.

Average number :—	
Males	566·2
Females	452·3
Total	1018·5
Greatest number of—	
Males	678
Females	519
Greatest number of Males and Females at the same time occurred on the 23rd of October :—	
Males	678
Females	497
	1,175

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Millbank Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1863.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,762	9	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,156	4	5
Gratuities to officers	231	19	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	2,019	8	10
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,610	5	4
Uniforms for officers and servants	200	18	1
Victualling prisoners	8,890	15	4
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	2,851	15	0
Bedding for prisoners	395	13	10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	403	14	6
Medical comforts (extras for sick)	372	16	1
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	395	9	5
Gratuities to convicts	2,536	3	5
Furniture and fittings	313	1	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	74	9	8
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,141	7	4
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	596	1	1
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	672	11	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops	117	6	4
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	11	2	6
Various small disbursements	634	14	5
Rent, rates, and taxes	302	18	0
Total	35,691	5	0
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,968	2	5
Net expenditure	32,723	2	7

II.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 10, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report for the Female Department of the prison for the year 1862, being my first report since my appointment in 1860.

Conduct of Officers.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the female officers of the prison.

During the year one assistant matron has been promoted to the rank of matron; four assistant matrons have joined, and four did not complete their probation.

Number and Disposal of Female Prisoners.

Number in the prison on the 1st January 1862		422
Received during the year:—		
From Brixton Prison	36	
„ Fulham	10	
„ County and Borough Gaols	453	
		499
Total		921

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows:—

To Brixton Convict Prison	402
„ Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	3
Discharged on expiration of sentence	2
„ on license	4
„ on medical grounds	2
Deaths	1
Remaining in the prison 31st December 1682	507
Total	921

The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year has been 452.

Treatment of Prisoners.

This has been the same in all respects as during former years. I have endeavoured to meet offences firmly and judiciously, in some cases by punishment, in others by admonition only; and to strengthen every discernible disposition for amendment. The sick in the infirmary have been carefully attended to by the matrons in charge.

Penal Class.

The penal class, comprising the refractory prisoners of this prison, and those sent back from Brixton and Fulham for outrageous behaviour, cannot be spoken of with any other than feelings of mortification.

Their conduct is marked by treachery, violence, and profanity. These seem to be hard terms to apply to the conduct of women, but they are by no means an exaggeration. Better feelings are sometimes awakened in these poor creatures by influences which cannot be perpetual, but they can only be regarded as emotions which speedily pass away, giving place to the evil of a vicious nature. They are insensible to punishment; even if it were to be imposed to an inhumane extent it would be ineffective. They are without hope of themselves, and, I believe, suffer *only* when they realize the condition to which they are reduced. Moral or physical power to extricate themselves they do not possess.

In the early part of the year a passage containing 15 cells was opened as an addition to the then existing penal class ward; but with this addition we have still been without the necessary amount of accommodation. Thus, prisoners under penal class treatment, and totally unfit for location in an ordinary discipline ward, have been distributed, at a disadvantage to themselves and to others, over various parts of the prison.

Their conduct in these locations, I have no doubt, sometimes covers as well as accounts for breaches of rule in ordinary prisoners.

Sixty-five prisoners have been treated in this class.

On the 1st January 1862 there remained in the prison -	35
Received from other prisons and from 2nd Probation Class -	27
Millbank prisoners placed in the class - - - -	3

They incurred 1,305 reports, and their conduct may be thus summarized:—

6	not reported.
20	good.
38	bad.
1	was removed to a lunatic asylum.

Of these, 5 were old convicts, 16 were in the class for the second time, and 1 a third time.

Second Probation Class.

During the year 21 prisoners were received from Brixton and Fulham for second probation; three of these having been in the class before, and one an old convict.

The behaviour of six of these women was so bad as to cause their removal to the penal class, five have not incurred any reports, nine are good, and one bad.

42 reports were incurred in this class.

Conduct of Female Prisoners.

There were in the prison on the 1st January 1862 422 prisoners; 453 were received during the year, making in all 921. A detailed account of their disposal will be found in the Appendix.

Out of 921 prisoners, 155 have been punished; 2,299 reports have been incurred during the year, 796 of these have been met by punishment, and 1,503 by admonition; 1,305 of the reports have been incurred by the penal class alone, that is by 59 prisoners. The reports may be accredited as follows:—

To prisoners, ordinary - - -	952
,, ,, penal class - - -	1,305
,, ,, 2nd probation - - -	42
Total -	2,299

565 prisoners have not been reported for any offence.

It must be borne in mind that amongst the ordinary prisoners are the weak minded and imbecile, who offend almost with impunity, their condition not admitting of punishment, and whose offences are merely recorded, and met by forfeiture of time, so long as any time remains to

Superintendent's Report.

them to be forfeited. Such indeed as will be eventually recommended for removal to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum now in course of formation at Broadmoor.

Many of the 1,503 cases of admonition will also be amongst this number of reports, as well as offences repeatedly committed by prisoners who are finally placed on the penal class, and who on their discharge from it as repeatedly offend again until they are replaced.

The reports incurred during the year are 583 in excess of the number incurred during the preceding year.

It would be vain to attempt to account for this. The circumstance may arise from causes such as a larger number of prisoners than usual on second probation, the exciting conduct of penal class prisoners, increased vigilance on the part of officers, unavoidable association under unfavourable circumstances, &c., &c.

These are fluctuations incidental to a prison of this class, and which render the duties so onerous and depressing, and call for a large amount of voluntary and intellectual activity in their performance.

There have been 213 cases of destruction of prison property, viz., 140 by the penal class, and 73 by ordinary prisoners.

Employment of Female Prisoners.

The prisoners continue to be employed in coir-picking for the first two months after reception; on bag-making, when practicable, for the next five months, and afterwards on needlework, knitting, and finally on laundry work.

A statement of earnings will be seen in the Appendix. The average number of prisoners employed in 1862 was less than that of 1861 by 20.

The net profitable earnings for the year is 730*l.*, while an additional amount of 650*l.* represents the value of labour performed for this and other convict prisons; making a total sum of 1,380*l.*, which is equivalent to 3*l.* 15s. per prisoner.

Cotton shirts, to the number of 35,764, have been made for a city firm by prisoners, the majority of whom had very little knowledge of needlework when received, yet every satisfaction has been expressed and no rejections have been made.

This reflects great credit on the officers, with whom it entirely rests to instruct in this branch of employment.

During the year 1861, 13,856 city shirts were made in excess of the number made during the past year; this deficiency is accounted for by there having been less needlewomen employed, and a larger quantity of prison garments made than in the year 1861.

I regret that rougher work than that of needlework could not be had in sufficient quantity to occupy all prisoners after leaving coir-picking.

In the past two years, 1861–2, the daily average number of prisoners employed and their occupations were as follows:—

	In 1861.	In 1862.
Bagmaking - - -	20	31
Needlework - - -	223	265
Laundry - - -	24	22
Knitting stockings - - -	36	15
Picking coir - - -	65	55
Total -	368	388

The introduction of knitting as an experiment in 1861 has proved highly satisfactory.

Superintendent's Report.

Deaths.

I am glad to say that only one death occurred during the year.

Abuses.

I am not aware of any having existed.

It is doubtless within the Chaplain's province to acknowledge the worth of the services of the lady scripture readers, but I must beg to be permitted to record my own sense of their great usefulness.

To officers, as well as to prisoners, they are alike valuable.

I also deeply appreciate the services of the ladies who are voluntary visitors. I regret that, being few in number, their efforts cannot be so sufficiently centred on particular objects as would be desirable.

I may be allowed to mention Miss Fraser by name as having kindly secured admission into the Elizabeth Fry Refuge for two prisoners discharged during the year.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison ave been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have een distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
SARAH GIBSON,
Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c., made in the Manufacturing Department of MILLBANK PRISON, from the 1st January to 31st December 1862.

FEMALE PRISONERS.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
NEEDLE WOMEN :—		£	*s.*	*d.*
Uniform mantles	22	1	13	0
„ dresses	71	12	8	6
Stays	441	14	14	0
Prison shirts	1,799	29	19	8
Aprons	1,432	5	19	4
Neckerchiefs	204	0	12	9
Flannel petticoats	391	6	10	4
Eye shades	47	0	7	10
Men's flannel waistcoats	1,336	27	16	8
Cotton shifts	624	10	8	0
Brown serge jackets	596	17	7	8
Brown serge petticoats	482	12	1	0
Day caps	756	9	9	0
Working gowns	65	1	1	8
Towels	56	0	3	6
Miscellaneous articles	56	1	1	0
Linsey woolsey petticoats	533	8	17	8
Men's flannel drawers	3,873	80	13	9
Drabbett frocks	3,434	71	10	10
Shirts for City houses	35,764	447	1	0
Shirts, Royal Military Asylum	390	6	10	0
Liberty shirts	181	4	10	6
Flannel shifts	405	6	15	0

Superintendent's Report.

FEMALE PRISONERS.	Quantity.	Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
NEEDLE WOMEN—*cont.* :—				
Handkerchiefs	672	2	2	0
Blue cotton petticoats	282	7	1	0
Blue cotton jackets	293	8	0	11
Pillow cases	76	0	6	4
Asylum collars	1,000	3	2	6
Liberty dresses	6	0	9	0
Night caps	438	1	16	6
Women's flannel drawers	294	6	2	6
Asylum collars	330	1	0	7
KNITTERS :—				
Stockings made	1,739	74	18	6
Stockings refooted	458	7	12	8
PICKERS :—				
Coir - - - - - - lbs.	14,571	27	15	4
BAG MAKERS :—				
Biscuit bags	37,691	117	16	8
LAUNDRY WOMEN :—				
Articles washed	286,057	156	5	9
Total		1,192	2	11

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of FEMALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank Prison for the Year 1862.

On January 1, 1862.		
The number of convicts in Millbank Prison		422
Received during the year from—		
Convict Prisons: Brixton	36	
Convict Prisons: Fulham	10	
		46
County and Borough Prisons		453
Total		921
Disposed of during the year—		
Transferred to Brixton		402
Discharged: On licence	4	
Discharged: Ditto on medical grounds	2	
Discharged: On expiration of sentence	2	
		8
Removed to lunatic asylums		3
Death		1
Number remaining 31st December 1862		507
Total		921

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS and ADMONITIONS of FEMALE CONVICTS in Millbank Prison for the Year 1861.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	ADULTS.												JUVENILES.							General Total.
	Days.									Admonished.	One Meal.	Total.	Days.					Admonished.	Total.	
	Half a	1	2	3	4	7	14	21	28				1	2	3	7	28			
In Handcuffs	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
In Strait Jacket	1	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	288
In Canvas Dress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
In Dark Cells — With Rations	—	—	3	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	50
In Dark Cells — Bread and Water	—	3	7	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	35
In Refractory Cells — Full Rations	—	3	18	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
In Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	—	9	9	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	2	11	—	—	—	13	57
On Bread and Water Diet	—	20	30	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Indian Meal Punishment Diet	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	2	59	—	—	72	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	75
Bread and Water for Dinner (1 day)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Admonished and not punished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,384	—	1,384	—	—	—	—	—	119	119	1,503
Total	1	312	67	221	2	2	9	2	61	1,384	85	2,146	16	2	13	1	2	119	153	2,299

Superintendent's Report.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those NOT REPORTED, from January 1 to December 31, 1862.

In the prison 1st January 1862 - - - - - 422

77	of these prisoners	were reported	once	77
38	"	"	twice	76
20	"	"	thrice	60
10	"	"	4 times	40
8	"	"	5 "	40
4	"	"	6 "	24
3	"	"	7 "	21
2	"	"	8 "	16
2	"	"	9 "	18
2	"	"	12 "	24
2	"	"	13 "	26
2	"	"	17 "	34
2	"	"	18 "	36
1	"	"	19 "	19
2	"	"	23 "	46
2	"	"	24 "	48
1	"	"	27 "	27
1	"	"	28 "	28
1	"	"	37 "	37
1	"	"	40 "	40
1	"	"	41 "	41
1	"	"	42 "	42
1	"	"	43 "	43
1	"	"	44 "	44
1	"	"	50 "	50
2	"	"	59 "	118
1	"	"	80 "	80
189	reported.			1,155

Deduct 103 not punished.

86 punished—336 not punished.

Prisoners received during the year 1862 - - - 499

62	of these prisoners	were reported	once	62
36	"	"	twice	72
21	"	"	thrice	63
8	"	"	4 times	32
4	"	"	5 "	20
5	"	"	6 "	30
2	"	"	7 "	14
5	"	"	8 "	40
1	"	"	11 "	11
2	"	"	12 "	24
3	"	"	13 "	39
2	"	"	17 "	34
1	"	"	23 "	23
2	"	"	26 "	52
1	"	"	28 "	28
1	"	"	34 "	34
1	"	"	37 "	37

2	of these prisoners	were reported	36 times	-	72
2	”	”	40 ”	-	80
1	”	”	63 ”	-	63
1	”	”	75 ”	-	75
1	”	”	78 ”	-	78
1	”	”	45 ”	-	45
1	”	”	48 ”	-	48
1	”	”	68 ”	-	68

167 reported. 1,144
Deduct 98 not punished.

69 punished—430 not punished. Total - 921

155 punished—766 not punished.

Superintendent's Report.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received in the Year 1862.

Received in 1862.		AGES.						SENTENCES.													
		Adults.			Juveniles.			Adults.										Juveniles.			
17 years and upwards.	Under 17 years.	17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 14.	14 years and under 17.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	21 years.	Life.	3 years.	4 years.	14 years.	Life.
491	8	107	207	177	—	—	8	226	139	43	45	15	2	3	15	1	2	1	5	1	1

STATE OF EDUCATION.								RELIGION.			
Adults.				Juveniles.							
Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Dissenters and others.	Jew.
157	141	184	9	—	2	6	—	341	130	27	1

III.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 10, 1863.

IN submitting to you my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1862, I feel that, as the whole subject of convict discipline and treatment is about to be investigated by a Royal Commission, it would be a waste both of your time and my own, were I to trouble you with any lengthened observations on the present occasion, especially, as any suggestions I might make, would be liable to be corrected by the decision, which will have been arrived at by the influential tribunal to which the question has now been referred. With your permission, therefore, I will aim at being as concise as possible, confining myself to the topics which the rules prescribe, and avoiding, as far as may be, the expression of opinions which might be open to discussion.

The number of convicts, both male and female, received from the county and borough prisons, in the course of the year, is considerably in excess of that of the previous year. Excluding the military prisoners, the number of male convicts received in the years 1861 and 1862 is 1,441 and 1,889 respectively, showing the large increase of 448 in the last year as compared with the average of the last three years, the latter equal to an increase of more than 27 per cent.

The increase in the number of female convicts is not so large, though large enough to attract attention. The number received in each of the last two years is 368 and 453 respectively, being an addition of 85 to the number received in 1861, representing an increase of about 23 per cent.

The large addition to our convict population disclosed in these figures must be taken, I fear, as evidence, not only that the more serious offences for which a sentence of penal servitude is reserved, have been more than usually rife of late, but, what is more to be regretted, as indicating a retrograde tendency, that crime in general has received a somewhat unusual impulse during the last twelve months. Whatever be the explanation of this unwelcome fact, the result to us is, that we have now to deal with a largely increased convict population, a population, too, which is shown by recent events to contain elements of the most dangerous character, and which will require no ordinary amount of decision, courage, and prudence to keep under due control. Whether it is not desirable that persons convicted of robbery, accompanied with brutality or violence, or who, by incurring a sentence of penal servitude more than once, give evidence of a determination at all hazards to persist in their lawless courses, should be subjected to a special discipline essentially penal in its features, is a question, as it seems me, well deserving of immediate consideration.

As to the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, it might be enough to refer you to the account given in previous reports, the comparison of one year with another in this respect presenting little variation. The classification of the male convicts, however, which I have been in the habit of making, and which you will find in the table here given, affords, I think, the materials in a very short compass for arriving at a correct estimate on this subject.

Chaplain's Report.

Classification of Convicts.	1862.		1861.		Average of Three Years preceding 1862.	
	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
Habitual or professional thieves - - -	1,063	52·13	911	58·35	850	57·47
Receivers - - -	5	·24	10	·64	10	·68
Occasional offenders -	302	14·81	145	9·28	127	8·58
Careless profligates -	406	19·96	281	18·	314	21·23
Received under Sentence of Court-martial -	145	7·12	120	7·68	90	6·08
Comparatively respectable	113	5·54	94	6·02	88	5·95
Total - -	2,034	100·	1,561	100·	1,479	109·

Referring to the foregoing table, it is seen that that portion of our criminal population which lives by thieving, though numerically greater in the last year, is, relatively to the whole number of convicts, considerably less. So far this is a gratifying fact; for in all questions relating to convicts, as regards the discipline to which they ought to be subjected in prison and their ultimate disposal, the class of regular and systematic thieves present the chief difficulties, and hence it is fair matter for congratulation when we find, as we do in the present instance, that though there has been an increase in the number of persons committing crime, there has not been a proportionate increase, but the reverse, in the numbers of that class which inflicts most injury upon society. A comparison of the figures will make this plain. Thus, the class of which I am speaking contributed but 52 per cent. of the convicts received last year, whereas the numbers of the same class, in the year 1861, amounted to 58 per cent. nearly, a falling off of 6 per cent. It may be thought that there is little to encourage in the statement that 52 out of every 100 convicts are habitual and confirmed thieves. While recording this fact, however, I must not be understood as asserting this of men who have not previously undergone a sentence of penal servitude. In the 1,063 habitual thieves is included 470 " old convicts," men who had passed through the convict prisons before, some even more than once. Excluding these from the calculation, and taking none but men who have not previously been " convicts," the numbers stand thus: viz., total number received, 1,564, of whom 593, or about 38 per cent., only belonged to the class of systematic thieves, leaving a remainder of 62 per cent. of the classes who are less criminal, and whose reformation therefore may with more confidence be anticipated. My statement, then, amounts to this: that of *all* the convicts received last year, 52 per cent. only, as compared with 58 per cent. in 1861, were of the habitually criminal class, and that of those who had not been in a convict prison before 38 per cent. only belonged to that class.

As to the religious and moral condition of the 1,063, whom I have placed under the head of habitual thieves, I should not deserve credit if I represented it in any but a most unfavourable light. Men who incur a sentence of penal servitude more than once may, after making due allowance for a proportion who may have been forced into crime from difficulty of obtaining employment, be set down as beyond the reach of religious influences, and therefore not likely, from any improvement in principle, to abandon their criminal mode of life. Not, however, that all of the worst class return to crime again; on the contrary, many will not, but this will not be owing to their having become better men, but to their having arrived at a period of life when experience teaches us men lose that adroitness and dexterity, without which a criminal has but small chance of success in the pursuit of his nefarious calling.

Hardly more satisfactory is the moral condition even of those of the same class who have not been before sentenced to penal servitude. The best almost that can be said of them is, that they are less hardened than their more experienced comrades in guilt who come back to us again. Nor is it surprising that this should be so. Coming, as they do, for the most part from London and the large provincial towns, such as Liverpool and Manchester, they belong to a type of thief peculiar to those nurseries of crime to be found only in dense populations; and, further, not only does their whole history, previous to their first appearance in a prison, mark them out as almost bound to a life of crime, but the course which has been subsequently adopted, of sending them to prison time after time for short periods, has been attended with no other effect than to extinguish any spark of good in them which may have existed before, and to train them, as it were, to do battle with the more prolonged sentence which sooner or later they would have to undergo in a convict prison. Having regard to such considerations as these, it would not be safe to predict any large measure of success as the result of our efforts amongst this class of convicts. At the same time, whilst unwilling to indulge in too sanguine expectations, I incline to the opinion, confirmed by the statistics, that a not inconsiderable proportion of the once convicted (I use the word in its restricted sense, as denoting a sentence of penal servitude,) even of the systematic thieves, are capable of being so far reclaimed as to become desirous of resorting to some legitimate means of obtaining a livelihood, if the opportunity be within their reach. Many of them are little more than boys, under 20 years of age, few of them beyond 25, and, though old in vice, there is still left some of the impressibility which accompanies youth, and which, so long as it exists, permits the hope that their character may be, to some extent, moulded anew.

With reference to the too common practice to which I have alluded, of sending offenders repeatedly to prison for short periods, the following table relating to previous convictions may, perhaps, be not without interest. Excluding the military prisoners as not strictly to be classed as criminals, and confining the attention to those received from the county and borough prisons, of whom there are 1,889, it appears that 536 had not, so far as is known, been previously in prison. The remaining 1,353 represent the number known to have undergone imprisonment before, how often the table will show. It is necessary to observe that only the *known* previous convictions are here taken account of; a large addition, however, might no doubt be made for convictions which, though pretty certain to have taken place, have not come to the knowledge of any of the officials through whose hands the prisoners have passed.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.	Seven.	Eight.	Nine.	Ten.	Eleven.	Twelve and upwards.	Total.
439	312	209	111	74	71	39	28	9	3	10	48	1,353

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Of those who had been convicted 12 times and upwards, one had credit for 45 previous convictions, one for 40, one for 31, one for 30, two for 21, and one for 18. The facts revealed in this table speak for themselves. It appears that of the 1,353 prisoners who had, previous to receiving a sentence of penal servitude, been more or less frequently in prison, as many as 692 had undergone a number of imprisonments, varying from as many as three to even 45 in one case. Such being the preparatory training of so large a number for a convict prison, it must be evident that their reformation is, at the best, very questionable.

It has often occurred to me whether an inquiry as to the effects of the present mode of dealing with crime in its incipient stages would not tend in a great measure to the solution of the convict difficulty. If, instead of being sent to prison in the outset of their career time after time for short periods, persons convicted of offences implying that the offender had entered the ranks of the regular thief class, picking pockets, for instance, were subjected to a long imprisonment at the beginning, to be followed immediately by penal servitude in the event of a relapse into old courses, it would probably be found that the failure which now to so large an extent admittedly characterizes the discipline of the county and borough prisons would be greatly reduced, and many who, under the present system, are sure ultimately to graduate in a convict prison, would be rescued from a fate so full of danger both to themselves and the community at large. On the principle that prevention is better than cure, and bearing in mind that more than 70 per cent. of in-coming convicts have never been in a convict prison before, it does seem to me a most important inquiry, whether by a different treatment, this number might not be reduced to an extent that would bring the convict difficulty within greatly narrowed dimensions. To prevent a man becoming a convict, is better than reforming him, even if this be possible, after he has become one; it is a more hopeful work to attempt the eradication of evil principles while they are still undeveloped than when they have taken the form of settled and inveterate habits. Nor would this be the only advantage. There would be a much better chance for the reformed prisoner obtaining employment through the influence of benevolent persons, who might take an interest in their own local prison, than for the same man returning as a liberated convict to a neighbourhood from which he has been absent perhaps for years, and where he has to work his way, unbefriended by any, under all the disadvantages inseparably attaching to his condition as a "returned convict."

The remaining classes enumerated in the table of classification may be dismissed in a few words. The "occasional offenders" show a large increase, relative as well as numerical. In 1861 they were a little more than 9 per cent. of our in-coming convicts, whereas in the last year they fell little short of 15 per cent.; whilst numerically they have more than doubled. It is observable that, while every other head exhibits a numerical increase, that of "occasional offenders" is the only one in which there is a relative increase of any consequence; and the inference, I think, to be drawn is, that the general increase of crime which marks the present period is to be traced to a great extent to the prevalent distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, which, of course, affects more or less the prosperity of the country at large; for the men from whom the "occasional offenders" for the most part come are just the persons who would be the first to suffer in any pressure affecting the working classes. In the main, they are honest, working for their living; but they are generally loose, drunken characters, and not troubled with many scruples of conscience, who, in the event of a reduction of hands, would be the first to be got rid of by an employer.

The only other class calling for special remark is that of the military prisoners; and I allude to them simply to draw attention to the fact that they are becoming a more numerous class every year. From 57, which was the number received under a sentence of court-martial in 1859, this class of our convicts increased to 93 in 1860, to 120 in 1861, whilst in the year just ended as many as 145 are to be found under this head—an increase at the rate of more than 60 per cent. If any corresponding increase had taken place in the strength of the army, the fact which is disclosed in these figures, however disagreeable, would not be remarkable; but, as I suppose any alteration in numbers has been on the side of reduction, such an increase of soldier-convicts does certainly suggest unpleasant reflections. One cannot escape the conclusion that some influence of a seriously demoralizing nature is at work, to produce such a result. As to the men themselves, looking at them as convicts, they are amongst the more hopeful of our charge, and, with few exceptions, may be regarded as likely to profit by a wholesome discipline.

The remark just made is applicable generally to each of the other classes, with the exception of that of the "professional thieves," of whom I have already spoken. As evidence of this I may here mention a fact, the result of a most careful examination. Of the convicts received in the last year it is found that about 23 per cent., 470 in all, had previously undergone a sentence of penal servitude; of these about 20 per cent. only belonged to the less criminal classes, the remaining 80 per cent. being made up entirely of the professional thief class. In more aspects than one this is an important and instructive fact. It corroborates the general opinion of prison officials as to the class who may be expected to return to their lawless courses, and it shows also that, though the convict stigma does undoubtedly present very formidable obstacles in the way of obtaining employment, these obstacles may nevertheless be overcome where there exists a determination to persevere in a right course; for otherwise (the relative numbers of the criminal and less criminal classes being, in the first instance, pretty nearly equal) there could not exist such a remarkable disparity in the numbers of the same classes who have been a second time convicted. There is, however, this qualifying remark to be made, viz., that the less criminal classes have for the most part respectable friends or connexions to whom they can return when they have undergone their sentence, and through whose influence and exertions a door of return to the means of honest living is often opened, whereas the friends of the thief are too often no better than himself, and even the very locality to which he returns forbids the possibility of any but a vicious and criminal life.

A very few remarks will suffice to describe the religious and moral condition of the female convicts received in the course of the year. In my report for 1860 I observed that a classification of them similar to that of the male convicts was hardly possible, inasmuch as, though not all equally depraved, an awful necessity seems to impel woman, when she has once left the right way, to deeper excesses in sin, and thus the gradations of criminality were not sufficiently marked in their case to admit of such a classification as that applied to the male convicts. Not that all, however, have sunk to the same level of moral abasement; occasionally we meet with one whose life is not a long record of sin and shame, the act which has incurred the penalty of the offended law

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being but the one dark spot in a life of otherwise comparative respectability. To such the prison is in most cases a place of repentance, a place in which to seek forgiveness for the past, and strength to meet the difficulties of the future. And even with regard to the worst, it would not be right wholly to despair. Utterly demoralized as many are, there are sometimes to be discovered traces of a better feeling that would rebuke us if at any time we were tempted to relax our efforts as unavailing.

The various agencies employed for promoting the moral and spiritual welfare of the prisoners may here be briefly enumerated. They are, the daily services in the chapel, consisting of a selection of prayers, with short exposition of a passage of Scripture; cellular visitation by the chaplains and the Scripture readers for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, and giving such advice as each particular case seems to need; a library containing a number of interesting and instructive volumes, selected with special reference to the class of minds and characters of those for whom they are intended, and school instruction twice a week. In addition to the above, there are suitableservices for the sick, daily, in the infirmaries, with bed-side attendance on those whose illness assumes a serious aspect, and for the male prisoners of the penal class whose condition involves non-attendance at chapel, a bi-weekly service in the ward by the Scripture reader. I trust all of us who are employed in the various ministrations here enumerated are influenced by a sense of the great responsibility resting upon us, and our need of the Divine blessing on our labours. Whether these labours be attended with a large or small measure of success rests with Him who alone can give the increase, but large or small, it is our duty, a duty, I would fain hope, which we fully realize, to work on uninfluenced by any apparent results, feeling that in the use of means of God's appointment we are at least in the way of accomplishing the good we wish, if it is to be accomplished at all.

I have now to speak of the schools; and first with regard to those for the male convicts.

The course of instruction, which includes reading, writing, and arithmetic, has undergone no change. Each prisoner is allowed two half-days' schooling in the week, a privilege regarded as such by many for the sake of the opportunities of improvement which it affords, by others valued more for the break which it causes in the monotony of the cellular confinement. The object at which we aim is simply to enable the prisoners to read for themselves, so as to be able to gather instruction, if so disposed, out of the many useful and interesting books provided for them in the library, and to give a more intelligent attention to the lectures and sermons to which they daily listen in the chapel. High teaching is wholly eschewed, not only because there would not be time for it, but as inconsistent with the proprieties of a prison, and not at all necessary with reference to the well-doing of the prisoners when they have again to commence the struggle of life. The attention and progress of the men are on the whole as satisfactory as could be expected, in the absence of any stimulus to exertion beyond the desire to improve, and attest the diligence of the schoolmasters, of whose anxiety to perform their duties efficiently I am fully sensible.

In the case of the women, who are taught individually in their cells, not, like the men, collectively in school, not only is there the absence of any powerfully stimulating motive to quicken their perceptions, and awaken their interest and attention, but there is a strong countermotive in the weekly gratuity allowed for work, which varies in amount according to the quantity of work done. The "love of money," even of a little, being a far more influential motive than the love of learning, it is not surprising that many seem to regard the time given to the schoolmistress as time lost. Subject to this drawback, and it is a serious one, and for which I wish a remedy could be found, the success attending the efforts of the schoolmistresses, whose zeal in their work merits my highest approval, is, I think, as large as could be fairly expected.

The usual table, relating to the progress of the male prisoners, with other tables on kindred matters, will be added in an appendix.

It only remains for me, in conclusion, to make a few remarks on the "effects of the discipline." It is now, I believe, pretty generally admitted by persons of experience that, in carrying out lengthened sentences of imprisonment, a preliminary period of separate confinement is most desirable, if not absolutely indispensable, not only with a view to the promotion of the prisoner's moral improvement, but to his being kept under due control while undergoing his sentence. It is in this stage of his discipline a foundation must be laid of those right principles, which alone will ensure integrity of conduct, and here also it is that the prisoner must learn how to impose upon himself that restraint which is necessary to his being safely entrusted with the larger freedom of action allowed in the subsequent stages of discipline. Until within the last few years, 12 months was fixed upon as the length of time necessary to secure these important objects; latterly, however, this period has been reduced (on medical grounds, I believe), to nine months, a period rather less, in my opinion, than is desirable, with reference to the object sought to be attained by separate confinement, and therefore not to be abridged, without a further corresponding loss of advantage. Holding these views, I cannot but express my regret that the exigencies of the service have for some time seemed to require a considerable curtailment even of this too limited period, there having been occasions when prisoners have been removed to public works when they had been no more than five months in separate confinement, including the time passed in the county prisons between conviction and removal to Millbank. I trust that the causes which have led to this necessary departure from the established discipline will not be permanently operating, for I feel strongly that its long continuance might be attended with effects calculated to bring discredit on the entire system of convict discipline.

In making these remarks it has been my simple desire to give my candid opinion on a matter, as I think, of very deep importance, and I trust that in doing so I have not exceeded the limits proper to one in my position.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
GEO. B. DE RENZI,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE I.—ABSTRACT of the EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS of CONVICTS who have been removed or discharged from MILLBANK PRISON during the Year ending 31st December 1862, exclusive of those whose brief Period of Detention, or other cause has prevented their making perceptible Progress.

Period of Detention.	Number of Prisoners.	Attainments on	Reading.					Writing.					Arithmetic.				
			Entirely ignorant.	Know the Alphabet.	Read easy Words.	Read tolerably.	Read well.	Entirely ignorant.	Can form Letters.	Write from Copies.	Write their own Letters after Correction.	Write well.	Entirely ignorant.	Know Addition.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.
Above 3 and under 6 months -	404	Reception -	16	26	104	222	36	65	38	82	207	12	184	61	58	59	42
		Centesimal prop.	3·9	6·4	25·8	55·	8·9	16·1	9·4	20·3	51·2	2·9	45·5	15·1	14·4	14·6	10·3
		Removal -	4	17	82	221	80	29	27	67	232	49	79	79	65	86	95
		Centesimal prop.	1·	4·2	20·3	54·7	19·8	7·2	6·7	16·6	57·4	12·1	19·6	19·6	16·1	21·3	23·8
Above 6 and under 9 months -	285	Reception -	12	19	57	172	25	42	23	55	158	7	118	36	33	40	58
		Centesimal prop.	4·2	7·	20·	60·	9·	15·	8·1	19·3	55·4	2·5	41·4	12·6	11·6	14·	20·4
		Removal -	1	5	42	155	82	8	8	42	175	52	28	46	46	55	110
		Centesimal prop.	·4	2·	15·	54·4	28·6	3·	3·	15·	61·4	18·2	10·	16·	16·	19·3	38·6
Above 9 and under 12 months -	27	Reception -	2	–	6	17	2	3	1	6	16	1	8	3	7	4	5
		Centesimal prop.	7·4	–	22·2	63·	7·4	11·1	3·7	22·2	60·	3·7	29·6	11·1	26·	14·8	18·5
		Removal -	–	–	5	13	9	–	2	3	15	7	3	2	5	5	12
		Centesimal prop.	–	–	18·5	48·1	33·3	–	7·4	11·1	55·5	26·	11·1	7·4	18·5	18·5	44·4
Above 12 months and upwards -	30	Reception -	–	1	6	16	7	3	2	6	15	4	12	3	5	1	9
		Centesimal prop.	–	3·3	20·	53·3	23·3	10·	6·6	20·	50·	13·3	40·	10·	16·6	3·3	30·
		Removal -	–	–	2	12	16	–	–	4	14	12	2	4	3	7	14
		Centesimal prop.	–	–	6·6	40·	53·3	–	–	13·3	46·6	40·	6·6	13·3	10·	23·3	46·6
Total -	746	Reception -	30	46	173	427	70	113	64	149	396	24	322	103	103	104	114
		Centesimal prop.	4·	6·2	23·2	57·2	9·4	15·1	8·6	20·	53·1	3·2	43·2	13·8	13·8	13·9	15·3
		Removal -	5	22	131	401	187	37	37	116	436	120	112	131	119	153	231
		Centesimal prop.	·7	3·	17·5	53·8	25·	5·	5·	15·5	58·5	16·	15·	17·6	16·	20·5	31·

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE II.—GENERAL PROGRESS.

Satisfactory.		Moderate.		Little.		None.		Total.	
Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
257	34·4	340	45·6	123	16·5	26	3·5	746	100·

TABLE III.—PREVIOUS SCHOOLING.

	Description of School.													How long at School.						
	Private.	Grammar.	National.	British.	Scotch Parish.	Charity.	Infant.	Evening.	Regimental.	Workhouse.	Factory.	Various.	None.	Less than a Year.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Five Years and upwards.	Total.
Number of Convicts	177	1	192	48	8	90	15	2	2	2	2	41	166	49	75	97	93	62	204	746
Centesimal proportion	23·7	·1	25·7	6·4	1·1	12·1	2·	·3	·3	·3	·3	5·5	22·2	6·6	10·1	13·	12·4	8·3	27·2	100·

It appears that of the above only 255 had attended a Sunday school.

IV.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 17, 1863.

I HAVE again the honour of submitting to you a highly satisfactory report.

The year 1862 has been a healthy year, even when compared with the two years immediately preceding it, to which my experience in this prison extends. The deaths per 1,000 were fewer than in any year of the series of 20 years, respecting which we possess printed reports, and the same statement is true of the deaths and pardons taken together. The cases of sickness have followed the same rule, as have also the attacks of diarrhœa, the number of which constitutes one of our best tests of the sanitary condition of the prison.

The admissions into the infirmaries, which represent the more severe cases of illness, have been less than in either of the years 1860 or 1861; but, owing to the longer stay in the infirmary of the cases admitted, the daily average of cases has been in excess of the averages of those years. The average stay of prisoners in the infirmaries has increased from 35 to 44 days, the maximum average stay in any general London hospital being 35 days; and the daily average number of patients in the two infirmaries has increased from a little more than 60 in 1861, to a little less than 63 in 1862. These figures do not indicate any deterioration in the sanitary condition of the prison; they merely show that the smaller number of cases have been of a more severe or more tedious character, and they are partly explained by the lengthened periods of observation that have been required in order to form correct opinions with respect to many of the cases of real or supposed insanity.

Medical Officer's Report.

Nor must this satisfactory condition of the prison be ascribed to any increase in the removals of prisoners for medical reasons; for these also have decreased in number. They were 462 in 1861, and only 329 in 1862, and yet the population of the prison has on the whole increased. This decrease in the number of removals is to be attributed in part to the fact that for nearly six months there have been no removals to Dartmoor, and no such increase of removals to Woking as would account for this falling of; partly that few women have been recently sent to Brixton on medical grounds, and partly, again, that fewer invalids seem to have been admitted. Nevertheless, the experience of this year tends to confirm the statement made in my last report, that the proportion of prisoners unfit to undergo penal discipline is on the increase.

Two tables are appended, of which the first affords a complete view of the mortality and sickness for the last 10 years, and the second, a similar view of those diseases which supply the best indication of the sanitary condition of the prison. These tables are similar to those given in former reports, and may be compared with them.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY and SICKNESS for the Ten Years ending 1862.

Years.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Removals per 1,000 Prisoners (including discharges on medical grounds).	Average Number of Infirmary Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Daily new Cases of Casual Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Weekly casual Cases of Diarrhœa per 1,000 Prisoners.
1853 - -	21·19	25·02	97·44	20·	39·7
1854 - -	31·19	21·27	106·56	13·29	29·5
1855 - -	6·20	20·67	50·04	12·33	22·6
1856 - -	19·38	31·22	69·91	13·99	17·1
1857 - -	11·72	20·74	61·02	16·17	27·4
1858 - -	8·42	26·21	46·45	12·38	14·
1859 - -	5·3	49·24	45·10	19·14	18·8
1860 - -	8·96	72·77	55·77	20·63	13·7
1861 - -	9·14	102·64	60·21	22·41	17·7
1862 - -	3·92	81·53	62·88	13·89	10·48

TABLE showing the DISEASES most indicative of the SANITARY CONDITION of the PRISON for Five Years ending 1862.

——	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Febricula - - - -	23	16	47	56	40
Typhus and Typhoid Fever - -	—	—	1	—	1
Intermittent and Remittent Fever -	2	3	4	4	1
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa -	1	—	—	—	—
Severe Diarrhœa - - -	47	25	23	35	23
Dysentery - - - -	1	—	2	4	—
Erysipelas - - - - -	2	1	8	4	2
Acute and Sub-acute Rheumatism -	20	3	20	21	8
Sore Throat - - -	16	17	3	1	4
Inflammation of Lungs - -	1	1	11	7	7
Totals -	113	66	119	132	86

In these two tables the points most worthy of observation are the small number of deaths (amounting to less than four in the thousand), and the small number of cases of diarrhœa, whether severe or slight. It will be seen that the aggregate of cases in the second table is lower than in the three years 1858, 1860, and 1861, but in excess of the remarkably healthy year 1859.

Deaths.

Three men and one woman died in the course of the year 1862, of whom one only was stated to be in good health when received into the prison. Of the men, two died of consumption, and one, an aged man (upwards of eighty), died of bronchitis. The cause of the death in the woman was chronic peritonitis.

Pardons.

One man and two women were recommended for pardon on medical grounds. They were all suffering under pulmonary consumption. One of the women died three days after her removal. The other was so ill as to be obliged to be sent to a distant county with great precaution.

Removals.

Eighty convicts. of whom 79 were men and only one a woman, were removed in the course of the year suffering from fatal diseases. The woman was suffering from pulmonary consumption. Of the 79 men, 59, being nearly three in every four, were also suffering under pulmonary consumption, and the other 11 from spitting of blood, a well-known symptom of that disease. If these cases of spitting of blood are reckoned as consumptive cases, we shall have a grand total of 70 cases of consumption out of the aggregate of 79 cases, or upwards of seven in every eight. Diseases of the heart, six in number, rank next in order. If the cases of consumption are compared with the total removals from all causes, they will be found to bear a much larger proportion than in 1861. In 1861 the removals were 462, and the cases of consumption 79; in 1862 the removals were 329, and the cases of consumption 70. So that in the year 1861 the consumptive cases constituted about a sixth of the whole ; in the year 1862 about a fifth of the whole. Of the 80 cases, the diseases were ascertained to be in existence in 49. They did not exist, or were not recognized as existing, in 30 cases.

Suicidal Attempts.

One serious attempt only was made during the year, and this by a man who tried to suffocate himself with his handkerchief. He had already made two attempts elsewhere, and I am of opinion that we shall soon be able to satisfy ourselves that he is really insane. Five other attempts, not of a serious character, were made by four other male prisoners. In two of these cases the pretended suicides resorted to suspension ; in the other cases they inflicted slight wounds upon themselves.

Insane.

The removals to lunatic asylums this year amounted to 13. The number last year was 12. Of the 13, ten were men and three women. As usual the men were in excess. Of the three women, one had been guilty of repeated acts of violence before her mind was perceived to be unsound, one had displayed a suicidal tendency, and the third was reputed sound upon admission. All the men were either of weak intellect or unsound in mind on their admission. It is clear, then, that none of these ten male prisoners became insane from causes originating in the prison itself. Of the women I must speak with some reserve, as there is no sufficient evidence of their having been in an unsound state of mind on admission. But the indications of unsoundness in two out of the three showed themselves at so early a period as to afford little probability of their state of mind having been due to the peculiar discipline of the prison. Of the prisoner entered in Table 5, under the initials G. C., as afflicted with homicidal monomania, it may be well to state that he gave unmistakeable indications of unsoundness of mind, and of delusions, associating themselves with, or springing from, cruel impulses ; and that before he left the prison he justified our certificate by attempting a murderous assault upon an imbecile prisoner associated with him in the same cell. The initials G. C. stand for George Clarke, convicted at Newcastle-on-Tyne of the murder of Frater, the tax-collector. All these 13 cases have been received and detained in the asylums to which they were sent as being really of unsound mind.

Feigned Insanity.

I introduce this heading into the present report, because I wish to have an opportunity of stating that though attempts at deception are apparently greatly on the decrease, as a consequence I trust of the experience the prisoners generally have acquired of the little advantage derived from such proceedings, still from time to time instances of malingering do occur of so extraordinary a nature as to merit being placed on record. In the course of the past year two cases have occurred, one among the men, the other among the women, which, though they never deceived either the resident medical officer or myself, evinced a perverse ingenuity and strange perseverance in disgusting habits, which had they been practised anywhere else, by any person not in prison, would have been considered as of themselves sufficient indications of insanity. The male prisoner, F. H., continued for seven months together to conduct himself in such a manner as to require that both his person and his cell should be cleansed every day; and the woman having the same initials, F. H., persevered in the same disgusting course for five months, during which she constantly put on an air of the most perfect imbecility and bodily helplessness, but at the end of this time confessed that she had been practising a deception, and expressed a hope that she should not be punished for her conduct. The treatment to which these prisoners were subjected as the natural consequence of their own acts was such as might be supposed sufficient to deter any person from persisting in such courses. These cases are alluded to in this place in order that the difficulties that we have to encounter in forming a sound opinion of the true state of mind in persons of this depraved class may be understood and appreciated.

Casual Sick.

Under this head I have simply to observe that the daily average for 1862 ranks with the most favorable years, and is below any of which I have personal experience.

The only other point requiring special notice in this report is the continued immunity which we enjoy from every form of epidemic. A single mild case of fever occurred in the course of the year, and we have not been visited by the typhus fever, which is known to be extensively prevalent in the metropolis.

Medical Officer's Report.

For details, reference, as usual, is made to the annexed tables, from which I have omitted two printed in the previous reports, but which I did not think sufficiently important to occupy the large space they required.

Before I conclude this report I must allude to the interesting results of the census of the convict prisons, which was made on the 31st of March last by the authority of Sir Joshua Jebb. The figures obtained upon that occasion, with an indication of the principal results to be derived from them, formed the subject of one of the papers read before the Public Health section of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held in the summer of last year. From this paper, which has just been published by the association, I extract the following figures and statements, which I deem deserving of a permanent record, inasmuch as they form necessary standards of comparison for future use, by the medical and other officers engaged in the convict service. The following are the principal results obtained :—

1. On the 31st March 1862, there were in the several convict establishments 5,952 male convicts and 1,218 female convicts, making a total for both sexes of 7,170.

2. These convicts, male and female, were of the ages stated in the annexed table.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Per-centage Proportion of	
			Males.	Females.
Under 15	3	0	·05	
15 „ 20	464	68	7·79	5·58
20 „ 25	1,596	329	26·81	27·01
25 „ 30	1,324	287	22·24	23·56
30 „ 35	869	204	14·60	16·74
35 „ 40	565	105	9·49	8·62
40 „ 45	415	103	6·97	8·45
45 „ 50	250	64	4·20	5·25
50 „ 55	187	27	3·14	2·21
55 „ 60	122	15	2·04	1·23
60 „ 65	90	11	1·51	·90
65 „ 70	45	3	·75	·24
70 and upwards	22	2	·36	·16
	5,952	1,218	—	—

3. The same figures, with a distribution of ages fitted for comparison with the census of England and Wales, and the returns of the Registrar-General, are shown in the subjoined table.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Per-centage Proportion of.	
			Males.	Females.
15 and under 25	2,063	397	34·65	32·59
25 „ 35	2,193	491	36·84	40·30
35 „ 45	980	208	16·46	17·07
45 „ 55	437	91	7·34	7·46
55 „ 65	212	26	3·55	2·13
65 and upwards	67	5	1·11	·40
	5,952	1,218	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

4. That the prisoners, male and female, were found to be in the state of bodily health indicated by the following figures :—

Mental and Bodily Condition.	Males.	Females.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Weak-minded, insanity, and epilepsy - - -	4·07	2·39
Scrofula and chronic diseases of the lungs or heart - -	11·13	8·54
Deformities or defects congenital or acquired - -	24·56	13·47
Not suffering from any infirmities or defects - -	60·13	75·53
Malingering - - - - - - -	·06	·08

5. That it appears from the foregoing figures that about 60 per cent. of male convicts, and 75 per cent. of female convicts, are free from any obvious infirmities or defects; that about 25 per cent. of male convicts, and about 13 per cent. of female convicts are the subjects of deformities or defects, congenital or acquired; that about 11 per cent. of male convicts, and about 8 per cent. of female convicts suffer from scrofula and chronic diseases of the lungs or heart; that about 4 per cent. of males, and more than 2 per cent. of females, are weak minded, insane, or epileptic.

6. That the capacity for labour of male convicts is indicated in the following table :—

———	Total.	Per-centage.
Bedridden - - - - - -	11	·18
Ill in bed - - - - -	101	1·69
Ill, and under treatment, but not in bed, and not at work - - - - - -	200	3·36
Able-bodied and robust (this class comprises the strongest and most vigorous men) - - -	2,838	47·68
Healthy (this class comprises all other men doing a full day's work) - - - - -	1,448	24·32
Fit for light labour or occasional work - -	1,354	22·74
Total - -	5,952	

7. That from the foregoing table it appears that less than half the prisoners are able-bodied and robust men; less than a quarter of the prisoners in good health and able to do a day's work; that less than another quarter are fit for light labour or occasional work; and about 5 per cent. incapacitated for labour by illness more or less severe.

8. That the relation of the mental and bodily condition of male and female convicts to the crimes committed is shown in the following tables :—

Males.

Mental and Bodily Condition.	Crimes of Convicts for which they were under Sentence, March 31st, 1862.				
	Crimes consisting in or accompanied by violence.	Fraudulent Offences.	Rape and Offences contra naturam.	Arson.	Miscellaneous Offences.
Affections of the mind and nervous system - -	29·60	55·12	7·40	5·34	2·46
Scrofula and chronic diseases of the lungs and heart - - - -	27·99	65·19	1·50	1·95	3·31
Deformities and defects, congenital or acquired -	25·79	65·28	3·41	2·80	2·73
Not suffering from any infirmities or defects -	33·06	60·94	2·23	1·90	1·81

Females.

Mental and Bodily Condition.	Crimes of Convicts for which they were under Sentence March 31st, 1862.			
	Crimes consisting in or accompanied by violence.	Fraudulent Offences.	Arson.	Miscellaneous Offences.
Affections of the mind and nervous system - -	13·79	82·74	3·45	—
Scrofula and chronic diseases of the lungs and heart - - - - -	10·48	87·62	1·90	—
Deformities and defects, congenital and acquired -	9·14	88·42	1·22	1·22
Not suffering from any infirmities or defects -	9·90	88·68	0·98	0·43

9. That a rigorous comparison of the convict population, male and female, with equal numbers of the populations of England and Wales, of London and of the densely peopled districts of Southwark and Westminster, leads to the conclusion that the male convict population is at least as healthy as any other population with which it can be justly compared, and that the female convict population suffers but little by a similar comparison with the population out of doors.

These are the principal facts which I have deemed it necessary to place upon record in this report. I must refer for more full information to the paper already cited.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
William A. Guy, M.B.,
Medical Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY of DEATHS, RELEASES on LICENCE, and REMOVALS on MEDICAL GROUNDS for the Year 1862.

Class of Convicts.	Received during the Year.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Released on Licence on Medical Grounds.	Removal for fatal Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Released on Licence and Removals per 1,000 Prisoners.	Deaths, Released on Licence, and Removals per 1,000 Prisoners.	Insane Prisoners.	
									Removed to an Asylum.	Not Removed.
Male Convicts - -	2,360	566·2	3	1	79	5·3	141·34	146·64	10	—
Female Convicts -	499	452·3	1	2	1	2·21	6·63	8·84	3	—
All Convicts - -	2,859	1018·5	4	3	80	3·92	81·53	85·44	13	—

TABLE II.—DEATHS in the Year 1862.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age when convicted.	State of Health on Reception.	Cause of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Death.
J. S. -	Stafford -	Feb. 3, 1862 -	24 - -	Delicate - - - -	Phthisis - - -	Feb. 24, 1862 - -	April 8, 1862.
R. C. -	Newgate -	Jan. 4, " -	79 - -	Indifferent - - - -	Bronchitis - -	Jan. 4, " - -	May 28, "
G. J. -	Devonport -	Dec. 24, 1861 -	38 - -	Apparently good - - -	Phthisis - - -	Aug. 8, " - -	Nov. 14, "
L. B. -	Westminster	Oct. 29, 1862 -	37 - -	Feeble - - - - -	Chronic peritonitis -	Nov. 27, " - -	Dec. 24, "

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE III.—RELEASED on LICENCE on MEDICAL GROUNDS in the Year 1862.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Discharge by Licence.	Disease, or Ground of Release.
S. G. -	Gibraltar -	Mar. 26, 1862	24 - -	Bad - - -	Prior to reception - -	May 9, 1862 - -	Phthisis.
F. E. -	Manchester -	Dec. 3, 1861	20 - -	Apparently good -	Feburary 3, 1862 - -	„ 27 „ - -	„
E. B. –	Westminster	Feb. 27, 1862	28 - -	Delicate - - -	May 19 „ - -	Nov. 4 „ - -	„

TABLE IV.—GENERAL SUMMARY of INFIRMARY SICK during the Year 1862.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time. —— Jan. 13.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one Time. —— Oct. 23.	Average Number of Days at Infirmary for each Sick Prisoner.	Number of Days of Infirmary for each Prisoner, of the Average Daily Number.
Males - - -	566·2	498	44·68	78·93	59	678	32	28
Females - - -	452·3	159	19·30	42·67	25	497	44	15
All Convicts - -	1018·5	657	64·02	62·88	84	1,175	35	22

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE V.—INSANE PRISONERS in the Year 1862.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Character of the Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
J. W.	Bermuda	Oct. 23, 1861	26	Weak in intellect.	Delusions of a religious character	Oct. 26, 1861	Jan. 6, 1862	Bethlehem.
D. W.	Calcutta	Dec. 14, „	36	„	Extreme filthiness of conduct	Jan. 29, 1862	Apr. 1, „	Fisherton.
J. Y.	Gibraltar	Mar. 26, 1862	42	Unsound	Dementia	Prior to reception	„ 7, „	Bethlehem.
H. W.	„	„ „ „	26	„	Religious mania	„ „ „	„ „ „	Bethlehem.
M. W.	Springfield	Aug. 24, 1861	42	Doubtful	Delusions accompanied with constant fear.	Early in 1862.	May 19, „	Fisherton.
M. M.	Brixton	Feb. 26, 1862	19	Sound	Mania	Apr. 26, „	„ „ „	„
J. W.	Gibraltar	Mar. 26, „	19	Unsound	Dementia	Prior to reception	„ 26, „	„
G. C.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Apr. 25, „	45	„	Homicidal monomania	„ „ „	June 6, „	„
R. N.	Portland	May 23, „	25	„	Delusions	„ „ „	„ 24, „	„
J. K.	Gibraltar	Aug. 22, „	20	„	Dementia	„ „ „	Sept. 5, „	Bethlehem.
M. A. R.	Salford	Feb. 18, „	26	Sound	Insane hatred, accompanied with occasional outbursts of violence.	Sept. 28, 1862.	Nov. 22, „	Fisherton.
J. T.	Coldbath Fields	Oct. 20, „	30	Unsound	Delusions. Incoherence. Occasionally dangerous to himself and others.	Prior to reception	Dec. 15, „	„
J. B.	Springfield	„ 3, „	21	Weak in intellect.	Dementia, with Delusions	Oct. 17, 1862	„ „ „	„

TABLE VI.—CASUAL SICK in the Year 1862.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases per 1,000 Prisoners.			Cases of Diarrhœa occurring among the Casual Sick.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	Total Number of Cases.	No. of Cases during the Year per 1,000 Pris.	Average Weekly No of Cases pr 1,000 Pris.
Males	566·2	2,916	7,684	10,600	7·98	21·05	29·04	14·09	37·19	51·37	344	607	11·67
Female	452·3	2,251	6,308	8,559	6·16	17.28	23·44	13·63	38·23	51·84	211	466	8·96
All Prisoners	1,018·5	5,167	13,992	19,159	14·15	38.33	52·48	13·89	37·65	51·55	555	545	10·48

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE VII.—GROUNDS of REMOVAL of PRISONERS as INVALIDS to DARTMOOR, WOKING, or BRIXTON PRISONS, 1862.

Complaint.	Males.		Females.		TOTAL.
	Not existing on Reception.	Existing on Reception.	Not existing on Reception.	Existing on Reception.	
Scrofula	15	21	—	—	36
Phthisis	18	40	—	1	59
Hæmoptysis	7	4	—	—	11
Asthma	1	5	—	—	6
Chronic Bronchitis	1	13	—	—	14
Morbus Cordis	3	3	—	—	6
Palpitation	1	—	—	—	1
Hæmatemesis	1	1	—	—	2
Prolapsus Ani	—	1	—	—	1
Fistula in ano	—	1	—	—	1
Epilepsy	1	10	—	—	11
Paralysis	—	5	—	—	5
Imbecility, &c.	3	19	—	—	22
Disease of urinary organs	—	2	—	—	2
Diabetes	1	—	—	—	1
Gout	—	1	—	—	1
Chronic rheumatism	2	—	—	—	2
Syphilis	—	1	—	—	1
Abscess	1	2	—	—	3
Ulcer	—	4	—	—	4
Diseased joints	1	—	—	—	1
Diseased bones	—	3	—	—	3
Rupture	—	3	—	—	3
Cripple	—	44	—	—	44
Varicose veins	2	7	—	—	9
Disease of the eye	2	5	—	—	7
Debility	16	14	—	1	31
Age	—	39	—	—	39
Pregnancy	—	—	—	3	3
Total	76	248	—	5	329

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at MILLBANK for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Total Number of Male Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,036.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1862.
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	20	16	1	—	—	—	3
Influenza and Catarrh	1	15	13	2	—	—	—	1
Febricula	1	21	18	—	—	—	—	4
Ague	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of this class	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.								
Abscess	2	20	13	6	—	—	—	3
Ulcer	2	10	8	4	—	—	—	—
Gout	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of this class	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.								
Scrofula	—	12	5	7	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	2	40	8	22	—	1	2	9
Hæmoptysis	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	2
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Paraplegia	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Paralysis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
Dementia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the brain and nervous system	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.								
Palpitatio	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.								
Bronchitis	1	16	1	12	—	—	1	3
Pneumonia	1	6	5	1	—	—	—	1
Asthma	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.								
Dyspepsia	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Melæna	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia Reducible	2	4	2	4	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Vermes	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Millbank—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardoned on Medical grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1862.
Diseases of the Digestive Organs—*cont.*								
Prolapsus ani	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	1
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, URINARY ORGANS, AND ORGANS OF GENERATION.								
Diabetes	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	1
Orchitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of this class	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	1
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS, BONES, AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.								
Muscular Rheumatism	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Periostitis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bones	—	8	4	4	—	—	—	—
„ joints	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of this class	2	8	7	3	—	—	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.								
Carbuncles	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Boils	—	17	16	—	—	—	—	1
Sycosis	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1	36	34	—	—	—	—	3
Urticaria	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Eczema	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Porrigo	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Skin	2	5	6	—	—	—	—	1
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.								
Ophthalmia	1	10	8	3	—	—	—	—
Iritis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases of this class	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
12. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.								
Contusions	—	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
Sprains	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Burns and scalds	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and injuries	—	6	3	2	—	—	—	1
Attempts at Suicide	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
13. FEIGNED DISEASES	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
14. GENERAL DEBILITY	5	20	11	12	—	—	—	2
15. OBSERVATION	10	47	38	6	10	—	—	3

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Millbank, for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Total Number of Female Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 499.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardon on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1862.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								
Cynanche Tonsillaris -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa - - -	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza and Catarrh -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Febricula - - -	2	19	21	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis - - -	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	2
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.								
Hæmorrhage - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess - - -	1	9	8	—	—	—	—	2
Ulcer - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gout - - - -	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.								
Scrofula - - -	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	1
Phthisis - - -	1	15	10	1	—	2	—	3
Hæmoptysis - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Paraplegia - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Paralysis -	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases of the Brain and Nervous System - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.								
Bronchitis - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
6. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.								
Dyspepsia - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Constipation - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Vermes - - -	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.								
Menorrhagia - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Uteri - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
8. DISEASES OF JOINTS, BONES, AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.								
Muscular Rheumatism -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Bones - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
" Joints - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.								
Boils - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - -	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Eczema - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report for Millbank Prison—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1862.
10. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.								
Ophthalmia - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
11. ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, &c.								
Contusions - - -	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	1
Sprains - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocations - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries -	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1
12. FEIGNED DISEASES -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
13. GENERAL DEBILITY -	1	13	14	—	—	—	—	—
14. OBSERVATION - -	1	7	5	—	2	—	—	1
15. PREGNANCY - -	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	2

RULES APPLICABLE TO THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.

1. So long as an allowance is granted by Parliament for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners, the following Rules shall be in force.

A Roman Catholic priest may be nominated by the Secretary of State to visit Roman Catholic prisoners, such nomination to continue in force during the pleasure of the Secretary of State.

2. A record will be kept of each prisoner's religion.

The following notice will be suspended in the reception ward and the governor's office, and the instructions contained in it will be adhered to in the case of all prisoners. —(*Notice attached.*)

3. The priest will have access to the reception ward book, and facilities will be afforded him for the performance of divine worship, and reading daily prayers, at such hours, and under such arrangements as may be consistent with the observance of the rules and the discipline and order of the prison.

4. No Roman Catholic prisoner shall be compelled to attend any religious service performed by the chaplain, and every such prisoner shall be at liberty to attend the religious services performed by the priest.

5. Subject to the general arrangements for the discipline and safe custody of the prisoners, the priest will have access to the Roman Catholic prisoners in their cells, and be furnished with a key for this purpose.

6. The prison chaplains and scripture readers will not visit Roman Catholic prisoners, neither will the Roman Catholic priest visit Protestant prisoners.

7. The teaching in school shall be confined to secular subjects as regards Roman Catholic prisoners.

8. The letters to or from Roman Catholic prisoners will be read by the governor or deputy governor only.

NOTICE CONCERNING A PRISONER'S RELIGION.

1. Prisoners who declare themselves to be Roman Catholics will be considered Roman Catholic prisoners, and be registered accordingly in a reception ward book.

2. A Roman Catholic priest attends at the prison, and all Roman Catholic prisoners will have the opportunity afforded them of attending the Roman Catholic services, and being visited by the priest.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. When the above notice has been read and explained, and each prisoner understands it, he will declare whether he is Protestant or Roman Catholic.

2. The governor, or deputy governor, will then cause to be entered in the separate reception ward book, opposite each name, the following remarks :—

A. B.—"Has read, or has heard read and explained, the contents of the notice respecting a prisoner's religion."

A. B.—"Is a Protestant (or) is a Roman Catholic."

3. The entries will be made by a clerk from the governor's office, and will be signed by the governor or deputy governor, and countersigned by the clerk.

PARKHURST PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1862, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Parkhurst Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 82. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Hon. SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart., G.C.B.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1863.

We have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1862, in compliance with the above recited Acts.

State of the Buildings.

Building.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair, except the "old cells" of the central wards, which were never in really good condition, the buildings having been originally constructed for other purposes, and converted into cells when the prison establishment was first formed. In the event of being required at a future time, they will probably have to be rebuilt.

Abuses.

Abuse.

No intimation has reached us of abuses in the prison management during the past year.

Conduct of Officers.

Conduct of Officers.

The Governor reports that the subordinate officers have conducted themselves uniformly well.

In consequence of the number of prisoners having been again considerably reduced, a further reduction of the prison staff was made on the 1st of April 1862.

The resident Medical Officer was dispensed with, and the diminished duties have been performed by a medical gentleman of Newport, who visits the prison daily.

The post of Deputy-Governor was abolished.

One principal warder, three warders, and the agricultural instructor were superannuated.

One schoolmaster, one assistant warder, and the infirmary attendant were transferred to other convict establishments.

Mr. Dabbs, the resident medical officer above referred to, after having been on active service for many years as a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and subsequently for a considerable time in medical charge of the convict hulks, was appointed 12 years ago to Parkhurst. His career in the convict service has been uniformly creditable to himself and to his profession; no public servant could have been more faithful in the discharge of his duties; no medical officer could have been more humane and attentive to his patients, and we may add with perfect sincerity, every person on the establishment regretted his leaving it.

Mr. Shirlaw, late Deputy-Governor, was likewise a very meritorious officer of long standing. He was exactly fitted for the office which he held. Midway between the superior and the subordinate officers, and more intimately connected with the boys than any other person could have been, his influence was excellent. His judgment, his kindness and good temper with the boys, and his constant attention to the various details of his office altogether had much weight in giving to Parkhurst the success which it has deserved and obtained as a penal and reformatory prison for juvenile criminals.

It is only due to Mr. Dabbs, it is only due to Mr. Shirlaw, to place upon record the estimation in which they have been held by the Directors of Convict Prisons during the whole course of their service.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

In the prison 1st January 1862		212
Received from Millbank	25	
„ Pentonville	2	
„ County and Borough Gaols	76	
		103
Total		315
Liberated on licence	54	
„ on expiration of sentence	83	
Given up to county police	1	
Died	1	
		139
Remaining, 31st December 1862		176
Total		315

The daily average during the year was 192.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good. To this however there was one marked exception, as the following murderous assault will show.

A stout youth, aged 18, under a sentence of three years penal servitude for having wilfully set fire to a stack of beans, but who had only been six weeks at Parkhurst, and was still in the probationary ward, made a murderous attack, early one morning in July, on the principal warder, by first striking him violently on the head with a brush, and afterwards stabbing him repeatedly on the head, face, and neck with a knife. This attack was totally unprovoked, for the officer had scarcely even spoken to the prisoner since his admission to the prison, but the culprit committed it in the hope that he might be able to gain possession of the prison keys, and by their means effect his escape from the prison. In this object he was not successful, and having been given over to the custody of the county police, he was removed to Winchester gaol for trial at the December assizes, when he was convicted of assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Chaplain reports that the conduct of the prisoners during the last year has been very satisfactory; the offences have been slight, and such as might have been expected from boys of the class imprisoned at Parkhurst.

Cost of the Prison.

Cost of the Prison.

A detailed account of the prison expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1863 is given in the Appendix, page 103. The total cost of the establishment, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 8,129*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, which was reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 7,301*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Employment of the Prisoners.

Employment.

No change has been made in the prisoners' several employments since our last report, the nature and extent of which are set forth in the report made by Mr. Strickland, the steward of the prison and superintendent of labour, which will be found in the Appendix, page 114.

Religious and Moral Training.

Mental and Moral Training.

The Chaplain's report is in the Appendix, and Mr. Spear (the Chaplain) has furnished the usual statistical tables, which present much the same details as in former years. No change has been made in the routine of teaching, but, in consequence of the great reduction in the number of prisoners, and greater attention being thereby given to individual cases, the progress of the boys has increased.

Health of the Prisoners.

Health.

The report by Mr. Waterworth, Medical Officer to the establishment, is in the Appendix. The health of the prisoners has been on the whole good.

No change has been made in the diet, and the food has been of good quality.

No complaints have been made as regards ventilation or drainage, and the prison presents its usual aspect of propriety and cleanliness.

The general arrangements of the prison, except so far as we have indicated, and the farm remain the same as in former years.

Conclusion.

Under the head of "results," we must give prominence to the observations of the Governor, who has taken every practicable means for finding employment for the boys on their liberation. He says: Conclusion.

"I am confident that a large proportion of the prisoners discharged from Parkhurst leave the place with a sincere wish and real purpose to lead honest lives and keep out of prison for the future; but the year just expired has been one of peculiar trial to persons of this class; a large number of our prisoners came from the cotton-manufacturing districts, where, of course, liberated prisoners have but a very poor chance of obtaining any work.

"It has been very distressing to me, many times during the last 12 months, to be quite unable to respond effectively to the appeals of young men and boys about to be discharged from Parkhurst, who have begged me to send them to sea, or to find them some place of employment, as they knew that in returning to their homes they would experience extreme difficulty in obtaining any work, and would, at the same time, be known among old associates in crime, who would leave no stone unturned in their efforts to draw those lads again into dishonest courses of life.

"I could not, therefore, be surprised, much as I have been grieved, at hearing from time to time of some of them being again in prison. Of the number who have been re-convicted I have no authentic information, but what I have heard through other prisoners has impressed me with the belief that the relapses have been less numerous among the convicts holding licences than among the youths who had been discharged on the termination of shorter sentences of imprisonment. Being able to form some conception of the difficulties which arise in the way of a liberated prisoner seeking such employment as would enable him to maintain himself by honest industry, I regard with abated severity of censure some of these reconvictions. I truly believe that the prisoner is not unfrequently entitled to commiseration in such a case."

We fully concur in this opinion, and until there shall be more organized and satisfactory means of disposal for discharged juvenile convicts, much of the good effect which might be confidently relied upon as the result of discipline and industrial training will be sacrificed.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
J. Jebb, Major-Gen. R.E.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien,
Visiting Director.

APPENDIX.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Parkhurst Prison, January 8, 1863.

I BEG to submit to you the following report of this prison for the year 1862, as directed in the Rules.

Conduct of the Officers.

There has been no instance of dismissal, and only one of fine for misconduct, during the past year. The behaviour of all the officers has been almost uniformly good.

In consequence of the number of prisoners latterly at Parkhurst having been very much less than it was in former years, a considerable reduction was made in the staff of the establishment on the 1st April last.

The services of the resident medical officer were dispensed with, and Mr. Dabbs, who had for 12 years fulfilled all his duties with unwearying assiduity, faithfulness, and kindness to all around, retired from his office, carrying with him the respect, esteem, and best wishes of everyone who had known him at Parkhurst.

His place was supplied by the appointment of Henry Waterworth, Esq., an experienced medical practitioner, resident in Newport, who visits Parkhurst prison once a day, and oftener if required.

Mr. George Shirlaw had served with great zeal, intelligence, and efficiency since October 1843, first as chief warder, and latterly as deputy governor. To his energy, experience, and constant attention to the various details of duty devolving on him, the public service has been much indebted. He retired on the 1st April last with a pension from the superannuation fund.

One principal warder, three warders, and the agricultural instructor were likewise superannuated. One schoolmaster, one clerk, one assistant-warder, and the infirmary attendant, were transferred to other convict prisons where their services could be made useful ; and, with the reduced staff then remaining, the duties of this establishment have since been carried out.

Number of Prisoners.

At Parkhurst, 1st January 1862 - - -		212
Received from Millbank - - -	25	
" Pentonville - - -	2	
" County and Borough Gaols -	76	
		103
Total -		315
Discharged ;—		
Liberated on licence - - - -	54	
" on expiration of sentence - -	83	
Died - - - - - -	1	
Given up to county police - - -	1	
		139
Remaining 31st December 1862 - - -		176
Total -		315
The daily average during the year was - - -		192

Governor's Report.

Treatment, Condition, Morals, and Discipline.

The fact of the aggregate number of prisoners here being much smaller than in former years, has, I cannot but think, operated beneficially on the general conduct of the majority of the inmates, and to this fact, as well as to the salutary influence of the progressive scale of privileges noticed under this head in my last year's report, it is, in a considerable measure, owing that so little punishment for prison offences was called for during the past year.

In only one instance was whipping inflicted, and that was in the case of a boy who had been hardly one month at Parkhurst, and never under any discipline or careful training elsewhere. It will be observed that more than half of the prisoners admitted during the year were under sentences of imprisonment for terms not exceeding two years, and some of these were rather self-willed at first, but they soon yielded to the steady system of discipline maintained here, and learned to conform cheerfully to the routine.

In no instance was it necessary to degrade a prisoner to the lowest or penal class.

One atrocious crime was perpetrated here in the month of July, but I am glad to say the culprit had been but six weeks at Parkhurst, and was still in the probationary ward. This prisoner, a stout youth of 18, under sentence of three years penal servitude for having wilfully set fire to a stack of beans, made a violent assault, early one morning, on the principal warder of this prison, first striking him violently on the head with a brush, and afterwards stabbing him repeatedly on the head, face, and neck, with a knife. This attack was totally unprovoked, for the principal warder had scarcely even spoken to the prisoner since his admission to the prison, but the youth committed it in the hope that he might be able to gain possession of the officer's prison keys, and, by their means, effect his escape from the prison. In this object he did not succeed, and, having been given over to the custody of the county police, he was removed to Winchester Gaol for trial at the December assizes, when he was convicted of assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Labour and Employments.

No change was made during last year in the general occupations of the prisoners on the farm, or in the several workshops.

Buildings, Fences, &c.

These remain very much as they were last year.

Expenses of the Prison.

A detailed statement of the expenditure during 1862 is appended to this report.

Escapes.

Not one has been made or attempted during the year.

Health of the Prisoners.

There has been a remarkable absence of illness of any kind, the number of cases received into the infirmary will be seen from the medical officer's report to have been extremely small, and only one death took place during the year.

Governor's Report.

Abuses.

There have been no abuses within my knowledge, nor do I believe that any have occurred.

Results.

On this topic, which is the most important of all, I am sorry that I am not in possession of any considerable amount of authentic information. I am confident that a large proportion of the prisoners discharged from Parkhurst leave the place with a sincere wish and real purpose to lead honest lives and keep out of prison for the future, but the year just expired has been one of peculiar trial to persons of this class, a large number of our prisoners come from the cotton manufacturing districts, where, of course, liberated prisoners have but a very poor chance of obtaining any work.

It has been very distressing to me many times during the last 12 months, to be quite unable to respond effectively to the appeals of young men and boys about to be discharged from Parkhurst, who have begged me to send them to sea, or to find them some place of employment, as they knew that, in returning to their homes, they would experience extreme difficulty in obtaining any work, and would, at the same time, be known among old associates in crime, who would leave no stone unturned in their efforts to draw these lads again into dishonest courses of life.

I could not, therefore, be surprised, much as I have been grieved, at hearing from time to time of some of them being again in prison. Of the number who have been re-convicted, I have no authentic information, but what I have heard through other prisoners has impressed me with the belief, that the relapses have been less numerous among the convicts holding licences, than among the youths who had been discharged on the termination of shorter sentences of imprisonment. Being able to form some conception of the difficulties which arise in the way of a liberated prisoner seeking such employment as would enable him to maintain himself by honest industry, I regard, with abated severity of censure, some of these re-convictions. I truly believe that the prisoner is not unfrequently entitled to commiseration in such a case.

Visiting the International Exhibition in September last, I recognized among the crowd outside the building two young men who had been convicts at Parkhurst some time ago; they both told me, separately, that they were struggling to get an honest living with considerable hardship, rather than return to thieving, though, by resuming their old practices of dishonesty, they would be able to get much better clothes and food than they had.

One of these youths stated to me, that during ten months of the period which had elapsed since he left Parkhurst, he was employed as a porter in a tea warehouse, where he had been industrious and honest, but at the end of that time the foreman heard that he was a ticket-of-leave man, and at once discharged him on that account, though he had in no way misconducted himself.

A few months ago I received a letter from a man who had left Parkhurst several years, and had become the father of a family, not having been in prison again, but his employer hearing that he had been formerly at Parkhurst, turned him off, saying, that "he did not believe a thief " was ever reformed, and was persuaded that a man who had stolen at " five years old would do the same at 50 if he had the chance."

Governor's Report.

I have, however, during this last year, seen some and heard of others, who are doing well at liberty. One young man whose friends were assisted by the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society to send him to Canada, has written from thence to say that he has a good place in domestic service, and is very comfortable. Another, who learnt the trade of house painter and glazier here, has emigrated to Australia with fair prospects of doing well, and I am persuaded very many of them would do well if they could emigrate to the colonies.

I received this morning a letter, of which I annex a copy, from a former prisoner, who was sentenced in 1842 to seven years transportation, and sent to Australia from hence with a ticket of leave, in June 1846:—

"My dear Sir,

I arrived home safe. I was sorry to hear of the brutal attack on Surgeon Clarke. I will come and see you after 16 years absence.

"I remain, yours respectfully,
"Thomas Williams.

"Arrived at Parkhurst, August 29, 1842.

"Sailed, June 24, 1846. Reg. 71.

"My respects to all officers of the establishment, to Mr. Robert Bell and Mr. Kemp."

I have had many other proofs that the lapse of years does not efface from the memory of those who are well disposed a grateful impression of the pains taken by the officers at Parkhurst to reclaim them in their youth from vice to honesty of life.

Observance of Rules.

All the rules of the prison have been faithfully observed to the utmost of my knowledge and belief, and I am not aware of any departure therefrom, which has not been made known to and sanctioned by the directors.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
George Hall,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Parkhurst Prison, for the Year ending 31st March 1863.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - -	1,086	11	11
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	1,095	2	8
Gratuities to officers - - - - -	50	17	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department - - - - - -	451	14	3
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	314	7	7
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	76	17	6
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	1,666	14	5
Clothing, &c. for prisoners - - - -	645	16	1
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	34	10	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	35	8	8
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - -	17	10	3
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - - -	308	12	8

Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Gratuities to convicts	198	8	3
Furniture and fittings	260	7	3
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	11	19	7
Fuel and light for general purposes	538	8	4
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	282	11	8
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	36	10	2
Brushes, brooms, and mops	30	5	5
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	1	3	6
Various small disbursements	111	2	1
Rent, rates, and taxes	154	4	9
Total	£8,129	5	2
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	827	5	3
Net expenditure	£7,301	19	11

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Gentlemen, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 8, 1863.

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year 1862.

In consequence of a decrease in the number of prisoners, there has been a reduction in the staff of officers. One schoolmaster was removed to another prison, which leaves us three, one for the probationary ward and two for the general wards' schools, which are divided into three classes, and each class into two divisions. With this number we can carry on the instruction of the prisoners, but cannot possibly do with less.

Our number received and disposed of will appear in the following table:—

Probationary Ward School.

Number of boys in the probationary school, Jan. 1st		32
„ received under penal servitude	27	
„ „ „ short sentences	76	
		103
Total number in the probationary school during the year		135
Number of boys transferred to the general wards	107	
„ removed to Winchester gaol	1	
		108
Remaining in the probationary ward December 31st		27

General Wards' Schools.

Number of boys in the general wards' schools, Jan. 1st		180
„ received from probationary ward		107
Total number under instruction during the year		287
Number of boys liberated by licence	54	
„ „ on expiration of sentence	83	
„ died	1	
		138
Remaining in the general ward schools, Dec. 31st		149

General Statement.

Number of boys in the prison schools, January 1st		212
„ received under penal servitude	27	
„ „ „ short sentences	76	
		103
Total number of prisoners under instruction during the year		315
Number of boys liberated by licence	54	
„ „ on expiration of sentence	83	
„ died	1	
„ removed to Winchester gaol	1	
		139
Remaining in the prison, December 31st		176

Moral and Religious Conduct.

The conduct of the prisoners during the past year has been very satisfactory; indeed, they have given very little trouble. The offences have been generally very slight, and such as we might expect from boys, especially of an inferior and degraded class. Every means in the way of reasoning and persuasion is resorted to by all who are placed over them, to induce them to do well; but when this fails punishment is unavoidably adopted. The experience of 16 years has fully convinced me that, with boys especially, kindness and strict discipline are more conducive to their reformation than punishment, when it can possibly be dispensed with. I have invariably found that too much severity hardens and irritates them, unfitting them for that moral, religious, and intellectual training which is our only hope of ameliorating their condition. They work also much better at their trades and on the land. I have repeatedly visited those departments, and have invariably found them working diligently and cheerfully, and I have no doubt, could employment be found for these boys on their release from prison, they would all, with few exceptions, do well; but how is it to be expected they will keep from crime if no one will give them work. Strong as the public feeling has heretofore been against employing convicts, it has latterly increased many fold. I have been often much distressed when these poor boys have told me their tale of woe, and entreated me to find them some situation on their leaving the prison, as they knew of no one that would or could help them on their discharge. Some had neither parents nor friends; others had parents, but they were either very poor or bad characters, so they did not like to go home; others would be fearful of falling amongst their old companions, lest they should be tempted to return to their former ways of wickedness; so that, unless some public works are provided, where our prisoners could, if they choose, find employment sufficient to support them, or unless they are sent out of the country, we must expect to hear of many of them lapsing again into crime. I had a letter from a boy who recently left this, in which he expressed himself most grateful to me and to other officers for all that had been done for him at Parkhurst. He writes that he had a very good situation; but it was discovered that he had been in prison, and he was immediately dismissed. There remained then nothing for him to do but try to leave the country. His friends gave him a little help; this, together with what he had earned by good conduct and industry while here, enabled him to go to Australia, for he said he was determined, with God's blessing, to earn an honest livelihood. He

Chaplain's Report.

sailed the same week. We could enumerate many similar instances, all tending to show that, no matter how excellent and successful our prison discipline may be, unless there is some means of following it up by employing the prisoners on their release, it must be, in general, a failure. I should be glad to see national industrial schools established throughout the country, to catch boys of this class before they fall into crime, and where they would be boarded and lodged at a small charge to the parents and the parish; but as a report is not the place to discuss this topic, I merely allude to it as a subject which has long occupied my attention.

School Department.

The course of instruction carried on in the probationary and general wards' schools is the same as reported last year; the alterations then made have quite answered our expectations. The supplementary class, formed of the most backward boys, is still continued during the winter months from a quarter to 5 till 6 o'clock, under the instruction of three officers and the superintendence of the principal schoolmaster. This class works most advantageously. The other boys of the general wards also attend school during the winter months from 5 to 6; they fall in with the regular classes, and write or cipher. An officer is always present on such occasions. By availing ourselves of these additional opportunities for instructing the prisoners, we are better able to spare them for the land when press of work requires their labour; so that, notwithstanding the classes have been much more on the land than in former years in consequence of the great reduction in the number of prisoners, the progress of the boys has very much increased, as will appear by the annexed tables: Table 1, showing the amount of progress in scholastic attainments of 139 prisoners liberated, &c. during the year, and of 176 being in the general and probationary wards' schools on the 31st December, 1862; table 2, showing the per-centage of scholastic improvement of 315 prisoners who were under instruction in the general and probationary wards' schools in the year 1862; table 3, showing the summary of the per-centage of scholastic improvement of 315 prisoners, who were under instruction in the general and probationary wards' schools in the year 1862.

Of the 103 prisoners received this year, 15 could scarcely read, and 20 not at all; 21 could scarcely spell, and 26 not at all; 12 could scarcely write, and 31 not at all; 55 could not do a sum in simple addition, and 43 had scarcely any or no information.

Nine boys only were placed in confinement during the year from the probationary class; five from the general classes.

There has been a great desire throughout the school to make progress, and it is with much gratification that I have to record so favourable a result. The classes are all examined twice a year by the principal schoolmaster, a report of which is sent in to the chaplain. The principal master reports, after his examination in December, as follows:—"I am thankful in being enabled to inform you that, on concluding the examination of the general wards' schools classes, in the third week in December, I found them in a very satisfactory and progressive state, especially considering the unusually short average time the prisoners have been at Parkhurst. The prisoners in the 1st and 2nd classes read very clearly and correctly, the copy books are cleanly written, and the backward boys in the 3d divisions appear determined to get on, the supplementary class exercising a very salutary influence upon them."

The boys are frequently examined by me in my office when there for spiritual counsel. I am thus enabled to ascertain, from my own knowledge, as well as from the reports of the schoolmasters, what progress they make. Every boy who has not made satisfactory progress during each month is brought before me for admonition. I find this plan works very usefully.

Probationary Ward.

All boys on their arrival are placed in this ward for four months. On their admission they are seen by the Chaplain, and examined, and before they are transferred to the general wards are again examined by him as to the progress they have made. They are generally very troublesome at first, but soon yield to the discipline of the prison.

Library.

We have not had an additional supply for four years; all the old books are repaired by one of the prisoners, so that they are in good condition, and are very suitable for the class of boys for whom they are provided; they are of a very simple and instructive kind. The boys take great pleasure in reading, and feel the privation of this privilege very much should they lose it through bad conduct.

The conduct of the boys during Divine service on Sundays and week days is remarkably good. All the prisoners attend chapel, excepting 10, who are Roman Catholics. The number of boys in the infirmary has been very small during the year; there has been but one death. The duties of the Chaplain in this department have been, as usual, fulfilled. The prisoners in confinement have been regularly visited, and are always supplied with a Bible and Prayer-book in their cells.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
JOHN J. SPEAR,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE I.—Showing the AMOUNT of PROGRESS in SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENTS of 139 PRISONERS liberated, &c. during the Year, and of 176 being in the GENERAL and PROBATIONARY WARDS' SCHOOLS, on the 31st December 1862.

—	No. of Boys.	Attainments.	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.					Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any, or none.
Liberated, &c.	139	At Reception -	–	18	84	23	14	–	8	84	28	19	2	10	79	14	34	2	11	21	48	57	—	—	10	68	61
		At Liberation, &c.	81	36	21	1	–	53	54	33	1	–	54	66	19	—	—	80	47	12	—	—	23	56	46	14	—
General Schools	149	At Reception -	–	13	74	35	27	–	6	68	38	37	1	9	80	19	40	3	9	23	53	61	—	—	11	62	76
		On Dec. 31, 1862	52	39	46	12	–	27	40	64	18	–	23	63	63	—	—	50	59	31	9	—	8	28	62	41	10
Probationary School -	27	At Reception -	–	4	17	2	4	–	2	16	4	5	—	2	16	3	6	1	2	5	4	15	—	—	3	14	10
		On Dec. 31, 1862	1	13	7	6	–	–	5	15	6	1	—	11	12	3	1	3	10	8	5	1	—	—	11	10	6

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE II.—Showing the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT of 315 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the GENERAL and PROBATIONARY WARDS' SCHOOLS in the Year 1862.

—			Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
139 liberated, &c.	Average time in Parkhurst, 18⅔ months	At reception	—	13	60½	16½	10	—	5¾	60½	20	13¾	1½	7	57	10	24½
		At liberation, &c.	58¼	26	15	¾	—	38	39	22⅓	⅔	—	39	47½	13½	—	—
149 remaining in General Schools	Average time in Parkhurst, 16⅔ months	At reception	—	8⅔	49⅔	23⅔	18	—	4	45½	25½	25	⅔	6	53⅔	12⅔	27
		On 31st December 1862	35	26	31	8	—	18	27	43	12	—	15½	42¼	42¼	—	—
27 remaining in Probationary School	Average time in Parkhurst, 1⅔ months	At reception	—	14¾	63	7½	14¾	—	7½	59¼	14¾	18½	—	7½	59¼	11	22¼
		On 31st December 1862	3¾	48	26	22¼	—	—	18½	55½	22¼	3¾	—	40¾	44½	11	3¾

(*continued*)

—			Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any, or none.
139 liberated, &c.	Average time in Parkhurst, 18⅔ months	At reception	1½	8	15	34½	41	—	—	7	49	44
		At liberation, &c.	57⅓	34	8⅔	—	—	16½	40½	33	10	—
149 remaining in General Schools	Average time in Parkhurst, 16⅔ months	At reception	2	6	15½	35½	41	—	—	7⅓	41⅔	51
		On 31st December 1862	33½	39½	21	6	—	5⅓	19	41½	27½	6⅔
27 remaining in Probationary School	Average time in Parkhurst, 1⅔ months	At reception	3¾	7½	18½	14¾	55½	—	—	11	52	37
		On 31st December 1862	11	37	29¾	18½	3¾	—	—	40¾	37	22¼

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE III.—Showing the SUMMARY of the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT of 315 PRISONERS, who were under INSTRUCTION in the GENERAL and PROBATIONARY WARDS' SCHOOLS in the Year 1862.

—			Able to read well, or tolerably.	Able to spell well, or tolerably.	Able to write well, or tolerably.	In Arithmetic, could perform correctly operations in higher, compound, or simple rules.	Possessed much, considerable, or some scriptural and general information.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
139 liberated, &c. - -	Average time in Parkhurst, 18⅔ months.	At reception -	13	5¾	8½	24½	7
		At liberation, &c.	84	77	86	100	90
		Improvement -	71	71¼	77½	75½	83
149 remaining in General Schools	Average time in Parkhurst, 16⅔ months.	At reception -	8⅔	4	6⅔	23½	7⅓
		On Dec. 31, 1862	61	45	57⅔	94	66
		Improvement -	52⅓	41	51	70½	58⅔
27 remaining in Probationary School - - -	Average time in Parkhurst, 1⅔ month.	At reception -	14¾	7½	7½	29¾	11
		On Dec. 31, 1862	51¾	18½	40¾	77¾	40¾
		Improvement -	37	11	33¼	46	29¾

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight,
January 5, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to transmit my report of the state of health of the prison during the nine months I have performed the duties of surgeon to the establishment. The health of the prisoners received and discharged has been generally good, and the health of the prisoners satisfactory. The cases under treatment have been less than the preceding year, the average daily infirmary admissions being 4·323, and those treated in the cells 2·334, in the year. One death has occurred since the 1st of April. The prisoner was admitted suffering from phlogosis; he was discharged at the expiration of a fortnight, and re-admitted with catarrh. He presented a very anæmic appearance, and became gradually weaker; he became anasarcous, and spots of purpura appeared; diarrhœa supervened, which rapidly produced sinking and death. On dissection, a large quantity of serum was found in the pericardium, but no organic disease of the heart; the lungs were slightly diseased; the other viscera were healthy, but perfectly pale and bloodless. Three of the cases at present in the infirmary are phthisical, arising from scrofula. One case has been in the infirmary from the 26th April; he was first admitted with disease of hip joint, evidently the result of a scrofulous diathesis; he soon showed symptoms of phthisis, and has had diarrhœa more or less constantly; he is now very much reduced, and apparently gradually sinking.

The officers and their families have been generally healthy. No case of serious importance has been treated, excepting that of the principal warder and dispenser, who was murderously attacked by a prisoner on the 5th July, and stabbed in nine places about the face, arms, and trunk; the most serious was over the left clavicle, and this wound would probably have proved fatal if the force of the blow had not been broken by the knife passing through several folds of his brace. He lost a large quantity of blood, the debility from which confined him to his house for six weeks, and it was two months before he could resume the whole of his duties. He now suffers from the injury to the face and nose, and probably the nasal bones are affected. I fear he will never thoroughly recover from the effects of the injuries and the great shock to the nervous system.

On the 2nd of April, 199 convicts, who had been wrecked on the coast of the island, were received into the prison. Many were more or less injured, but not seriously. Some who were invalids were treated in the infirmary, and one, who was very much debilitated, remained until May 1st.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
H. WATERWORTH, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Convict Prison at Parkhurst for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 315.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	21	21	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	3	3	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	1	98	99	—	—
Febricula	1	—	1	—	—
Remittent Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	4	4	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.					
Abscess	—	8	8	—	—
Ulcer	1	17	18	—	—
Cancer	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	13	13	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.					
Scrofula	2	9	11	—	—
Phthisis	—	3	—	—	3
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.					
Neuralgia	—	1	1	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					
Palpitatio	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	1	—	1	—
6. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.					
Dyspepsia	1	8	9	—	—
Obstipation	—	2	2	—	—
Hernia, Reducible	—	1	1	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	1	1	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.					
Ischuria	—	1	1	—	—
Orchitis	—	2	2	—	—
8. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.					
Muscular Rheumatism	—	12	12	—	—
9. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.					
Boils	—	17	17	—	—
Lepra	—	2	2	—	—
Scabies	—	5	5	—	—
Urticaria	—	2	2	—	—
Eczema	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	1	1	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.					
Ophthalmia	—	4	4	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of Convict Prison at Parkhurst—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.
11. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.					
Contusions - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Sprains - - - -	—	3	2	—	1
Fractures - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds -	—	4	4	—	—
Burns and Scalds - -	—	2	2	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries -	—	1	1	—	—
Total - - -	6	254	255	1	4

DAILY AVERAGE SICKNESS and DISEASES of the SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Daily Average Number of Officers.	Daily Average Number Sick (including Accidents).	Average Number of Days each Officer was Sick.	Number Died.
30·5	0·85	6·15	Nil.

DISEASES.										
Febris.	Catarrhus.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Obstipatio.	Cephalalgia.	Rheumatismus.	Phlogosis.	Wounds.	Sprain.	Total.
1	8	1	1	1	5	1	6	1	1	26

NUMBER of DEATHS of PRISONERS in the YEAR 1862.

Initials of Name.	Register No.	Age.	Ward.	When received into the Prison.	When last removed to the Infirmary.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease.
A. H.	239	17	General	23 Nov. 1861	26 April 1862	4 May 1862	5 months and 12 days.	Leucocythæmia.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of INFIRMARY and CELL CASES of SICK PRISONERS.

—	Wards.			Treated in	
	General.	Probationary.	Total.	Infirmary.	Cells.
Number admitted in the Infirmary -	—	—	—	106	—
,, treated in Cells - -	—	—	—	—	163
Daily average Number of Sick treated in the Infirmary - - -	4·065	0·257	4·323	—	—
Daily average Number of Sick treated in Cells - - - -	2·210	0·123	2·334	—	—

IV.—STEWARD'S REPORT.

Steward's Report.

Gentlemen, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 7, 1863.

I have the honour to submit to you the following report upon the Industrial Departments of this prison for the past year.

Notwithstanding the reduction which has taken place in the number of prisoners here, and consequently of the number available for out-door occupations, the work of the Farm was carried on as heretofore, assistance having been given by ploughing about nine acres only, in order to get that portion of the land ready in time for turnip sowing. About eight acres were laid down in permanent grass so as to reduce the breadth of land under cultivation.

The work in the manufacturing department was carried on as usual, and that in a very satisfactory manner; brickmaking, as I stated in a previous report, having been entirely discontinued, but the lime required for the several departments of the establishment is still burnt at the prison kilns.

The duties of the farm yard were also performed satisfactorily.

Manufacturing Department.

The work done in this department comprises the following, viz.:—

Tailoring.

For Prison Use.

193 jackets,
67 waistcoats,
251 pairs of trousers,
115 shirts (cotton),
160 do. (flannel),
43 pairs of socks;

and in making and repairing a variety of other articles of prison-linen, and bedding, &c. The repairs amounted on an average to 385 articles weekly.

For Outfits on Liberation.

169 jackets and coats,
134 waistcoats,
102 pairs of trousers,
157 shirts (cotton),
98 do. (flannel);

besides other articles necessary to complete the outfit.

For Officers' Uniform Clothing.

4 frock coats,
7 hip jackets,
16 pairs of trousers;

and the repairs allowed.

Shoemaking.

In this department the work done for the prison consisted in making
203 pairs new boots for prison use,
35 ditto (soft, for invalids);
besides the repairs of prisoners' boots and shoes, which are considerable, amounting to 109 pairs weekly.

The prisoners of this trades' class continue, with the most beneficial results to themselves, to do work on the private account of the officers of the prison, which is paid for at a fixed rate of charge.

Steward's Report.

Washhouse and Laundry.

The washing and mangling, &c., continues to be done by prisoners, and averaged 1413 articles weekly. The duty of cleaning the dining hall, &c., also devolves upon this party of prisoners.

Cookhouse and Bakehouse.

The cooking and baking was satisfactorily carried on during the year, under the superintendence of the respective officers; the numbers employed being—

Cooks - - - -	3
Bakers - - - -	2

Gasworks.

The prison gasworks continue to supply the gas required for lighting the establishment; and the fittings, &c., continue in good working order. During the gas-making season, one prisoner is regularly employed at the works, under the superintendence of the gas-maker.

The daily average number of prisoners employed in the manufacturing department was as follows:—

Tailors - - -	12	Washers - -	8
Shoemakers - -	13	Cooks and Bakers -	5

Agricultural Department.

Upon the whole, the crops grown on the prison farm during the year, were good, the potatoes being much less affected by the blight than has been the case for several years past. The mangold-wurzel and swede-turnips were not so large as in past and more favourable seasons, but both were of excellent quality.

The cows and other live stock did well during the year.

I am much gratified to be able to report that, notwithstanding the large amount and variety of work to be done in connexion with the cultivation of the prison farm, and the comparatively few prisoners to do it, I cannot recollect any year in which the whole was more cheerfully or more successfully performed.

Building Department.

Prisoners' labour was employed during the year as much as possible in the repairs of the prison buildings, officers' quarters, fences, &c., throughout the establishment, and much valuable assistance was thus obtained; thereby considerably reducing the outlay under this head of service.

The daily average number of prisoners employed in this department were—

Carpenters - - -	5	Bricklayers and masons -	5
Painters, paperhangers, and glaziers	3	Smiths, &c. - -	2

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
HENRY STRICKLAND,
Steward and Industrial Superintendent.

The Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

PORTLAND PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1862, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards Portland Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison and of the Convicts; the amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street,* 1863.

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report on the Portland Convict Prison for the year 1862.

Condition of the Buildings.

ondition f the uildings.

The state of the prison buildings, fences, &c., is good. The steam enging for pumping water, the steam boilers, cooking apparatus, the gas works, fire engines, water tanks, &c., are all in good working order.

The general repairs of the prison buildings, cottages, barracks, etc. were of an ordinary nature.

Conduct of Officers.

onduct of fficers.

The superior officers of the prison, in every department, the Governor, Deputy Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officers have continued to evince the same high degree of zeal and attention to their duties which have in previous years so successfully promoted the objects of the establishment.

The Governor speaks in very favourable terms of the services of Mr. Smith, the Steward, and Mr. Stein, the Chief Warder; he also states that he has received every assistance and support from all the officers of every department of the prison.

General Treatment of the Prisoners.

General treatment of the prisoners.

The treatment of the prisoners has been, in all respects, in accordance with the rules laid down for the guidance, whether of the Visiting Director or Governor; they have had every allowable encouragement to good conduct and industry consistently with the requirements of prison discipline, and no just cause of complaint. In point of diet, clothing, labour, time for rest, and opportunity for religious and moral improvement, as well as school instruction, there has been no change from previous years, and they have had due opportunities of individually submitting any complaints they may have had to make to the Visiting Director. All such complaints have been duly investigated by him, and the decision recorded; none have been established.

Health.

Health.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good throughout the year. No epidemic has existed. Three deaths have occurred out of a population of 2,519, and one of these was caused by an accident on public works. The Medical Officer states that, notwithstanding the increase of numbers, the accidents have been considerably less, and not of a severe character. No case of insanity has occurred. In the annexed report of the Medical Officer will be found details of all infirmary cases.

Religious and Moral Condition, and School Instruction.

Religious and moral condition and school instruction.

The Chaplain's report speaks favourably of the general deportment of the prisoners when attending divine service, and gives hopes that, in many instances, the religious impression made is not merely a transient one. He also adds, that the voluntary bible class, which has now been established six years, continues to be appreciated; the numbers average from 200 to 250 at each attendance, and the decorum of the men is very praiseworthy.

The course of instruction in the schools has been the same as is minutely described in former annual reports. Daily prayers in the chapel twice a day, and a lecture twice a week, have also been steadily persevered in. The prison infirmary is visited daily by the Chaplain; prayers and lectures are delivered in every ward, and the sick are visited in their beds.

On Sunday the 14th of December the Lord Bishop of Salisbury confirmed 55 of the prisoners; classes had been previously held every day for some months past, and his Lordship stated emphatically his approval of the decorum of the congregation at large, and specially of the men who were confirmed.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining in confinement on 1st of January 1862 - - - - -	1,399	
Received during the year - - -	1,120	
Total - - - -		2,519
Removed to Millbank Prison - - -	5	
„ Pentonville Prison - - -	4	
„ Portsmouth Prison - - -	90	
„ Woking Prison - - -	20	

Broadmoor as a working party	119	
Embarked for Western Australia	264	
„ for Gibraltar	157	
Discharged by licence	443	
„ free pardon	1	
Completion of sentence	20	
Re-committed to Dorchester gaol for trial	1	
Escaped	1	
Death by an accident	1	
„ from natural causes	2	
	1,128	
Remaining in confinement 31st December 1862	1,391	
Total		2,519

Nature of Employment and Value of Labour.

Nature of employment and value of labour.

There has been no alteration this year in the description of labour at which the prisoners have been employed, it having been, as in the previous year, divided into work for three objects, namely, Admiralty work for the breakwater, the War Department, and prison labour.

Breakwater.

Under this head the labour performed has been that of quarrying large blocks of ashlar and rubble stone, excavating earth work, dressing and rubbing ashlar, laying railways, making derrick cranes, stone trucks, casting machinery, railway chairs, etc., making wheelbarrows, patterns, fitting, turning, and boring, repairing locomotive engines, iron and other waggons, making and repairing other quarry tools and implements, sawing timber, and the other artificer's work necessary for carrying on the works, also the railways, which are about six and a half miles, these have been laid and kept in order by the prisoners. The machinery and other plant is in good working order. The pointsmen are also furnished by the convicts.

In addition to the above works, early in the year upwards of a hundred men were employed outside the line of sentries in forming a playground for the cadets of Her Majesty's ship Britannia. This is a large area of the common near the castle, belonging to the Admiralty; it required draining and levelling. The Admiralty engineer, Mr. Cood, expressed his approbation of the manner in which this work was executed.

The average number of men at work daily, and employed as above, was 590, and the value of the labour performed is estimated at 19,578*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, being at the rate of 33*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per man.

Batteries and Fortifications under the War Department.

Under this head the labour performed has consisted of quarrying stone, excavating, and forming embankments, taking out foundations, building magazine and tanks, making drains, sewers, and batteries, forming and laying railways, &c., making stone trucks, door frames for barracks, quarry tools and other implements, and making general repairs.

The average number of men at work daily for this department was 473, the value of their labour being estimated at 14,679*l.* 12*s.* 6¼*d.*; this is at the rate of 31*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per man per annum.

Prison Labour.

Prison labour.

The labour on which the convicts have been employed for prison works has consisted of dressing and sawing stone, repairing roads, &c., the necessary repairs of the prison buildings and cottages, making prison utensils, gas fittings, water connexions, and other fittings connected with the repairs of the establishment and the general works done by the following trades, namely, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, tinsmiths, grinders, sawyers, coopers, carpenters, turners, fitters, painters, glaziers, stone masons, hammock makers, bookbinders, tailors, shoemakers, and gardeners; washing the bedding and linen of the establishment, baking and cooking for the prison.

The average daily number of men employed as above has been 157. The value of their labour is estimated at 3,680*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*, being at the rate 23*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per man.

The total number of prisoners employed daily under the three above-mentioned departments on the works has been 1,220.

Non-effectives.

Non-effectives.

The average daily number of prisoners whose labour has not been available, that is, men attending school, sick, under confinement as a punishment, &c., has amounted to 176. If this number of non-effective men be taken into the calculation, it follows that, taking the total value of the labour performed by all hands throughout the year, namely, 37,988*l.* 9*s.* 3¾*d.* (as above given), and dividing it by 1,396, the total average number of prisoners, the average rate per man will be 27*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* during the year.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The total expenditure of the prison during the year, exclusive of buildings, is detailed in the appendix to the Governor's report, and amounted to 55,411*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* This includes a sum of 3,571*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*, expended in the payment of gratuities to convicts who have been discharged on licence, or whose period of servitude has expired, and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 53,781*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

General Conduct and Industry of the Prisoners.

General conduct and industry of the prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good, and there have been but few reports for acts of insubordination, although we deeply regret to have to record that one prisoner was committed to take his trial at Dorchester gaol for wilfully murdering his officer against whom he could have had no ill-will, as the unfortunate officer was the shoemaker warder and the convict was not employed at that trade. The number of prison reports have been

143 less than in the previous year (the daily average of prisoners being 99 less), and out of a population of 2,519 convicts, 2,093 were never reported for any misconduct. The Governor reports, "that the prisoners have been very much mixed up with free "labourers in carrying on the works, and numerous reports have "been for trafficking with these people. The mixing up the labour "of the convicts with the free men leads to much irregularity, and "interferes greatly with the strict discipline of the prison.

The total number of offences has been 645, committed by 426 offenders, giving a daily average of one report to every 973 prisoners daily.

The industry of the convicts has been most satisfactory, and is abundantly proved by the extent and value of the work executed. The Governor reports, "The remission granted under the Act of "1857 has a powerful effect in inducing good conduct and industry, "a record of which latter has been kept as usual." The prisoners also highly value the privileges earned by the different stages.

General Observations.

General observations.

We have already remarked under the head of "General Conduct of Prisoners" the exceedingly satisfactory behaviour of the prisoners as a body, the diminution of offences, especially of a serious nature, the value attached to the progressive stages of penal discipline, the powerful effect in inducing to good conduct and willing industry of a remission of sentence granted to the men convicted under the Act of 1857. The industry of the prisoners is proved by the extent and value of the work executed.

We also wish to draw attention to a class of men selected for "special service." These are of exemplary prison character, having about six months to serve, and are employed chiefly as pointsmen on the different lines of railroads in the quarries, which are upwards of six and a half miles in extent, also in carrying tools from the different shops to the working parties; we have likewise generally remarked under the head of "Breakwater Labour" that early in the year upwards of 100 of this class of prisoners were employed outside the line of sentries in forming a playground for the naval cadets of Her Majesty's ship Britannia; their work was admirably executed, the men's conduct was exemplary, and reflects great credit upon the authorities of the prison, the officers, and the prisoners.

We would also offer our thanks to the Prisoners' Aid Society for their unremitting and valued assistance to discharged convicts, and we trust no circumstances may arise to impede or throw any difficulties in the way of these benevolent exertions.

During the year 443 men have been discharged on licence. This brings the number up in this prison, since the system came into operation, in October 1853, to 2,758. During the past year five men have been returned to this prison with revoked licences, making a total of 212 or 7·6 per cent. in nine years and three months and the number received back into Portland Prison with fresh convictions during the same period has been 171 or 6·2 per cent. on the number discharged in England.

In concluding our report, we would draw attention to the following short extract in the Chaplain's annexed annual report, as relating to the warders of the prison and their families:—" The officers' " lecture and Bible-class meetings for themselves and families, held " thrice a week, have now continued for three years and a half, with " a steady increase to their numbers. These classes also assist to " increase the officer's value as a public servant by the influence of " true religion in his heart and life. The male and female children " of the warders are taught in the Sunday school by one of the " chaplains in the afternoon, and on Sunday evenings separate " classes are held in the Chaplain's house. The masters have at- " tended the Sunday School in rotation for a considerable period."

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Major-General, R.E.,
Chairman,
J. M. Gambier,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Gentlemen, *Portland Prison, January* 1863.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the past year, 1862.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on January 1, 1862, was - - - - - -	1,399
Since received into the prison - - - -	1,120
Total - -	2,519
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for public works, removed to other prisons, and discharged with licence, on expiry of sentence, and deaths -	1,128
Remaining in prison on December 31, 1862 - -	1,391

For the detailed account of prisoners received and removed, see Appendix (A).

Conduct of Officers.

The general conduct of the body of officers of all ranks has been good.

I am indebted to Mr. Buller, the Deputy-Governor, for his support in carrying out the discipline of the prison; and I beg still to record the services of Mr. Smith, the Steward, and Mr. Stein, the Chief Warden, as most valuable to me on all occasions. I have received every assistance and support from the officers of every department of the prison.

Governor's Report.

Discipline.

Under this head the rules have been carried out. Strict discipline and obedience to the prison rules have been enforced, and the prisoners have been treated with consideration and humanity.

The prisoners have been employed as heretofore in a probationary state upon the public works, preparatory to being embarked for other public works abroad, or discharged with licences, or upon expiry of sentence in this country.

The labour on which the prisoners have been employed, has been, as usual, under three heads, viz., Breakwater work, on the defences for the War Department, and Prison labour.

Description of Labour.

Breakwater Work.—The works performed under this head have consisted in quarrying large blocks of ashlar and rubble stone, excavating, earth work, dressing and rubbing ashlar, laying railways, making derrick cranes, stone trucks, casting machinery, railway chairs, &c., making wheelbarrows, patterns, fitting, turning, and boring, repairing locomotive engines, iron, and other waggons, making and repairing other quarry tools and implements, sawing timber and the other artificers' work necessary for carrying on the works, the railways of which are about 6½ miles, and which have been laid and kept in order by the prisoners. The machinery and other plant is in good working order.

In addition to the above works, the convicts were employed early in the year in draining, levelling, and converting into a playground, for the naval cadets, a large area of the common, near the castle, belonging to the Admiralty. The Admiralty-Engineer, Mr. Coode, expressed his approbation of the way in which this work was executed.

War Department.—The labour under this head has consisted of quarrying stone, excavating, and forming embankments, taking out foundations, building magazine and tanks, making drains, sewers, and batteries, forming and laying railways, &c.; making stone trucks, door frames for barracks, quarry tools, and other implements, and general repairs.

Prison Labour.—The labour on which the convicts have been employed for prison works has consisted of dressing and sawing stone, repairing roads, the necessary repairs of the prison and cottages, making prison utensils, gas-fittings, water-connexions, and other fittings connected with the repairs of the establishment, and the general works done by the following trades, viz., blacksmiths, whitesmiths, tinsmiths, grinders, sawyers, coopers, carpenters, turners, fitters, painters, glaziers, stonemasons, hammock-makers, bookbinders, tailors, shoemakers, and gardeners, washing the bedding and linen of the establishment, and baking, and cooking for the prison.

For particulars of the above-named work, I beg to refer you to Appendix as follows:—

(B.) General statement of the value and description of labour, and the time employed therein.
(C.) Statement of labour specially for the breakwater.
(D.) Statement of labour performed for the War Department.
(E.) Abstract of the above.
(F.) Daily distribution of time.
(G.) Return of employment.

Governor's Report.

It will be seen, by reference to the return (E.), that the average number of convicts in confinement during the year has been 1,396, and they have been employed as follows :—

On breakwater works, daily	590
On War Department works	473
Prison	157
Total on works, daily	1,220
Average number non-effective ; as men at school, sick, under punishment, &c.	176
Average, daily, throughout the year	1,396

The detailed statement of the value of the labour of the convicts as executed upon the public works is given in the Appendix, from which the following is an abstract :—

	£	s.	d.
Breakwater	19,578	11	5
War Department	14,679	12	6¼
Prison	3,680	5	4½
	£37,938	9	3¾

Deaths.

Three deaths have occurred during the year, one of which was by accident, the prisoner being crushed with a large stone, as fully reported to you at the time.

Escapes.

One convict succeeded in effecting his escape from the infirmary, when under medical treatment. Three others tried to effect their escape by concealing themselves in the quarries, but were shortly afterwards retaken.

State of the Buildings and Repairs.

The state of the prison buildings, fences, &c. is good. The steam engine for pumping water, the steam boilers, cooking apparatus, the gas-works, fire engines, water tanks, &c. &c., are all in good working order. The general repairs of the prison buildings, cottages, barracks, &c. were of an ordinary nature.

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. The number of reports have been 143 less than last year (the daily average of prisoners being 99 less), but few reports have been for acts of insubordination, and out of 2,519 prisoners, 2,093 have never been reported. The prisoners have been very much mixed up with free labourers in carrying on the works, and numerous reports have been for trafficking with these people. The mixing up the labour of the convicts with the free men under the War Department and Admiralty leads to much irregularity and interferes greatly with the strict discipline of the prison.

The total number of offences has been 645, committed by 426 offenders, giving a daily average 1·76 reports, equal to 0·126, or one report to every 793 prisoners daily.

Governor's Report.

For particulars of offences and punishments I beg to refer to statement (T.) in the Appendix.

The number of corporal punishments has been two.

I deeply regret to have to record here that about 1 o'clock P. M., on the 8th September last, Shoemaker Warder Charles Evans was brutally murdered by convict Edwin Alfred Preedy. The convict stabbed the officer in the neck with his dinner knife, causing death in a few minutes. The convict was committed to Dorchester Gaol for wilful murder, on the 13th September. I have before reported, in detail, this melancholy occurrence to you.

Stages of Discipline.

The privileges earned by the different stages are much valued by the prisoners, and the remission granted under the Act of 1857 has a powerful effect in inducing good conduct and industry, a record of which latter has been kept as usual.

Special Services.

Under this head, early in the year upwards of a hundred men were employed outside the line of sentries in forming a playground for the naval cadets, and a few of these men are always employed in turning the points on the different lines of rail, and in carrying tools from the different shops to the working parties. These men are selected from the exemplary prisoners, and behave remarkably well.

Discharged on Licence.

The number of prisoners discharged on licence from Portland Prison between the 17th October 1853 and the 31st December 1862, has been 2,758.

The number received back with licence revoked, during that period, has been 212 or 7·6 per cent. in 9 years and 3 months; and the number received back with fresh convictions has been 171 or 6·2 per cent. in the same period.

During the past year five prisoners have been received back with revoked licences.

Observance of Rules.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of Portland Prison have been complied with in every instance, except such cases as have been distinctly brought to the notice of a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
William Clay,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on 1st January 1862, was - - - - - -	1,399
Since received into the prison - - -	1,120
Total - - -	2,519

Governor's Report.

Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for public works, removed to other prisons, and discharged with licence, on expiry of sentence, free pardon, and deaths	1,128
Remaining in prison on December 31st, 1862	1,391

For the detailed account of prisoners received and removed, see Appendix (A).

(A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from Portland Prison between 1st January 1862 and 31st December 1862.

On 1st January 1862, the number in Portland Prison was			1,399
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	330	
	Pentonville	401	
	Portsmouth	1	
	Dartmoor	71	
	Woking	13	816
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government	Wakefield	243	
	Leicester	53	296
Returned with revoked Licences			5
Disembarked from ship "Norwood"			3
Total			2,519
Disposed of by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank 5 Pentonville 4 for misconduct	9	
	Portsmouth	90	
	Woking	20	
	Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum	119	238
Embarked for public works, Western Australia	per "Norwood"	131	264
	per "York"	133	
Embarked for public works, Gibraltar, per "Ironsides"			157
Discharged, by licence		443	
,, free pardon		1	
,, completion of sentence		20	464
Recommitted to Dorchester Gaol for trial for murdering an officer			1
Escaped from the infirmary			1
Deaths from accident		1	
,, natural causes		2	3
Remaining on 31st December 1862			1,391
Total			2,519

Governor's Report.

(B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the Aggregate Number of Days' Work done throughout the Year 1862.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour.	
	From	To					Daily Rate.	Amount.
ADMIRALTY	1862.	1862.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Quarrying, loading, forming roads, excavating, working travelling cranes, and general work - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	403½	6 52	200,351 12		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	386½	7 47	231,635 53		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	430	8 27	283,413 00		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	386½	6 56	214,378 40		
					8 16	)929,778 45		
						112,473 3	2 1¾	12,067 9 1
Blacksmiths, Fitters, Moulders, Turners, Pattern-makers, &c. - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	44	8 3	26,919 12		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	41½	8 43	27,854 6		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	43	8 43	29,235 42		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	44½	7 37	27,115 20		
					8 16	)111,124 20		
						13,442 3	3 2	2,128 7 5¾
Carpenters and Sawyers -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	16	8 3	9,788 48		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	16	8 43	10,738 56		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	15½	8 43	10,538 27		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	15	7 37	9,140 00		
					8 16	) 40,206 11		
						4,863 5	2	607 19 0
Stonecutters -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	132½	6 32	65,790 40		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	112	7 47	67,123 28		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	96	8 27	63,273 36		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	74	6 56	41,045 20		
					8 16	)237,233 4		
						28,697 4	2 8	3,826 6 7¼
Platelayers (Railway) -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	20½	6 32	10,178 56		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	21	7 47	12,585 39		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	21½	8 27	14,170 39		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	19	6 56	10,538 40		
					8 16	) 47,473 54		
						5,742 6	2 6	717 16 9¾
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	- -		19,347 18 11¾

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour.	
	From	To					Daily Rate.	Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		- -	19,347 18 11¾
	1862.	1862.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Riggers of Cranes, &c. -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	5½	6 32	2,730 56		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	4½	7 47	2,696 55		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	6	8 27	3,954 36		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	6	6 56	3,328 00		
					8 16	) 12,710 27		
						1,537 4	3 0	230 12 5¼
WAR DEPARTMENT:								
Excavating, and general work -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	326½	6 26	159,636 44		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	280½	7 41	165,948 28		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	284	8 21	184,969 12		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	345½	6 52	189,794 48		
					8 16	)700,349 12		
						84,719 5	2 0	8,471 19 2½
Stone-cutters -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	54	6 26	26,402 24		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	126	7 41	74,543 42		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	141	8 21	91,833 18		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	93½	6 52	51,362 40		
					8 16	)244,142 4		
						29,533 2	2 8	3,937 15 3½
Bricklayers and masons - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	66	5	6 29	2,139 30		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	5½	7 41	3,253 53		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	6½	8 21	4,233 27		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	7	6 52	3,845 20		
					8 16	) 13,472 10		
						1,629 5	3 0	244 8 9¾
Labourers attending bricklayers and masons - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	66	5	6 29	2,139 30		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	10	7 41	5,916 10		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	13½	8 21	8,792 33		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	14½	6 52	7,965 20		
					8 16	) 24,813 33		
						3,001 5	2 0	300 3 2½
Carried forward -		-	-	-	-	-	-	32,532 17 11¼

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour.	
	From	To					Daily Rate.	Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	32,532 17 11¼
	1862.	1862.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Platelayers (railway).	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	54	6½	6 19	2,217 9		
	31 Mar.	28 June	53	5	7 54	2,093 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	66	9	8 26	5,009 24		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	74	9	6 50	4,551 00		
					8 16	) 13,871 3		
						1,678 0	2 6	209 15 0
Blacksmiths -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	13	7 6	7,904 48		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	16	8 9	10,040 48		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	15	8 31	9,964 30		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	13	7 12	7,488 00		
					8 16	) 35,398 6		
						4,282 0	3 0	642 6 0
Carpenters, Sawyers, and Painters -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	21	7 6	11,331 36		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	23½	8 9	14,747 25		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	26	8 31	17,271 48		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	25	7 12	14,400 00		
					8 16	) 57,750 49		
						6,986 0	2 6	873 5 0
PRISON:								
Carpenters and Sawyers - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	4½	8 3	2,753 6		
	31 Mar.,	28 June	77	4	8 43	2,684 44		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	4	8 43	2,719 36		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	4	7 37	2,437 20		
					8 16	) 10,594 46		
						1,281 5	2 6	160 4 0
Painters - - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	3	8 3	1,835 24		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	6	8 43	4,027 6		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	8	8 43	5,439 12		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	74	5	7 37	2,818 10		
					8 16	) 14,119 52		
						1,708 0	2 6	213 10 0
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,631 17 11¼

Description of Work	Periods		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour.	
	From	To					Daily Rate.	Amount.
								£ s. d.
						Brought forward	-	34,631 17 11½
	1862.	1862.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Blacksmiths - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	11	8 3	6,729 48		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	9	8 43	6,040 39		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	9	8 43	6,119 6		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	10	7 37	6,093 20		
					8 16	) 24,982 53		
						3,022 0	2 9	415 10 6
Gardeners - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	6	6 32	2,979 12		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	6½	7 47	3,895 33		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	6	8 27	3,954 36		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	6	6 56	3,328 00		
					8 16	) 14,157 21		
						1,712 4	1 6	128 8 8½
Stone-cutters -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	4	8 3	2,447 12		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	3	8 43	2,013 33		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	3	8 43	2,039 42		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	3	7 37	1,828 00		
					8 16	) 8,328 27		
						1,007 3	2 8	134 6 3½
General Prison labour, including men at light work, sawing stone, cleaning prison, &c. -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	40	6 32	19,861 20		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	35½	7 47	21,275 44		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	34	8 27	22,409 24		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	36	6 56	19,968 00		
					8 16	) 83,514 28		
						10,102 4	1 4	673 9 11½
Shoemakers - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	24	8 3	14,683 12		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	23	8 43	15,437 13		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	24	8 43	16,317 36		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	25½	7 37	15,538 00		
					8 16	) 61,976 1		
						7,497 0	1 3	468 11 3
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,452 4 7½

Governor's Report

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour.	
	From	To					Daily Rate.	Amount.
						Brought forward	-	£ s. d. 36,452 4 7¾
	1862.	1862.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Tailors -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	19	8 3	11,624 12		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	18½	8 43	12,416 53		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	22½	8 43	15,297 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	20	7 37	12,186 40		
					8 16)	51,525 30		
						6,232 7	1 3	389 11 0¾
Washers -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	22	8 3	13,459 36		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	21	8 43	14,094 51		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	21½	8 43	14,617 51		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	20½	7 37	12,491 20		
					8 16)	54,663 38		
						6,612 4	1 3	413 5 7¼
Bakers -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	10½	10 00	7,980 00		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	10½	10 00	8,085 00		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	10	10 00	7,800 00		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	10½	10 00	8,400 00		
					10)	32,265 00		
						3,226 5	1 6	241 19 9
Cooks, 7 days per week -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	89	16	10 00	14,240 00		
	31 Mar.	28 June	91	16	10 00	14,560 00		
	30 June	27 Sept.	91	16½	10 00	15,015 00		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	94	16	10 00	15,040 00		
					10)	58,855 00		
						5,885 5	1 6	441 8 3
School -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	118½	8 3	72,498 18		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	118	8 43	79,199 38		
	30 June	27 Sept	78	125	8 43	84,987 30		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	120	7 37	73,120 00		
					8 16)	309,805 26		
						37,476 4		
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,938 9 3¾

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.		Total No. of Hours and Days employed.		Value of Labour.	
	From	To							Daily Rate.	Amount.
										£ s. d.
					Brought forward -				-	37,938 9 3¾
	1862.	1862.			H.	M.	H.	M.	s. d.	
Sick	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	43	8	3	26,307	24		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	42	8	43	28,189	42		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	31	8	43	21,076	54		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	36	7	37	21,936	00		
					8	16)	97,510	00		
							11,795	4		
Punishment	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	12	8	3	7,341	36		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	12	8	43	8,054	12		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	16½	8	43	11,218	21		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	15¼	7	37	9,444	40		
					8	16)	36,058	49		
							4,362	00		
(Wet days), or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals, &c. - -	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	76	161½	10	00	122,740	00		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	95	10	00	73,150	00		
	30 June	27 Sept.	78	36	10	00	28,080	00		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	80	75	10	00	60,000	00		
						10)	283,970	00		
							28,397	00		
			Total amount of Prisoners' Earnings for the Year ending 1862 -							37,938 9 3¾

Governor's Report.

(C.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the Works of the Breakwater by Convicts in the Year 1862.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.			Amount.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quarrying and loading stone; dressing and scabbling ashlar; excavating, &c.; smiths', moulders', fitters', turners', pattern makers', and carpenters' work, in making quarry tools, machinery, sharpening and repairs of all implements, iron waggons, &c.; making crossings, plate laying; forming and maintaining roads; repairs and fixing machinery; stripping quarries, &c. at Contractors' usual prices (labour only). Plant costs 1½*d.* per ton in addition to the working prices as stated, and ¾*d.* per cube foot on the dressed stone.	55,488 tons stones, from 6 tons to 10 cwt., quarried, and loaded - - -	0	1	4	3,699	4	0
	23,828 tons rubble stone do. -	0	0	6	595	14	0
	105,965¾ tons of foundation flinty materials, selected and broken small, quarried, and loaded - - -	0	1	0	5,298	5	9
	29¾ tons of foundation, rough selected, quarried, and loaded	0	1	0	1	9	9
	13½ tons of foundation materials, fine screened, quarried, and loaded - - -	0	2	0	1	7	0
	67¾ tons of flint, broken fine, quarried, selected, wheeled twice, broken nut size, and loaded - - -	0	6	0	20	6	6
	22¾ tons of stones, broken for concrete, quarried, and loaded	0	1	6	1	14	1½
	472½ tons of chippings, screened, selected, wheeled, and loaded	0	1	6	35	8	9
	466¼ tons of ballast, fine screened, selected, wheeled, and loaded - - -	0	1	6	34	19	4½
	800 tons of flint, broken fine in heaps, in quarries, also quarried and loaded - -	0	5	6	220	0	0
	12,727 tons of stone roach blocks, from West quarries, quarried, and delivered in stone fields	0	3	0	1,909	1	0
	15,251¼ tons of stone whitbed blocks, from West quarries, quarried, and delivered in stone fields - - -	0	3	6	2,668	19	4½
	35 tons of stone roach blocks, from East quarries, quarried, and delivered in stone fields -	0	3	0	5	5	0
	93¼ tons of stone kerf blocks, from East quarries, quarried, and delivered in stone fields -	0	3	0	13	19	9
	261 tons of stone basebed blocks, from East quarries, quarried, and delivered in stone fields -	0	3	6	45	13	6
	3,511½ tons of stone flat-bedded blocks, from East quarries, quarried, and delivered in stone fields - -	0	3	0	526	14	6
	833 tons of stone R. W. whitbed blocks, scabbled to sizes for War Department and delivered at the Verne -	0	5	6	229	1	6
	200 tons of rubble stone, selected, and sent to War Department - - -	0	0	6	5	0	0
	339½ tons of whitbed racers, for batteries, sent to War Department, loading only -	0	0	2	2	16	7
	1,293 tons of stone whitbed blocks, scabbled to ordinary sizes for Devonport -	0	5	0	323	5	0

Statement of the Value of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.			Amount.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quarrying and loading stone; dressing and scabbling ashlar; excavating, &c.; smiths', moulders', fitters', turners', pattern makers', and carpenters' work, in making quarry tools, machinery, sharpening and repairs of all implements, iron waggons, &c.; making crossings, plate laying; forming and maintaining roads; repairs and fixing machinery; stripping quarries, &c. at Contractors' usual prices (labour only). Plant costs 1½*d.* per ton in addition to the working prices as stated, and ¾*d.* per cube foot on the dressed stone.	1,659 tons of stone whitbed blocks, scabbled to moulds, for Devonport - -	0	5	6	456	4	6
	8,000 cube yards excavations, stripping quarries - -	0	0	6	200	0	0
	6,715½ days work, pumping water, laying water pipes, building and alterations to foundry, repairs to buildings, painting cranes and iron waggons, removing stone chippings from stone fields, and clearing water reservoir, taking up a branch railway for contractor, sinking trial shafts, and other work that cannot be measured - -	0	2	0	671	11	0
	569 tons of stone whitbed blocks, scabbled to moulds, steps sunk, for Devonport -	0	6	6	188	3	6
	806 tons of stone whitbed blocks, scabbled to moulds sizes for Portsmouth - -	0	5	6	221	13	0
	3,286 tons of stone roach blocks, scabbled to moulds, for breakwater - - -	0	5	6	903	13	0
	908 tons of stone roach blocks, scabbled to sizes, for breakwater - - -	0	5	0	227	0	0
	37 c. ft. of whitbed ashlar, dressed for quoins, lintels, &c., tank	0	0	6	0	18	6
	27 cube feet of whitbed ashlar, dressed for window, carpenter's shop - - -	0	0	6	0	13	6
	500 cube yards of excavations for railway at Weycroft for the contractor - -	0	0	4	8	6	8
	17 chains of railway laid complete at Weycroft and ballast do. - - - -	0	30	0	25	10	0
	Forming playground for naval cadets, as per measurement in detail - - -	-		-	430	0	0
	21¾ tons of iron castings for machinery and general use, made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only) and patterns -	8	0	0	174	0	0
	4½ cwt. of brass castings for machinery and general use, made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only) -	0	16	0	3	12	0
	33,890 lbs. new iron work, viz., stone waggons, tipping boxes, picks, levers, wedges, &c. -	0	0	2¼	353	0	5
	New timber work, viz., wood waggons, tipping boxes, wheel-barrows, cranes, tool boxes, &c. - -	-		-	75	19	6
	Total - - -	-		-	19,578	11	0¼

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(D.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE OF LABOUR performed for the Works of the Fortifications at the Vern Hill, &c., by Convicts in the Year 1862.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.		Amount.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
An approximate estimate: Quarrying and dressing stone, excavating water tanks, forming embankment, taking out foundations, building walls, and making drains, forming and laying railways, making and repairing roads, &c. Smiths and carpenters are repairing and making the necessary plant, &c. Contractor's prices (labour only). Plant or implements costs about 1½*d.* per ton, and ¾*d.* per cube foot on the dressed stone, in addition to the prices charged in this account.	18,159 cube yards excavations behind and on top of south west casemates, and ramming complete - - -	0	10	756	12	6
	3,874 cube yards excavations behind and on top of south east casements, and ramming complete - - -	0	10	161	8	4
	2,830 cube yards excavations, forming tramroad, and other works near the bastionette -	0	6	70	15	0
	1,630 cube yards excavations stripping quarry at east cliff	0	8	54	6	8
	2,600 cube yards excavations soil, and removed in various places - - -	0	6	65	0	0
	191 cube yards excavations rock in No. 2 tank, south-east casemates - -	1	0	9	11	0
	205 cube yards excavations rock in No. 3 tank, south-west casemates - -	1	0	10	5	0
	1,916 cube yards excavations for line of railway on glacis for Mr. Weston - -	0	6	47	18	0
	208 cube yards excavations soil in slopes of revetting east casemates, cast several stages	1	0	10	8	0
	1,083 cube yard excavations soil to form stone field, Vern Bridge - - -	0	5	22	11	3
	145 cube yards excavations soil and rubble, filling over large tank near east cliff - -	0	6	3	12	6
	3,680 cube yards excavating soil for foundation of soldiers' canteen, and various places - - -	0	6	92	0	0
	138 cube yards excavations and wheeling and horse running on upper flank - -	0	10	5	15	0
	1,115 cube yards excavations soil and rubble, and wheeling, to form parapet east cliff -	6	0	27	17	6
	114 cube yards excavations cross drains to main drain, south-west casemates -	0	4	1	18	0
	67 cube yards excavations in tank, in magazine yard at No. 4 battery, east wier -	1	0	3	7	0
	277 cube yards excavations, and forming tramroad at the No. 4 battery, east wier -	0	8	9	4	8
	Carried forward -	-	-	1,352	10	5

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Statement of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.		Amount.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
An approximate estimate: Quarrying and dressing stone, excavating water tanks, forming embankment, taking out foundations, building walls, and making drains, forming and laying railways, making and repairing roads, &c. Smiths and carpenters are repairing and making the necessary plant, &c. Contractor's prices (labour only.) Plant or implements costs about 1½*d.* per ton, and ¾*d.* per cube foot on the dressed stone, in addition to the prices charged in this account.	Brought forward - -	-	-	1,352	10	5
	7,060 cube yards excavations at the batteries, and forming glacis No. 4 battery, east wier	0	8	235	6	8
	7,252 cube yards excavations rocks, &c., in main drain, in front of casemated barracks -	2	6	906	10	0
	1,234 cube yards filling in in main drain in front of casemated barracks - -	0	4	20	11	4
	753 cube yards filling in and ramming on top of lower flank rooms - -	0	10	31	7	6
	236 cube yards shingle ballast, wheeled to cover over lower flank and tank - -	0	6	5	18	0
	120 cube yards shingle, screened and wheeled to cover over upper flank - -	0	8	4	0	0
	5,219 cube yards broken stone on military road and other places - - -	4	6	1,174	5	6
	1,016 cube yards broken stone, to cover upper and lower flanks and magazine at No. 4 battery, large tanks, and for concrete - - -	4	6	228	12	0
	799 cube yards dry rubble wall behind south-west casemates	3	6	139	16	6
	353 cube yards dry rubble wall behind front wall, south-west casemates, selecting stones, &c.	3	6	61	15	6
	190 cube yards dry rubble wall, back wall, lower flank -	3	6	33	5	0
	24 cube yards dry rubble wall, behind front wall, upper flank	3	6	4	4	0
	245 cube yards dry rubble wall, front wall, south-east casemates - - -	3	6	42	17	6
	318 cube yards dry rubble wall near Folly Pier, east wier -	3	6	55	13	6
	115 cube yards dry rubble wall, lime shed at the Vern -	3	6	20	2	6
	225 cube yards dry rubble wall for shelter sheds and working sheds, &c. - - -	3	6	39	7	6
	113 cube yards dry rubble wall in various places - -	3	6	19	15	6
	679 cube yards concrete in various places - -	6	6	220	13	6
	169 cube yards brickwork in three tanks - -	5	0	42	5	0
	522 super. yards raking and pointing brick arches, south-east casemates - -	1	0	26	2	0
	Carried forward -	-	-	4,664	19	5

Statement of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.		Amount.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
An approximate estimate: Quarrying and dressing stone, excavating water tanks, forming embankment, taking out foundations, building walls, and making drains, forming and laying railways, making and repairing roads, &c. Smiths and carpenters are repairing and making the necessary plant, &c. Contractor's prices (labour only). Plant or implements costs about 1½*d.* per ton, and ¾*d.* per cube foot on the dressed stone, in addition to the prices charged in this account.	Brought forward - -	-	-	4,664	19	5
	811 super. yards raking and pointing walls, south-east casemates - - -	1	0	40	11	0
	1,422 super. yards plaster in cement, in tanks, &c. -	0	6	35	11	0
	4,256 super. yards sod revetting, filling behind, and ramming soil three feet thick - -	4	6	957	12	0
	953 lineal yards excavating and filling main trench drains, east wier - - -	5	0	238	5	0
	2,472 lineal yards excavating and filling other French drains, east wier - -	2	6	309	0	0
	510 lineal yards 4-in. and 8-in. drain pipes, laid and puddled in various places - -	0	4	8	10	0
	88 lineal yards air pipes, jointed in cement, and bedded in earth behind casemates -	0	6	2	4	0
	376 lineal yards 4-in. cast-iron, fixed complete in south-west casemates - - -	0	6	9	8	0
	39,527 cube feet roach ashlar, quarried, scabbled, and loaded, east wier - - -	0	6	988	3	6
	10,351 cube feet whitbed ashlar, quarried and scabbled, inner parade - -	0	6	258	15	6
	15,376 cube feet kerf ashlar, quarried and scabbled at the Vern - - -	0	6	384	8	0
	7,520 cube feet bastard roach ashlar, quarried and scabbled at east cliff - -	0	6	188	0	0
	1,465 cube feet bastard roach ashlar, dressed, drafted, round, and closely picked for parapet, inner flank - -	0	3	18	6	3
	132 cube feet whitbed coping, dressed, sunk work for parapet, inner flank - -	0	6	3	6	0
	2,135 cube feet bastard roach ashlar, dressed beds and joints, drafted round, and fine picked	0	3	26	13	9
	603 cube feet roach ashlar coping, dressed, throated, and set complete at wiers -	1	0	30	3	0
	535 cube feet roach ashlar, dressed and set complete at magazine at weirs -	0	10	22	5	10
	480 cube feet skue backs in 3 tanks, scabbled and set complete - - -	0	10½	21	0	0
	631 cube feet skue backs, dressed for the contractor -	0	9	23	13	3
	Carried forward -		£	8,230	15	6

Governor's Report.

Statement of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Name of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.		Amount.		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
An approximate estimate: Quarrying and dressing stone, excavating water tanks, forming embankment, taking out foundations, building walls, and making drains, forming and laying railways, making and repairing roads, &c. Smiths and carpenters are repairing and making the necessary plant, &c. Contractors' prices (labour only). Plant or implements costs about 1½*d.* per ton, and ¾*d.* per cube foot on the dressed stone, in addition to the prices charged in this account.	Brought forward - -			8,230	15	6
	1,675 super. feet bastard roach ashlar, dressed sunk work -	0	9	62	16	3
	1,531 tons bastard whitbed roach and flatbed, quarried, loaded, and unloaded -	3	6	267	18	6
	1,531 tons bastard whitbed roach and flatbed, scabbled and loaded - -	3	0	229	13	0
	213 tons of flatbed ashlar in west ditch, quarried, scabbled, and dressed bed and joints - - -	5	6	58	11	6
	1,160 tons of flatbed ashlar in south-west ditch, quarried and dressed bed and joints -	5	6	319	0	0
	1,259 tons flatbed ashlar in south-west ditch, dressed beds and joints - - -	4	6	283	5	6
	925 tons flatbed and roach ashlar, quarried, dressed, and sent to Nothe - -	3	6	161	17	6
	2,360 tons of flatbed and rubble, quarried at glacis -	1	0	118	0	0
	2,897 tons flatbed ashlar, loaded in south-west ditch, and sent to Nothe - - -	0	2	24	2	10
	400 tons ashlar quarried and stacked - - -	3	6	70	0	0
	1,071 tons rubble stone, selected from glacis to batteries -	1	0	53	11	0
	216 tons of rubble stone wheeled to contractors' stone-field - - -	0	8	7	4	0
	188½ chains railways laid complete - - -	30	0	282	15	0
	92 squares sawing fir timber for contractor - -	3	6	16	2	0
	40,528 days' work building masonry in fissures of south-east ditch, unloading stone, whitewashing, rooting up thistles, and other work that could not be measured, and to make up for great loss of time for removing prisoners from place to place - -	2	0	4,052	16	0
	21,511 lbs. new iron work (viz.) waggons, barrows, levers, hammers, picks, wedges, &c.	0	2½	224	1	5½
	New timber work (viz.) for magazines, casemates, waggons, barrows, and other work - - -	—		217	2	0
	Total - -		£	14,679	12	0½

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(E.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in Portland Prison in the Year 1862, and the TIME occupied therein (the average Daily Number of Prisoners being 1,396).

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.	Time actually employed.			Valued at		Amounts.			Total.		
		Number of Hours.	Number of Days.									
			Days.	Hrs.	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
ADMIRALTY:												
Quarrymen, &c.	402	929,778	112,473	3	2	1¾	12,067	9	1			
Blacksmiths, fitters, &c.	43	111,124	13,442	3	3	2	2,128	7	5¾			
Carpenters and sawyers	16	40,206	4,863	5	2	6	607	19	0			
Stone-cutters	104	237,233	28,697	4	2	8	3,826	6	7½			
Plate-layers (railway)	20	47,473	5,742	6	2	6	717	16	9¾			
Riggers	5	12,710	1,537	4	3	0	230	12	5¼	19,578	11	5
WAR DEPARTMENT:												
Excavators, &c.	309	700,349	84,719	5	2	0	8,471	19	2½			
Stone-cutters	104	244,142	29,533	2	2	8	3,937	15	3½			
Bricklayers and masons	6	13,472	1,629	5	3	0	244	8	9¾			
Labourers	10	24,813	3,001	5	2	0	300	3	2½			
Plate-layers (railway)	6	13,871	1,678	0	2	6	209	15	0			
Blacksmiths	14	35,398	4,282	0	3	0	642	6	0			
Carpenters and sawyers, &c.	24	57,750	6,986	0	2	6	873	5	0	14,679	12	6¼
PRISON:												
Carpenters and sawyers	4	10,594	1,281	5	2	6	160	4	0			
Painters	6	14,119	1,708	0	2	6	213	10	0			
Blacksmiths	10	24,982	3,022	0	2	9	415	10	6			
Gardeners	6	14,157	1,712	4	1	6	128	8	8½			
Stone-cutters	3	8,328	1,007	3	2	8	134	6	3½			
General prison labour, including men at light work, &c.	37	83,514	10,102	4	1	4	673	9	11½	1,725	9	5½
Shoemakers	24	61,976	7,497	0	1	3	468	11	3			
Tailors	20	51,525	6,232	7	1	3	389	11	0¾			
Washers	21	54,663	6,612	4	1	3	413	5	7¼			
Bakers	10	32,265	3,226	5	1	6	241	19	9			
Cooks	16	58,855	5,885	5	1	6	441	8	3	1,954	15	11
Unproductive employment, school, sick, punishment, &c.	176	727,344	82,031	0								
Total	—	3,610,641	428,906	3	—		—		£	37,938	9	3¾

Average daily Number of men throughout the year :—Breakwater Works - 590
" " " " " War Department - 473
" " " " " Prison - 157
Non-effective (school 121, sick 38, under punishment 14, new arrivals and detained by visits, &c. 3) 176
Total - 1,396

ABSTRACT.

	Days.		*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Admiralty Works	166,757	at	2	4¼	nearly =	19,578	11	5
War Department Works	131,830	"	2	2¾	"	14,679	12	6¼
Prison Works	48,288¼	"	1	6¼	"	3,680	5	4½
					Total	£37,938	9	3¾

Admiralty Works, War Department Works, Prison Works - 346,875¼ days, at 2*s.* 2¼*d.* nearly = £37,938 9 3¾

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(F.)—Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.	Remarks.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5.0 to	5.45	=0.45	
Breakfasts (officers and prisoners).	5.45 „	6.15	=0.30	Breakfasts are served at an early hour, to avoid loss of time in taking the prisoners off the works for this meal.
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers).	6.15 „	6.50	=0.35	Prayers are said in the chapel both summer and winter.
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries, and preparing for dinner.	6.50 „	12.0	=5.10	Or from earliest dawn to 11.30 when the days are shorter.
Dinner (for officers and prisoners) making up hammocks.	12.0 „	P.M. 1.0	=1.0	The earliness of the breakfast renders it necessary to have an early dinner.
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	P.M. 1.0 „	6.10	=5.10	Or from 1 o'clock to dusk, when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoon the prisoners are recalled from labour at 4.30.
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking and moving to and from chapel).	6.10 „	6.55	=0.45	
Supper (for officers and prisoners).	6.55 „	7.25	=0.30	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, &c., and reading in cells.	7.25 „	7.50	=0.25	Each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week; and during this half day they are also made to bathe, have their hair cut; and the remaining time employed, under the Clerk of Works' directions in road mending, and clearing away rubbish, &c.
Taking down hammocks -	7.50 „	8.0	=0.10	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. -			15.0	

Abstract of the above.

	H. M.	
Meals - - - -	2 0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from.	1 20	
Out-of-door labour, including mustering, and moving to and from.	10 20	About one hour each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
In-door occupations - - -	1 20	This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils. (See details above.)
Total - -	15 0	

N.B.—In wet weather the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, washers, and all under cover in workshops, continue their work. If the weather is too bad for out-of-door labour, the men usually so employed are occupied in whitewashing, scouring, and various necessary internal works, for which there is no opportunity on other days. In weather that is merely showery, or available for work by ordinary labourers, the prisoners are not withdrawn from work, sheds being provided for occasionally sheltering the working parties, and a drying-room by which wet clothing is made ready for wear in a few hours.

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(G.)—RETURN of EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in Portland Prison for the week ending 13th September, 1862.

General Occupation.	Daily Average Number.		Particulars of Prison and War Department Labour.	Daily Average Number.
Admiralty working parties	—	660	Gardeners	6
Prison and War Department Works (as detailed opposite)	528		Under medical treatment on light work:—	
Painters	6		Cleaning prison	19
Carpenters	3			
Blacksmiths	9			
Shoemakers	24		Cutting away embankment, taking down and rebuilding wall, officers' school	19
Tailors	24			
Cooks	16			
Bakers	10			
Stonecutters	3			
Washers	21			
		644	War Department:—	
Sick and unfit for labour, and not told off to parties	40		Excavating for proposed level in rear of casemate barracks, filling in behind do., raking and pointing arches do., revetting parapet, stripping quarry, dressing stone, and building gullies, &c.	399
School	130			
Under punishment	21			
		191		
Total number in the prison	—	1,495		
Time lost by bad weather: Admiralty work	7½		Forming glacis and drains at batteries	85
Time lost by bad weather: War Department work	6			
Time lost by bad weather: Prison work	½			
Not told off to parties	4			
		18		
Reducing the daily average to	—	1,477	Total	528

DETAIL OF ADMIRALTY WORK.

Quarrying and loading stone	$341\frac{4}{6}$
Stripping rock and forming roads	$81\frac{4}{6}$
Dressing and scabbling ashlar blocks	$106\frac{1}{6}$
Squaring large blocks of roach	$22\frac{2}{6}$
Blacksmiths, founders, fitters, &c.	$42\frac{1}{6}$
Carpenters and sawyers	$13\frac{5}{6}$
Plate-layers (railway)	$18\frac{1}{6}$
Attending points	7
Riggers	$9\frac{4}{6}$
Unloading stone	17
Total	660

NUMBER OF PRISONERS SICK, &c. ON SATURDAY LAST.

In infirmary	39	61
In cells temporary	22	

DETAIL OF QUARRY WORK.

From 6 tons to 4 tons	$40\frac{2}{6}$	$278\frac{4}{6}$
" 4 " 2 "	$84\frac{2}{6}$	
" 2 " 2 cwt.	154	
Below 2 cwt.		100
Ordinary foundation		$395\frac{3}{6}$
Average quantity of stone sent to Breakwater daily Being an average of 90 tons per hour of actual work.		$774\frac{1}{6}$
Whitbed and roach quarried daily, and not sent to Breakwater		$116\frac{3}{6}$
Total		$890\frac{4}{6}$

Governor's Report.

(II.)—Return of Classes and Sentences of Prisoners in Portland Prison for each Quarter of the Year 1862.

Quarter ending	Class.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.												
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.		3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	20 years.	21 years.	Life.
March -	1,236	72	78	=1,386	280	566	133	283	60	11	32	1	5	6	2	—	7
June -	1,208	81	69	=1,358	268	524	143	272	66	13	42	2	5	10	4	1	8
September	1,333	57	102	=1,492	303	569	106	221	101	35	88	3	13	23	7	2	21
December	1,210	72	109	=1,391	335	521	111	202	96	27	53	2	9	16	4	2	13

Governor's Report.

(I.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the year 1862.

No. of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total No. of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
51*	375	426	2,093	65	580	645	1·76 (or 00·126 per cent.)	91	1,396	2,519

* Corporal Punishments, 2.

Forty-three reports recommended to the Director for punishment included as Governor's decisions. This includes slight reports, but which must appear before the Director for approval.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portland Prison for the year ending 31st March 1863.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	4,625	18	11
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	11,012	13	10
Gratuities to officers - - - - -	1,721	14	0
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	835	3	4
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	2,329	17	10
Uniforms for officers and servants - - - -	1,319	10	10
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	16,733	7	2
Clothing, &c. for prisoners - - - - -	6,548	0	2
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	263	2	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	181	11	0
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - -	112	15	8
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - - -	1,265	14	1
Gratuities to prisoners - - - - -	3,571	3	0
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	73	1	9
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - -	89	2	10
Fuel and light for general purposes - - -	2,219	3	11
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - -	1,137	3	11
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles - - -	361	12	1
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	115	13	11
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - - -	6	12	6
Various small disbursements - - - -	401	10	8
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	487	2	2
Total - - - -	£55,411	15	7
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour - - - - - -	1,630	2	5
Net expenditure - -	£53,781	13	2

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 8, 1863.

THE time has arrived at which to lay before you the ordinary statement of the duties in the prison, in which the assistant chaplain and myself have been engaged for the last year.

Each ward in the infirmary has been daily visited, and prayers read and lectures given.

The sick among the warders have been visited daily in the infirmary, and in some cases at their own homes.

The punishment cells are also daily visited. General inspection is given to the work of education going on in the prison school. Classes of secular instruction are occasionally taken by the chaplain. Prisoners are met at a given hour in school, morning and afternoon, on putting down their names for that purpose. Early morning and evening prayers are read in the chapel and short lectures are given on certain mornings in the week. On Sundays two full services are held in the chapel, and the prisoners' voluntary Bible class is taken on the conclusion of the evening service. This class has been established six years, and the numbers average 200 or 250 at each attendance, and enables us to form an opinion of its members when they are sent upon the world. We have a quarterly communion and about 80 prisoners are communicants and may be considered as those who have taken up a new and honest life from principle. Our communicants on Christmas day last numbered 94. Difficulties await them from the remarks of their companions; hence we gather that the communicants' class shows some reality in the profession made by them and especially when the list is free from punishment reports. Exemplary conduct while in the prison could be stated of them all.

The officers' lecture and Bible class meetings for themselves and families, held thrice a week, have now continued for three years and a half, with a steady increase to their numbers. These classes also assist to increase the officer's value as a public servant, by the influence of true religion in his heart and life. In reviewing the mercies of these uninterrupted ordinances for so long a period, we can only express our united thanksgivings for the blessings we have enjoyed ourselves while ministering among them.

The male and female children of the warders are taught in the Sunday school by one of the chaplains in the afternoon, and on Sunday evenings separate classes are held in the chaplain's house. The masters have attended the Sunday school in rotation for a considerable time.

We have to thank you for permitting the school-room to be supplied with gas, by which a steady and beautifiul light replaces the uncleanliness of common candles in the conducting of our evening lectures.

On Sunday the 14th December the Lord Bishop of Salisbury confirmed 55 of the prisoners and a small class of the children of the warders. Classes had been held for some months past every day, and the Bishop stated emphatically his approval of the decorum of the congregation at large, and specially of the persons who were confirmed. He had never observed better conduct elsewhere.

The Prison School.

The masters continue to give attention to the duties required of them. Whatever is likely to draw away the minds of the men from

Chaplain's Report.

the pursuit of a plain useful education is discouraged, and endeavours are made so to educate them that they may hereafter obtain situations of usefulness and respectability. The prisoners appear to perceive this object and readily throw aside any trifling matters that may unprofitably consume time and interfere with that good object. The men's improvement in writing and reading is marked, as will appear both by reference to the tables and their copybooks. The summer having ended, the voluntary evening classes for the men who have only three months of their time to run have begun and the attendance is as good as it can be. Whenever the association rooms are unoccupied through any temporary reduction of the prison numbers, these school classes are immediately resumed; the men express great thankfulness for the pains taken to extend the school education by such means. Quarterly tables are kept by the masters of the improvement of the men in the lower classes.

The infant children of the warders are occasionally baptized in the prison chapel, and in cases where the weak health of the mother would make a journey to the parish church distressing to her, the privilege is received with much thankfulness.

Correspondence to some extent is carried on with the friends of prisoners in answer to inquiries made by them to the chaplains.

Separate Confinement.

Our course of duties is occasionally varied by the arrival of parties of prisoners from the first probationary place of discipline, who keep up the number required for the works at Portland and fill gaps produced by the discharge of those on liberty, embarking for abroad, or on transfer to invalid prisons. The men are assembled for classification for school in the reception room, after which we address them. We press upon their minds the advantages they have enjoyed in an eight months' sojourn in the first prison,—the opportunity of reflection and self-examination, to which many now at large have dated their return to God as penitent sinners; an opportunity they would not have enjoyed elsewhere. And now we would warn them that the work should not be destroyed by their own carelessness; that the probationary prison was provided for each of them as a needful introduction to the public works. We point out to them the trials of Portland where evils must exist among associated workers, but that there is the privacy of the cell at night ,in which they could retire for refreshment of mind and body; we point out that they would find equally hard trials to these in any of the workshops in London, or the factory, or mining districts; that scoffers abound here ready to draw away the weak and unwary, and they are called on to act consistently and do credit to the teaching already received, and enable us to give a good account of them to the authorities of the first prison. We advise them to make as few friends as possible amongst their companions here, while they are civil to all; to let their religious principles appear rather by their good conduct and obedience to authority than by profession; not to preach to their fellows, not to give assent to evil speaking by word or sign, but that if an opportunity offers for reproof to let it be done privately; to gain a good name in the governor's books by V. G. in conduct and work, not only for the sake of the permission given to write and receive letters to and from their friends, but for the satisfaction of a good conscience.

Having given the men the opportunity of any private interview they may desire, we commit them to the ordinary routine of prison life, till

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we meet the new comers in school, where our acquaintance generally begins.

In addition to the school we have opportunities of meeting them when sick in the infirmary and at their cells whenever they desire an interview, and whenever they put down their names to see us at school on their day's attendance there. On going away from us for liberty, our address is shaped to the altered circumstances of the man, as now entering on his licence and liable to be brought back. The necessity of avoiding ground of complaint to police is dwelt on, as well as the duty of those officials to see that the licence is not broken by the men falling into evil company and idleness. We point out the dangers they are about to encounter when outside as greater than any besetting them in prison, viz., those arising from bad men and women, taverns, and tavern concerts, music and dancing saloons, penny theatres, and tea gardens, all of which (as endangering the licence, and contrary to good habits) are to be avoided; recommending the evening schools by which the education gained in prison both in the day and evenings may be kept up, and thus a good situation in life be more within their reach than it would be while unlettered. Where evening schools are impracticable, through family arrangements, then early habits and home living, respectable female society, and making honest friends are dwelt on. Recreations in reading at home after labour, strict or partial abstinence from exciting drinks, as alone consistent with reading and mental employ, are also pressed on them. Divine worship on the Lord's day is specially urged as bringing a blessing on the week, and the utter avoidance of old and suspected companions, whom the police cannot touch through want of evidence, but whose society destroys the licence. We urge on the young men prudent settlement in life, whenever practicable, and emigration to any of our numerous colonies.

A few letters are given in the Appendix, received from them during the last two years. After imploring them to make their God and Saviour the guide of their youth and manhood, we take our leave of them after a short prayer, recommending them and their families to Almighty protection and care.

In giving these addresses to in-coming and out-going prisoners, we feel how incomplete is everything that we can do for these men, when bringing to mind the perils that await them in the world. Some of those who are committed to prison are men whose years have been passed in courses of sin, and with natures crabbed from the first, have become vicious and hardened by time and error. The gnarled oak would represent the general order of hearts on which the chaplain of the preparatory prison and after him ourselves, are called on to deal; and while we put our fullest trust in that power and love which can break down the strongest holds of iniquity, we cannot but feel how greatly a work thus begun requires to be tenderly and closely watched if it would ever bring forth fruit, and the chains of sin so long worn, not only loosen, but fall away. And in giving any summary of our addresses to the men arriving at Portland from the separate prison, it can be but the echo of the parting counsel of their friend the chaplain there, as laying out the conduct they should each pursue, both in the following prison and afterwards in the world itself.

Our intercourse with the men during their stay here quite negatives any motives of a forcing system having been used towards them in the previous prison.

In many men the instruction has had so much good effect that it has

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prepared them for entering well upon their second course on the public works. Hundreds of idle, thoughtless, and hardened men have been taken in hand by the chaplain and his assistants, and for the first time in their lives have been taught to reflect; and, looking at the past with sorrow, to look hopefully to the future. Such prisoners from the first-stage prisons are frequently expressing their acknowledgments to those chaplains for the care bestowed on them, and with no other inducement than what common gratitude suggests since the close of the connection between them. In their letters to these spiritual advisers, they express in them feelings second only to those borne towards their nearest kindred. Hundreds have passed through this prison who dated all their good to these efforts, and we cannot but feel that in such untiring zeal in "*reproving, rebuking, exhorting with all long suffering and doctrine*," there has been something akin to apostolic fervour; and in faithfulness, the very opposite to the sickening and worthless practice known by the name of *spiritual forcing*. Whatever we have seen has been as healthy as it could be, and we claim to bear disinterested testimony, as our conclusions are formed wholly from the men's own account and the manner of life they evince. To ignore the labour of the first prison, or bring men fresh from the sentences of the tribunals to the public works, where the mind and heart cannot for lack of opportunities be addressed, or difficulties properly met, and where few attempts at secular education comparatively obtain, would be to alter the object and design of public works by diverting them of necessity to some preparatory training, and bring again to recollection some of the abuses of a hundred years ago, when public scorn revelled in the mock realities of the poet Gay and his celebrated satire.

The value of the separate prisons as a means of reformation can scarcely be over estimated; and were it not that the wants of the country required the labour of convicts in governmental work, and that a deterring process against crime was also needed by the hard daily labour of prisons like Portland, there are many men who would go back to the world from the close prison determined by God's blessing to sin no more, thankful for the opportunities afforded them there to know themselves, and learn their duty to God and their fellow-creatures.

As long as there remains crime to be punished, and that to "*cure*" will require the thoughts of the benevolent and good as much as to "prevent" (though we are quite among the class who confess to the preference of the preventing over the curing of many ills), then we say that so long as the separate prisons are thus supplied, so long will those prisons rank with any other agency for good that may be named in the world, in carrying out the objects of Him whose mission of love was quite as much to heal and cure what had become disordered, as to prevent.

The most unwearied of philanthropists and the most practical of philosophers who have studied the wants of the prison question, have all urged on the country the adoption and continuance of a system of partial solitude for the prisoner, with efforts made on him in this separation from evil associates and crime, to examine himself and his ways; arguing that without such separation and instruction, extending over a long series of months, the hope of effecting a sound reformation and receiving him again into society must be given up. Nor should the six or eight months contended for as an ingredient of the preparatory system be shortened if it can be avoided.

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Of the great number of our convicts undergoing penal servitude during the last few years, 22 per cent. are ascertained to be made up of revoked licences and fresh convictions. There remains 78 or 75 in the 100 of whom we hear nothing, and we have some right to assume that this large balance are honestly getting their living. We are met, however, by the objection that these 22 per cent. are all that have appeared to public notice as committing crime ; and that a large part of the 75 per cent. may be breaking the law nevertheless, and are not found out. With the eyes of the world, and a vigilant police on the actions of those discharged from prison during the long period of the estimate made of several years, there can be no impunity in crime enjoyed by these men. There seems moreover to be a fixed law in the arrangements of Divine Providence, that sin shall find the doers of it out, and the operation of such a law is so much to be depended on that it may become a subject of calculation. From the nature of the convict service, it is quite in the power of a few inconsiderate persons to ignore all measures of good taken for the large majority, and where the reformed convict has merged in society and is not seen in his daily life, to deny off hand the benefits which the improved and reformed convict has gained. If the evils which afflict us be traced up to their source, they will be found to lie in the state of our parishes throughout the United Kingdom. If that state be satisfactory, the convict population must be small ; if faulty, the amount will be high ; but be the amount great or small it is something of an indication of the national moral pulse. At the present time it will be found, most likely, that the population of Great Britain and Ireland has outgrown the organization of our parishes, and other means in use for reaching the young, who form the majority of our prison class, as Sunday and day schools, that there is some insufficiency of religious places of worship, ragged schools, district visiting, and the like. Our youth withdraw themselves from parental control, even where that control would be efficient, and fall into vicious amusements prevailing in our towns ; adding to this the evil influence of a migratory population in our seaports, and general habits of fraud in trade, in adulterations, &c. and hence the state of our prisons.

Licences.

With regard to licences, a subject so much discussed, and perhaps unfairly judged .—Before a man can be permitted to hold a licence and be at large, he must never have enjoyed a licence before ; he is utterly incompetent to receive a second, and he must also be clear from prison reports and the consequences they carry with them, as the loss of a certain number of days for each prison report according to its magnitude. In the case of an indifferently conducted man (which is the one likely to revert to crime) there are often several months, and sometimes the whole mitigation, forfeited before he can go to his freedom. He thus goes into the world without any possible restraint upon him, which the holder of a licence is manifestly under. His sentence being over, he knows that he cannot be kept an hour beyond it ; nor is it in our power to put kindly feelings into his heart towards the authorities, who, in seeing his sentence fully carried out, have from a sense of duty kept back his intercourse with the world to the last possible moment. Police supervision cannot be heard of in such a case as this which he would not resent. He leaves surly and discontented, a stranger to good influences, and it is from such men as these, and not from the men under licence, that the dangerous classes are found. The man who behaves well in prison and has gained the only reward which he thinks of any

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value to him (a mitigation of a few months) is a very different person. He feels that the preservation of his acquired liberty depends on the observance of his licence, which requires from him abstinence from dissolute living and the observance of quiet and industrious habits. It is surely better that a man should go forth to the world with restraints such as these than that he should go entirely unfettered. The momentum of good habits acquired during three or four years, is naturally more likely to carry him on in the course of good habits than if he had been under the influence of rebellious and evil feelings all that time. As an illustration of this we refer to the last Act of Parliament relating to convicts. For four years, 1853–1857, no mitigation was allowed them; the whole sentence of three, four, or five years had to be carried out to its termination; and the effect of that hasty legislation (which terror of burglars had brought about) was so unhappy, that the experiment was not repeated.

The years passed under the Act of 1853–57 were passed in sullenness. Disobedience to rule was frequent, and the lash was the punishment in use for it, and the man left us at the full end of his term of sentence threatening to return on our hands; and many a convict from those unhappy years *did* return.

It would be manifestly a great public security against the recurrence of crime if the police had power to arrest a suspected thief at his haunts before any overt act had been committed, supposing that sufficient confidence could be placed in the skill and judgment of those officers for such a purpose. But this could only be done under a new Act of Parliament, and even such legislation, if it could be had, would be heavily unpopular. It would besides alter the constitution of the realm, and enable foreign governments with which we were at peace, to require the arrest of suspected subjects of their own, supposed to be harbouring treasonable designs against their country. The idea of taking security in cases of short sentences, before an incorrigible criminal were liberated in this country, would be equally unsatisfactory, however desirable as matter of protection.

Classification.

There remains the classification of prisoners on public works to be considered, and however desirable some attempt might be in that quarter, from the mere mention of it, it would be found impracticable. The classification would break asunder at school if any educational plans are to be carried out; for the schoolmaster's test cannot be other than general attainments in common education as against utter ignorance; the school classes sliding down from Monday morning to Friday night, no distinction that we can see can be made on any moral ground at school between the accomplished burglar and the pickpocket, the poor victim of some rogue and the fraudulent banker's clerk. Need we say that none would be found in any of the trades throughout the country, except that difference and classification which proficiency gives over ignorance. The desire to see it attempted arises from the benevolent fear that the change of heart beginning towards good might be blighted if the beginner were thrown back upon the society of his hardened companion, who would teach him wickedness which he had only dimly known or scarcely imagined before; but, alas, it is too plain, from the former lives, associates, and pursuits of many, that they could not receive here so great a contamination as they have unhappily gone through in positive indulgence in the world during some years of ill-spent life. The badly disposed man gloats over his past wickedness, and talks of

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planning fresh villanies whenever it shall be in his power to effect them. We would rather trust the influence of better disposed men, who hear these boastings and take opportunities to warn the young against them and rebuke them when they can.

In Portland there are, in the midst of our general prison, as many as six prisons or halls, with separate exercising yards attached to the greater number of them, so that whatever benefit there may be in a smaller number classed together over a large one of 1,500 is found here. We do not, however, think the argument of the advantages of the small prison over the large of the smallest value.

Prison Warders.

As to the officers, whose connection with prisoners' improvement is so manifest, and whose stay amongst them goes over night as well as day:—Of our officers at Portland we have in former reports spoken in terms of deserved praise. The constant attendance of members of our church at the Bible meetings, Holy Communion, and associations for special prayer, the attendance of other officers (Nonconformists) at the religious meetings established for them by their friends, the penny bank, and club, their domestic habits, attention to good solid reading when off duty, speak favourably of the influence exercised by them over the men at work.

Where unhappy exceptions exist (as are inevitable in a large body), it still is in the power of the majority to frown down any attempt at cruelty, the continuance of irregular habits, and profane swearing, any one of which would act prejudicially upon the prisoners under their care. Besides assuming this of them, there are printed rules, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, forbidding intoxication and getting into debt, after which there occurs this passage:—"*Swearing and improper* "*language, the habit of frequenting public houses, keeping bad* "*company, gambling, or card playing, will be deemed sufficient for* "*the discontinuance of an officer's services.*" Such is the intelligence of the prisoner as to any matter affecting himself, as ascertained by the rules, that he is acquainted with this clause, and if an officer, under the warmth of temporary irritation, should transgress it and utter some profane oath, the prisoner does not hesitate to excuse his own infraction of one rule by reminding the officer of his transgression as to another.

Transportation.

However desirable long sentences may be to satisfy outraged public feeling, the result of our experience on the man's family at home and on the man himself is far from satisfactory. The life prisoner generally never sees his wife more ; both of them feel as if the tie were dissolved; the wife is generally more willing than the husband that she should be released, and she either marries again and acquaints him with it, or becomes dissolute; the children are uncared for, and fall into neglect and ultimately crime. The man's letters, if he writes at all, are free from that elasticity which marks the letters of the men of short sentences, and there is only the artificial and unhealthy buoying up of foreign adventure to turn his thoughts away from his old home. In some cases it is a comfort to a man to hear from us that on his obtaining his licence in Australia he can send for his wife, and that without expense to him ; but generally the long series of years before he shall be able to request her society makes the idea uncertain and intangible. The late Governor Kennedy of Freemantle, in his published report, expresses equal difficulty with ourselves respecting the ill effect of long sentences.

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All sentences varying from seven years to life are, in the case of healthy men, sentences set apart for embarkation to West Australia, upon the first and second probations in England being finished. For the last two years, 1861, 1862, two vessels yearly have taken large draughts of men from our prisons for the purposes of that colony, where they are urgently wanted for road making. This large district of Swan River has all the advantages of a strict penal colony ; it is thinly populated, separated by many hundreds of miles from the other colonies, and so far from opening any avenue to fortune making by the change, there are but some half dozen among several hundreds who have, by peculiar good fortune and education, been able to obtain a decent livelihood; the large remainder are employed in gangs, living in huts, in road making, and any disobedience on their part destroys a large number of their marks, without the full complement of which no ticket can be had—the minimum per day being three, the maximum being six marks. This practice is precisely equivalent to G. and V. G. with us in England. The isolation between them and the free colonists is never destroyed, and the terrible punishment of death inflicted for robbery makes further crime infrequent. It is truly a deterrent prison, and it is the desire of change alone added to a real ignorance of the place which must account for the satisfaction felt by prisoners when a ship is called out to convey them abroad. An intelligent and trustworthy officer lately arrived from Freemantle strikingly says of the opportunities for unruly convicts there: "There is nothing but sand and snakes; the sand they cannot " steal, and the snakes would bite them." The dread of being sent to the solitary prison at Freemantle is so great and the solitude so awful, that men will submit to any regulation rather than run the risk of being confined there. There is now no longer the fear, as there was once, of men's crimes becoming the gauge of their ultimate prosperity, for according to the depth of the delinquency at home used to be the chance of adventure and advantage in Australia. Nor is there any hope of a man convicted for the term of his natural life ever returning to his own country save under the free pardon of his sovereign. Even a conditional pardon obtained after years of unwavering good conduct cannot procure re-admission to England. There are persons in Australia sentenced for life many years since who are now enjoying a comfortable independence; they state that they would freely give that independence up to be allowed to return to England.

Under the old Transportation Act, which expired August 1853, a period of six years was deemed sufficient to procure a prisoner a ticket of leave in the colony to which he had been transported, but confining him after that to the colony for the rest of his life.

Under the Acts at present affecting transportation (1853–1857), if a life prisoner's weakened health forbid his embarkation he is kept in prison here for 12 years. At the end of that time he is allowed to petition for a licence, and his case may be *considered* by the Secretary of State. If the continued feeble health of the man, coupled with medical testimony, and good conduct in his favour be considered sufficient to allow of his being at large on a licence in England, it is granted him. If none of these circumstances, or if some only can be stated on his behalf, it is in the power of the authorities to detain him ***strictly for life in any of our home convict prisons.***

In all cases of healthy prisoners for life, medically certified as free from disease and rupture, these persons are sent to Western Australia. At the end of eight years hard labour each man is eligible to have his sentence ***considered***, with a view to liberty in the colony ; but in no case, not even under conditional pardon, is he in a situation to return to this country. Some suppose that at the end of 12 years the worst criminal may be again let loose on society in England; but the circumstance of old age, confirmed disease, and good conduct, during that long time being all necessary to be urged for him in any representation made for his release, such conditions reduce the possibility of after danger from him too low to become matter for calculation.

Conclusion.

The public attention, which is being drawn to the sources of our many evils, the "guilt gardens" of our towns, in which crime has been bred and nurtured; the need of further sanatory regulations, by which decency, cleanliness, and comfort may be promoted in the dwellings of the poor; habits of greater sobriety, religion, and morality among them, adding a larger sympathy between rich and poor, which the Lancashire Relief Funds seem to be so happily inaugurating; attention to these topics would diminish crime, and keep it from becoming a source of periodical panic. In the perplexities of men's minds on this question, we venture to think we see the hand of God pointing us to a consideration of faults in the social system, with a view to their amendment and removal. Whether this reference to our evils be allowed us or not, one thing appears clear to us, that no mere specific for our difficulties can be found which shall not have upon it the mark of the empiric. So opposite are the perplexities which lie at every turn of the question, that no safe result can be hoped for, except that which long experience and forethought have given its administrators, and they can only hope to avoid the embarrassments which beset it in the various changes of society, by threading their way patiently through every detail as it comes to hand, having in view the advantage of the public, and the restoration of the poor outcast himself.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
J. Dobie.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Appendix.—Extracts from Letters received from Discharged Prisoners.

T. M., December 5, 1861.—"I often think of your fervent prayers offered up to Almighty God for me, and not in vain, for it pleased God to look down from His holy habitation upon me, &c. My dear sir, I am happy to say that I have become a Sunday school teacher, and I hope a sincere Christian."

A. C., January 12, 1861.—"I am holding a very respectable and responsible situation in a private establishment. You will see the hand of God working in my behalf. I can see it, and acknowledge the same with humble gratitude to my Heavenly Father."

S. B., March 10, narrates the great difficulties which he met with after his discharge from prison. Finally he succeeded in obtaining employment as a clerk. He says, "Mr. E., finding he could not do anything else for me, has taken me as clerk into his own office, &c. He is acquainted with my past life, and that consideration would have been sufficient to have induced most people to avoid me altogether. I have [also] received a very kind letter from the Rev. J. H., offering me a situation, which, if compelled by weak health to leave Mr. E.'s, I shall gladly accept." The writer expresses himself very grateful for benefits received at Portland.

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J. K., December 2, 1861.—"I am sorry to say that I did not find my anticipations realised with regard to employment, with the exception of the offer of it in a public garden, which would entail Sunday labour." This J. K. refused, and applied to the D. P. A. Society. Mr. Partridge promised to assist him, if possible. He says further, "I firmly and faithfully trust in the goodness of the Lord that something will be provided for me. You may rest assured that I shall never swerve from the blessed principles of religion which affliction and the Holy Spirit have taught me."

H. G., February 27, 1862, after the lapse of seven months since discharge from Portland, writes: "I am glad to say by the grace o God I have many thoughts of your kind instructions and comfortable words, which I found most refreshing to my wearied mind, and I hope God will keep them in my mind in all my daily walks, &c. I am glad to inform you that by the kindness of my dear minister, Rev. W. G., I have got into employment as an agent for one of our first portrait painters. This I find keeps myself and family comfortably. My wages are from 18 to 20 shillings per week."

E. D. C., June 12, 1862.—"I am pleased to inform you that I arrived home very comfortable; I was welcomed with joy by all." The writer's friends have consented to his emigrating, and he proposes to do so as soon as practicable. In the meantime he is employed, assisting upon his father's farm.

S. M., June 20, 1862, is living with an uncle at D. He writes: "I have not got a place of employment at present, but I hope that I may soon have a place to go to. I have done a little at shoemaking. I still keep my trust in the Lord, and I find all things to prosper with me, and I bless the day that I came to Portland."

E. G., April 9, 1862.—"My character was good whilst I was with you, and I am desirous of maintaining it as long as I live. I am engaged in a respectable situation as a clerk."

T. M. says: "My friends gave me a very hearty reception, and were very glad to see me. I only remained in the country eight days, visiting, when I returned to L., where my brother had spoken to a friend of his for me who is foreman at Messrs.——. I commenced work at 21*s*. per week," and I shall soon be "put to take weights, when I shall get 24*s*. per week. I leave my concerns in the hands of God, who will, I am sure, direct all for my good if I do not forget to seek His guidance, and I trust the sad remembrance of the past will prove a sufficient monitor to spur me up in the path of duty."

J. B., October 31, 1862, writes to the effect that he has been unable to obtain employment, and he had applied to the D. P. A. Society. The secretary did not hold out much hope.

F. C., October 6, 1862, had not obtained employment, and was most anxious to do so. This man also applied to the D. P. A. Society.

F. J. M., December 3, 1861, says, "God has been very good to me and my family since I have been home, for when in difficulties I have offered up my prayers what I have asked for has been granted me. I am getting on very well, and am at work for my father ever since I came home. I hope you will excuse my not writing to you before, but I have had to work so hard, and being so tired that it has slipped my memory."

G. B. (no date).—"I hope you will excuse my not writing, &c. I have been much engaged as my brother is about to start me in business. I have been anxiously busy," &c. &c.

W. A. December 20, 1861.—"I am happy to inform you that I have been received very kindly by my friends, particularly by my father, who was very angry with me, and had not communicated with me the whole four years. I am not certain what I shall do for a living, business will be very bad until after Christmas. I have been assisting my father a little this week. I shall never forget what I learnt at Portland. I believe it has done me good. I will endeavour not to forget the *main thing.* I am certain it is the only road to real happiness in this world."

J. W., November 7, 1861.—"I cannot help telling you, sir, of the trials I have [had] to endure since my discharge from prison October 8, 1357. I have done one year and one week, been out [of work] one year. I try my best to get work, but seem to fail in everything I undertake. I have several gentlemen to prove that I have sought my hardest to gain an honest living, &c. God can bear witness that I do not want to cavil ; I hope, by God's assistance, I never shall. I have no one to give me food, or to assist me in any way, and what I can do I really do not know. I can assure you that for two days I have not broken bread. I feel so weak that I am ready to fall to the earth, &c. &c. Let me entreat of you to get me some work, or really I do not know what will become of me."

J. M., December 3 (no further date).—"I hope the time which I passed at Portland will not have been altogether misspent, but that it may tend to make me a wiser, although, in some respects, a sadder man. I attend the church of All Saints."

J. G., August 3, 1861, speaking of his son, who was formerly in Portland Prison, says : "He gives me plenty to do. He gets on extremely well, beyond anything I could have thought or expected."

J. T., May 19 (no further date), writes to solicit pecuniary help, to enable him, with his family, to emigrate. Favourable accounts were received from other quarters respecting him. A subscription was made for him to aid his plans. D. P. A. Society took his case in hand on condition that a certain sum was raised."

G. E. D., March 24, 1862.—"I wish to inform you that I am about to enter a good situation a few miles from ——, which was procured for me by my friends, and in a manner I could scarcely expect."

R. V., April 17, 1862.—"As I begin to see my way a little clearer, I take the liberty of writing you again. I scarcely know how to thank —— and —— for the great kindness shown me ; indeed, I feel it would be impossible for me to say what my own heart would dictate on that subject. I am thankful to say that I have now nearly realised all the means that are necessary for my venture, and that I hope by the end of next week to commit myself and fortunes to the ocean, or rather to the keeping of Him, who 'holdeth the waters in the hollow of His hand.' I hope that from the time I land, I may be known as a consistent Christian, and therefore a good and useful man."

D. A., December 21, 1861, writes a most satisfactory letter, the contents of which have been substantiated from other sources. He is now resident abroad, having obtained an appointment by his own industry, after twelve months probation. He earnestly implores that nothing might be done likely to disclose his former misfortune and sin ; he dreads the consequence would be loss of employment and ruin.

C. D., July 29, 1861.—"Although I am not *quite destitute*, I must do something now in order to get a decent living for me and my family ; for this reason I venture to solicit your kind services on my behalf, if you had any situation to dispose of ; and if assiduous devotion to my duties and some ability were sufficient I hope my employer would be satisfied."

W. H. C., March 7th, 1862.—"I am writing to you now with the prospect of sailing at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, &c., &c. How can I be sufficiently thankful, &c. I go to earn a character, a right to the society of the good and the honest. Oh, pray for me, that strength and wisdom may be given me. I am well provided every way; all is in my favour. God has been most merciful. May I be ever mindful of His goodness."

J. C., December 13, 1862.—"I have now been nearly 12 months from Portland. I am gaining a respectable livelihood by teaching, and have a class of private pupils. I shall never forget the spiritual benefits I have received while in my sorrow there. My innocence of the crime charged upon me has been acknowledged by letter and word of mouth by my prosecutor."

J. S., November 22, 1862.—"My brother has received me kindly, and intends to set me up in business. I am determined by God's blessing to live and die an honest man, and no more to go into those scenes which brought me to my present, or rather my late misery."

W. B., January 8, 1863.—"I think it is my bounden duty to return you my most sincere thanks for the kind treatment as well as the moral and religious instruction you so kindly gave me. Your pastoral ministerings have softened many a weary and painful hour of affliction, and at all times I find prayer a great consolation, and my Saviour Christ a safe refuge," &c.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

SIR, *Portland Prison, January* 3, 1863.

I HAVE the honor to forward you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer. Mr. Lowdell, the Assistant-Surgeon, has drawn up and signed the Report for the past year, the medical charge having devolved upon him for the last three months and upwards, through the dangerous illness of Dr. Houghton.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CLAY,
Governor.

Capt. Gambier.

MY DEAR SIR, *Portland Prison, January* 3, 1863.

HAVING had the medical charge of the prison for more than three months, owing to the severe indisposition of Dr. Houghton, the medical officer, and he still unable to return to duty, I beg leave to submit the annual medical report, which has been laid before and approved of by Dr. Houghton, M.O.

Your obedient,
S. P. LOWDELL,
Assistant-Surgeon in charge.

Captain Clay, Governor.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 1, 1863.

IN compliance with the rules of this prison, I beg to submit the annual medical report for the year 1862, the honour and responsibility of which has been thrown upon me, owing to the severe indisposition of Dr. Houghton, the medical officer.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that the health of the prisoners has been very good; during the year 1,120 convicts have been received, these, with 1,399 remaining on 1st January 1862, making a population for the year of 2,519, being more than 300 in excess of the previous year. Notwithstanding the increase of numbers the health of the convicts has been better than any previous year, the admissions to the infirmary being less, the accidents considerably less, and not of a severe character, the most important being severe injury to the leg, followed by erysipelas; laceration of fingers of left hand, requiring amputation; severe contusion of the head, with lacerated wounds; fracture of both bones of right leg; severe injury to elbow joint, causing a stiff arm; and during the last month, a severe laceration of the jaw and scalp which at present is doing well; one man killed from extensive fracture of thigh and pelvis.

It may appear that there are few cases admitted into the infirmary compared to the large number of inmates; but this being a public works prison, only the most healthy and robust are sent from other prisons, they being best suited for the hard labour in the quarries. Nevertheless, there are several complaints, such as debility, scrofula, phthisis, hæmoptysis, bowel complaints, and rheumatism, diseases to which convicts are peculiarly liable, and such diseases require all the care and attention possible, and even then often become unmanageable. Boils and carbuncles have been less prevalent, but many of them have been troublesome and often accompanied with great constitutional disturbances.

Deaths.

Three deaths have occurred during the year, one from accident and two from natural causes. The accident registered 198 J. F. was brought in from the quarries, having been crushed between two large stones, and on examination was found a compound fracture of thigh bone, also extensive injuries to the pelvis and internal organs; he lived only a few minutes after admission. Registered 762 J.C. had frequent attacks of jaundice, but derived little benefit from the remedies, he gradually became worse and died: on a post-mortem examination was found abcess in the liver, occupying the greater portion of that organ; the cause of death was from the abscess bursting into the inferior vena cava, and so admitting the putrid matter to the heart. Registered 1,026 T. P. admitted into the infirmary much exhausted and suffering from great dyspnœa; he never rallied, and died the eighth day after admission; he had never complained of being ill. On a post-mortem examination ossification of the semi-lunar valves of the heart was found to be the cause of death.

Licences.

One licence has been granted on medical grounds: registered 9,966 T. B. suffering from psoas abscess arising from a diseased condition of the spine, but was so weak at the time the licence arrived and the disease making such rapid progress it was feared he would not survive the removal, and was therefore retained a month longer; the thoughts of once more being allowed to enjoy his liberty so buoyed him up that after a few weeks he recovered sufficiently to to be removed, though much reduced.

Invalids.

There have been 16 invalids removed to Woking prison, the table will explain the various causes assigned for their removal, all being unfit for labour at this prison.

Medical Officer's Report.

No epidemic has existed.

One case of attempted suicide while under punishment was discovered by the warder in charge of separate cells, who found the convict with his handkerchief tied tightly around his neck, evidently as a feigned attempt made rather for the purpose of exciting sympathy than with any real intention of committing the act. A few days after he went to his work; he appeared to be of perfectly sound mind.

No case of insanity has occurred.

The complaining sick have been less than former years, and most of the cases being trifles requiring their parties changed on the plea that they cannot do the work, or their cell changed being damp or dark. I feel convinced that the high standard of health which the convict enjoys at this prison is mainly attributable to the admirable system of ventilation and drainage, together with wholesome food, regular hours, and constant employment in the open air.

With the exception of five officers who have been invalided, the general health has been good. Mr. Wade, the chief clerk, was also invalided. Warder Evans, in the month of September was cruelly murdered by a convict.

During the past three months scarlet fever has been very prevalent among the children of the officers' families.

In the absence of my superior officer, Dr. Houghton, I beg to express my sincere thanks to the Governor for his kind and ready assistance in everything relating to the medical department; also to Mr. Tattam, infirmary warder, together with the staff of the infirmary for the efficient manner in which they have severally performed their duties.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
S. P. Lowdell, M.R.C.S., &c. &c.
Assistant-Surgeon in charge.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Convict Prison at Portland, for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,519.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1862.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	36	35	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	1	143	142	—	—	—	1
Influenza and catarrh	1	122	121	—	—	—	2
Febricula	3	2	5	—	—	—	—
Ague	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	4	3	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	1	24	25	—	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Abscess	2	38	38	—	1	—	1
Ulcer	4	14	18	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula	—	17	14	1	—	—	2
Phthisis	—	12	4	8	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Other forms of Paralysis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	8	7	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	4	3	—	—	—	1
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.							
Palpitatio	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Bronchitis	1	5	3	2	—	—	1
Pleuritis	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asthma	1	5	5	1	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Dyspepsia	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
Obstipation	3	67	68	—	—	—	2
Colic	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Hernia, Reducible	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
Icterus	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Vermes	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	19	573	563	12	1	2	12

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portland—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1862.
Brought forward - - -	19	573	563	12	1	2	12
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.							
Stricture of Urethra - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Orchitis - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES							
Muscular Rheumatism - - -	1	50	51	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Joints - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.							
Carbuncle - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Boils - - - - -	14	322	333	—	—	—	3
Paronychia - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Sycosis - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Lepra - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Urticaria - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Herpes - - - - -	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin - -	1	20	21	—	—	—	—
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.							
Ophthalmia - - - -	1	38	37	2	—	—	—
Ottorhœa - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
12. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.							
Contusions and contused Wounds - -	8	230	233	1	—	—	4
Sprains - - - - -	—	22	21	—	—	—	1
Dislocations - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fractures - - - - -	—	4	3	—	—	1	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds - -	—	16	16	15	—	—	1
Other Accidents and Injuries - -	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Attempts at Suicide - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
13. FEIGNED DISEASES - -	—	16	16	—	—	—	—
Total - -	44	1,328	1,330	32	1	3	22

Daily Average and Per-centage of Sick, &c.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of complaining Sick.	Total Daily Average Number unfit for Labour.
1397·10	36·89	2·64	37·52	36·89

Daily Average Sickness, &c. of Subordinate Officers.

Daily Average Number of Officers.	Daily Average Number of Sick, including Accidents.	Average Number of Days each Officer was sick.	Number Invalided.
204·26	1·93	7	7

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1862, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards Portsmouth Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1863.

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report for the year 1862, on the state and condition of the Portsmouth Convict Prison.

State of the Buildings, &c.

State of the Buildings, &c.

The buildings of the prison are all in perfect repair, the yards and other parts of the premises are also in a satisfactory state.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

The superior officers of this establishment have continued to manifest the same zeal, ability, and attention to their duties as mentioned by us in past years.

The Governor reports that the permanent staff of officers have conducted themselves with few exceptions to his entire satisfaction. Owing to the sudden increase of the establishment, by 200 convicts in the month of May last, to meet the demand for additional labour in the dockyard, it became necessary to engage the temporary services of 13 assistant warders at weekly wages, these men were chiefly selected from pensioners residing in the neighbourhood;

the Governor states, "That upon the whole their conduct, like that of the permanent staff, has justified the trust placed in them."

A Roman Catholic priest was appointed at the latter end of the year as the visiting priest to attend upon Roman Catholic prisoners, and rules were issued by the Secretary of State to give greater facilities for the observance of their religious services. A copy of these rules will be found in the appendix to the Millbank Prison Report.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Remaining in confinement on 1st of January 1862	585
Received from other Prisons	787
Ditto with revoked Licences	10
Total	1,382
Transferred to other Prisons	75
To Lunatic Asylums	2
Embarked for Western Australia	100
Ditto for Gibraltar	32
Discharged on Licence	364
Ditto on Expiration of Sentence	25
Died	2
Total	600
Remaining in Confinement on 31st of December 1862	782
Total	1,382

Treatment and Condition of the Prisoners.

Treatment and Condition of Prisoners.

The treatment and condition of the prisoners has been the same as reported on in previous years; there have been no grounds of complaint as to their treatment, which has been carried on without harshness and otherwise agreeable to the rules, nor have any of the complaints by individual prisoners against their officers been substantiated on enquiry; and any that may have been made have been generally of a very trivial nature. Every complaint has been duly investigated by the visiting Director and the decision recorded.

Health.

Health.

The general health and physical condition of the prisoners have been satisfactory. No epidemic disecase of a grave character has existed. It was found necessary during the year to invalid 19 prisoners on account of bodily infirmities and declining health, 10 of whom were removed to Woking Prison and nine to Dartmoor.

Commissions of lunacy were held upon two prisoners; one of whom was removed to Bethlehem Hospital, the other to Fisherton Asylum.

The Medical Officer reports that the ventilation, warmth, and cleanliness of the prison, which are so conducive to the health and well being of the convict, continue in the same satisfactory condition as heretofore.

The particulars of diseases and the deaths, of which there have been two, are given in the Medical Officer's annexed Report.

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good, and decidedly better than the previous year, as may be seen from the reduced number of punishments recorded in the Appendix D. attached to the Governor's annual Report. There have been no combined outbreaks during the year, and no case of corporal punishment. The Governor, however, reports as follows:—" I " have, however, to state that latterly the propect of liberation on " licence of re-convicted prisoners having become uncertain, men " of that class have been in a state of considerable excitement, and " in many instances have committed themselves in a manner very " rare with prisoners who have by their good conduct arrived at " the advanced stages. I regret to say that recently two aggravated cases of assaults on officers have occurred, one of which " has led to a fresh trial and fresh sentence being passed on the " offender." The total number of prisoners punished throughout the year amount to 343; of these 26 were referred to the visiting director. The number of offences for which punishment was inflicted amount to 872, and the total number of admonitions to 389. The number of men who were not punished at all, amounted to 1,039.

Description of Labour and Employment.

Description of Labour and Employment.

The nature of the labour and employment of the prisoners has been the same generally as in previous years, namely, ordinary labour in the dockyard, also of various kinds for the War Department, for the Southsea Common, and the ordinary work required for the prison.

About 400 men are daily employed in the dockyard removing and stowing timber, boats, masts, &c., coaling and uncoaling ships, assisting shipwrights, cleaning tanks, scraping ships' bottoms, &c.

Upwards of 100 are employed on the Gosport side of the harbour, distributed between the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard and Haslar Hospital, where the work is much the same as in the dockyard, some part of that in the latter department being, however, of an ornamental kind. Forty are sent daily to the Gun Wharf, where they load and unload, scrape, clean, and store guns and shot. Forty also are employed on Southsea Common, where the results of convict labour are very beneficial, and universally acknowledged; it consists in the levelling of the common as a parade ground, &c. for the garrison, also in making and improving roads, &c. The labour for the prison has consisted chiefly in tradesmen's and other work for repairs or alterations, and for carrying on the requisite cooking, baking, tailoring, washing, &c., necessary for the purposes of the establishment.

Industry and Value of the Labour.

Industry and Value of the Labour.

The convict labour has been computed as before, either by actual measurement where possible, or by approximation and comparison where actual measurement cannot be made. The value of the labour is based on a schedule of prices approved by the dockyard authorities. This schedule has not been altered for several years.

The total value of the prisoners' labour in this prison in the past 12 months has been 19,064*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, the average number of prisoners being 697 on working days, although the average number effective for labour was 594. The average number of working hours per day was 9¼, and the number of working days in the year was 308. By the abstract of the labour returns given in the Appendix to the Governor's Report, it will be seen that the labour of the Admiralty Department is valued at 13,431*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* This was executed by an average daily number of 413 convicts, giving an average daily value per man of 2*s.* 1¼*d.* per day.

The value of the labour for the War Department was 1,680*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, executed by 47 prisoners as the daily average, giving an average daily value per man of 2*s.* 6¼*d.*

For the South Sea Esplanade the value was 1,321*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, at an average of 37 men daily, showing each man's labour to be valued at 2*s.* 6¼*d.* per man per diem.

For the prison the value of the labour is estimated at 2,630*l.* 9*s.*, with an average daily number of 98 men, effectives. This includes the artificers, cooks, bakers, washers, tailors, shoemakers, and other necessary employments, giving an average daily value per man of 1*s.* 8¾*d.*

As the general result, the value of the labour performed in the year by 594 men (effectives) is 32*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.* per convict, being at the rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* per man per day, but deducting the non-effectives, whose daily average number was 98, composed of prisoners attending school, sick in the infirmary, under punishment, &c. the average value per man per annum will be 27*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, or 1*s.* 9½*d.* per day.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The expenditure of the prison, exclusive of buildings, as detailed in the Appendix to the Governor's report, has amounted to 30,692*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* in the year. This includes a sum of 3,401*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* paid as gratuities to convicts discharged on licence, expiration of sentence, or otherwise, and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 30,189*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* There have been discharged on licence during the year 364 convicts, making a total from this prison thus liberated, since the commencement of the Act of Parliament, of 2,174 prisoners. Within the year 10 men have been returned with licences revoked. The whole number of revocations since the commencement has, in this prison, amounted to 197, thus showing that, so far as is known, 1,977 men have not forfeited their licences.

General Observations.

General Observations.

We have already remarked, under the head of "General Conduct of the Prisoners," the satisfactory behaviour of the convicts as a body, as well as the absence of any combination to resist authority; the Governor in his subjoined annual report states as follows:—"For the great body the incitements to good behaviour consist in "the system of stages, the money gratuities credited in return for "ordinary demeanour and willing industry, but, above all, in "the remission of certain proportions of their sentence, which "only, of course, takes place under the same conditions. As an "aid to prison discipline I hold such remissions of the greatest "possible value, indeed, I doubt whether order and industry such "as now prevail could possibly be maintained without such an "incentive; if deprived of it the motive of hope would be prac-"tically extinguished, and it would only remain to enforce through "the motive of fear an unwilling subordination to rules, and such "measure of work as would then be attainable, which I apprehend "would be little in comparison."

The Governor also states his experience convinces him that imprisonment in this country under the present system is by no means regarded by the convict class with the indifference with which they are supposed to regard it, but that on the contrary it is undoubtedly felt and feared as a real and severe punishment.

The Chaplain also reports as follows:—"In the present excite-"ment out of doors the public can see nothing deterrent or re-"formatory in the system pursued, but we within see repeated "instances of its beneficial results in both particulars, and from "letters received subsequently to discharge we find encouragement "in the expression of honest purpose and hopeful resolve."

The total number discharged on licence has been 364; of them 124 have been assisted in various ways by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Of the remaining 240, 214 had balances of gratuity to receive at the usual intervals of three and five months, and (omitting those who are not yet due, 29 in number) all but 30 have made their claim good by producing certificates from magistrates and other competent persons that they are earning an honest livelihood.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
J. JEBB, Major-General, R.E.
Chairman.
J. M. GAMBIER,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Portsmouth Convict Establishment,
January 5, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1862, under the different heads prescribed by the rules.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining 1st January 1862		585
Received from other prisons		787
„ with revoked licences		10
Total		1,382
Transferred to other prisons	75	
„ lunatic asylums	2	
Embarked for Western Australia	100	
„ Gibraltar	32	
Discharged on licence	364	
„ expiration of sentence	25	
Died	2	
		600
Remaining 31st December 1862		782

(See Appendix A.)

Conduct of the Officers.

The permanent staff of officers have conducted themselves, with few exceptions, to my entire satisfaction. Three have during the year been dismissed for misconduct, six have resigned their situations, and three have been discharged in consequence of ill-health.

Owing to the sudden increase of the establishment, from 600 to 800 convicts in the month of May last, to meet the demand for labour in the dockyard, it was necessary to engage the temporary services of 13 additional officers, who were for the most part selected from pensioners residing in this neighbourhood. Several of these were afterwards found unfit for the service and had to be replaced by others from the same class, the number still remaining the same. Upon the whole their conduct like that of the permanent staff has justified the trust placed in them. The usual report in detail has been forwarded every quarter.

Sentences, how carried out.

Sentences have been carried out according to the rules, every prisoner not confined by ill health being subjected to labour of some kind, mostly on the public works, a certain number within the prison. They attend chapel twice daily, and school one half-day in the week. Every prisoner has an opportunity of seeing the Governor and other superior officers as often as he pleases, and his representations always receive due attention.

The rules prescribe fixed minimum periods (graduated according to the length of sentence) for attainment of second and third stages, each of which is attended by some slight advantage to the prisoner in respect of his diet, privilege of letter writing, amount of earnings, &c. Promotion to them is retarded by misbehaviour, of which a strict account is kept againt each man, and his industry at labour must be satisfactory to entitle him to the benefit. There are at present in the first or lowest stage 507 convicts, in the second 180, in the third and highest 95. This has been about the average of the year.

Besides the regular gradation of stages, a "special service class" is maintained selected out of the highest from men approaching their time of discharge. These prisoners have considerable trust placed in them, being allowed to perform their labour without immediate supervision, frequently from circumstances of the place in localities where they are necessarily exposed to the temptation of trafficking in forbidden articles, &c. They have, however, much to lose in forfeiture of remission and gratuity, and are very rarely indeed found to abuse the confidence reposed in them. The number does not average above 10 owing to the difficulty of finding suitable work for individual prisoners, but, as I have before reported, it might be extended with considerable advantage to discipline, and as I think to the men themselves, whose transition from absolute imprisonment to absolute freedom is thereby rendered less abrupt. I regard the "special service class" as a very valuable adjunct to the system for carrying out sentences of convicts. Its operations would, however, in any case be confined to quite a limited number, none but men of exemplary prison conduct and industry being capable of such trust. For the great body the incitements to good behaviour consist in the system of stages mentioned above, the money gratuities credited in return for ordinary demeanour and willing industry, but above all in the remission of the few terminating months of their sentence, which only of course takes place under the same conditions. As an aid to prison discipline I hold such remissions of the greatest possible value, indeed I doubt whether order and industry such as now prevail could possibly be maintained without such an incentive; if deprived of it the motive of hope would be practically extinguished, and it would only remain to enforce through the motive of fear an unwilling subordination to rules, and such measure of work as would then be attainable, which I apprehend would be little in comparison.

I may be permitted to add that as regards long-sentence men a very strong inducement to behave well consists in the hope of being included in embarkation lists for Western Australia, an object of *great desire* with fully nine-tenths of that class. This fact should be taken into account when the value of transportation as a punishment is considered. My experience enables me to say positively that the prospect of being sent to any part of Australia at the public expense would not operate as a deterrent in the same degree as imprisonment in this country. I may add that imprisonment in this country under the present system is by no means regarded by the convict class with the indifference with which they are supposed to regard it. It is undoubtedly felt and feared as a real and severe punishment.

Labour.

The labour continues the same as heretofore. About 400 are daily employed in the dockyard removing and stowing timber, boats, masts, &c., coaling and uncoaling ships, assisting shipwrights, cleaning tanks, scraping ships' bottoms, &c. Upwards of 100 perform their labour on the Gosport side of the harbour, distributed between the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard and Haslar Hospital, where the work is much the same as in the dockyard, some part of that in the latter department being however of an ornamental kind. Forty are sent daily to the gun-wharf, where they load and unload, scrape, clean, and store guns and shot; and the same number to Southsea Common, where the results of convict labour are very beneficial and universally acknowledged, consisting in the levelling of ground, making and improving roads, &c.

The estimate for the past year, which has been very carefully prepared, assigns an average value of 2*s.* 1*d.* per day to all the effectives of the establishment, or taking effectives and non-effectives together an average value of 1*s.* 9¼*d.*

(See Appendix B.)

Hours of Labour, &c.

These remain as before; for the exact scale see Appendix C.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been decidedly better than the previous year, as may be inferred from the reduced number of punishments (see Appendix D). I have however to state that latterly the prospect of liberation on licence of re-convicted prisoners having become uncertain, men of that class have been in a state of considerable excitement, and in many instances have committed themselves in a manner very rare with prisoners who have by their good conduct arrived at the advanced stages. I regret to say that recently two aggravated cases of assaults on officers have occurred, one of which has led to a fresh trial and fresh sentence being passed on the offender. There have been no combined outbreaks during the year, and no corporal punishments.

Escapes.

None.

Licences.

The total number discharged on licence has been 364; of them 124 have been assisted to emigrate or to find employment in this country by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Of the remaining 240, 214 had balances of gratuity to receive at the usual intervals of three and five months, and (omitting those who are not yet due, 29 in number,) all but 30 have made their claim good by producing certificates from magistrates and other competent persons that they are earning an honest livelihood; this fact is very encouraging.

As prescribed by the rules I certify that to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with unless in such instances as have been duly reported to a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
H. B. Rose,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from Portsmouth Convict Establishment, between the 1st January 1862, and 31st December 1862.

On the 1st January 1862 :—		
The number of convicts in Portsmouth prison -		585
Received during the year from—		
Convict Prisons—		
Millbank - - - - - - -	212	
Pentonville - - - - - -	175	
Portland - - - - - - -	90	
Dartmoor - - - - - - -	23	
Woking - - - - - - -	25	
Bermuda - - - - - - -	146	
		671
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government—		
Wakefield - - - - - -	79	
Leicester - - - - - - -	37	
		116
Metropolitan Police (licence revoked) - -	10	
		10
Total		1,382
Disposed of during the year, by—		
Transfers to Convict Prisons—		
Millbank - - - - - -	1	
Portland - - - - - - -	1	
Dartmoor - - - - - - -	9	
Chatham - - - - - - -	1	
Broadmoor - - - - - -	50	
Woking - - - - - - -	10	
Spike Island - - - - - -	2	
		74
Embarkations—		
Western Australia - - - - -	100	
Gibraltar - - - - - - -	32	
		132
Removals—		
Lunatic Asylums - - - - -	2	
Winchester Gaol - - - - -	1	
		3
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence -	25	
" " licence - -	364	
		389
Deaths - - - - - - -		2
Numbers remaining 31st December, 1862 -		782
Total - -		1,382

The average daily number of convicts was - 692·041

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISON LABOUR, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter and the aggregate Number of Days Work done throughout the year 1862.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour.
	From.	To.						Amount.
ADMIRALTY:	1862.	1862.				H. M.		£ s. d.
1. Dockyard.—Removing, stowing, unstowing, &c., canting timber - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	54	8 37	35,828 6		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	57	9 45	41,681 15		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	75	9 45	57,768 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	84½	8 12	53,349 12		
					9 5)	188,627 18		
						20,766 2	1 2¾	1,281 11 7
Unmeasured Work:								
Removing timber for survey, boats and masts, chain cable, cleaning iron ships, docks, &c, &c. -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	164½	8 37	109,138 42		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	217½	9 45	159,042 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	272½	9 15	209,888 15		
	29 Sept.	31 Decr.	77	324	8 12	204,573 36		
					9 5)	682,643 33		
						75,153 3	2 3¼	8,547 5 6
2. Clarence Yard:—cleaning, painting, and stowing tanks, landing and shipping provisions, stores, &c. - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	48	8 37	31,847 12		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	48½	9 45	36,406 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	47	9 45	36,201 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	48½	8 12	30,618 48		
					9 5)	135,074 15		
						14,870 5	2 4	1,740 7 6
3. Haslar Hospital:—Making roads, levelling ground, weeding, &c. &. - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	54½	8 37	36,155 32		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	55½	9 45	41,661 45		
	30 June.	27 Sept.	79	48½	9 45	37,352 15		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	30	8 12	29,675 48		
					9 5)	144,845 20		
						15,946 2	2 4	1,862 10 6
WAR DEPARTMENT:								
Shipping and unshipping stores, removing, scraping, and painting guns, carriages, shot, shell, &c., &c. - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	47	8 37	31,183 43		
	31 Mar.	28 June	77	47	9 45	35,285 15		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	47	9 45	36,201 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	44½	8 12	28,093 12		
					9 5)	130,763 55		
						14,396 0	2 4	1,680 17 6
SOUTHSEA ESPLANADE:								
Levelling ground, repairing roads, &c. -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	40½	8 37	26,866 46		
	31 Mar.	28 June	76	47½	9 45	35,197 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	67	33	9 45	21,557 15		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	65	36	8 12	19,188 0		
					9 5)	102,809 31		
						11,318 4	2 4	1,321 17 10
PRISON:								
Masons, bricklayers, &c. - - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	2	8 37	1,326 58		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	4½	9 45	3,285 45		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	2	9 45	1,920 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	2½	8 12	1,574 24		
					9 5)	8,107 52		
						892 5	2 6	113 2 6
					Carried forward -		-	16,547 12 11

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
				Brought forward				£ s. d. 16,547 12 11
	1862.	1862.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Carpenters	1 Jan.	29 March	77	2½	8 37	1,654 24		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	3½	9 45	2,554 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	3½	9 45	2,691 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	5	8 12	3,157 0		
					9 5)	10,056 54		
						1,107 1	2 6	144 3 9
Blacksmiths	1 Jan.	29 March	77	4½	8 37	2,981 22		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	5	9 45	3,656 15		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	5	9 45	3,851 15		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	5	8 12	3,157 0		
					9 5)	13,645 52		
						1,502 2	2 6	184 15 0
Painters	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	77	2	8 37	1,326 58		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	4	9 45	2,925 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	3	9 45	3,081 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	4½	8 12	2,837 12		
					9 5)	10,170 10		
						1,119 7	2 6	142 8 9
Boatmen	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	77	4	8 37	2,653 56		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	4	9 45	2,925 0		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	4	9 45	3,081 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	4	8 12	2,525 36		
					9 5)	11,185 32		
						1,231 4	2 0	124 12 0
Shoemakers	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	77	10½	8 37	6,962 16		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	10½	9 45	8,043 45		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	11	9 45	8,082 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	11½	8 12	7,257 0		
					9 5)	30,345 46		
						3,340 7	1 6	251 14 0
Sailors	1 Jan.	29 March	77	11	8 37	7,298 19		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	11	9 45	8,043 45		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	11	9 45	8,472 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	12½	8 12	7,888 24		
					9 5)	31,703 13		
						3,490 1	1 6	264 3 9
Washers	1 Jan.	29 March	77	13	8 37	8,625 17		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	14½	9 45	10,598 15		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	14	9 45	10,783 30		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	17	8 12	10,73 48		
					9 5)	40,740 50		
						4,485 2	1 6	339 13 6
Cooks	1 Jan.	29 March	77	6	8 37	3,980 54		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	7	9 45	5,118 45		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	7½	9 45	5,772 0		
	29 sept.	31 Dec.	77	8	8 12	5,051 12		
					9 5)	19,902 51		
						2,191 1	1 6	169 3 3
				Carried forward				18,168 6 11

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour.
	From.	To.						Amount.
					Brought forward -		-	£ s. d.
	1862.	1862.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	18,168 6 11
Bakers - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	5½	8 37	3,684 51		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	6½	9 45	4,748 15		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	7	9 45	5,391 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	8	8 12	5,051 12		
					9 5)	18,876 3		
						2,078 1	2 6	264 0 0
Bookbinders and Clerks - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	6	8 37	3,980 54		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	7	9 45	5,118 45		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	6½	9 45	5,001 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	7	8 12	4,419 48		
					9 5)	18,521 12		
						2,039 0	2 6	156 5 3
Cleaners - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	11	8 37	7,298 19		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	11½	9 45	8,404 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	11	9 45	8,472 45		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	12	8 12	7,576 48		
					9 5)	31,752 22		
						3,500 8	1 6	262 10 9
Pumpers - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	9	8 37	5,971 21		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	9	9 45	6,581 15		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	9	9 45	6,932 15		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	9½	8 12	5,994 12		
					9 5)	25,479 3		
						2,805 0	1 6	213 16 6
Sick - - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	22½	8 37	14,924 4		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	26	9 45	19,012 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	28	9 45	21,567 0		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	31	8 12	12,573 24		
					9 5)	75,076 58		
						8,265 3		
School - - -	1 Jan.	29 March	77	50	8 37	33,174 10		
	31 Mar.	28 June	75	58	9 45	42,412 30		
	30 June	27 Sept.	79	62	9 45	47,755 30		
	29 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	68	8 12	42,935 12		
					9 5)	166,277 22		
						18,305 6		
Total - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,064 19 5

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (C.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in Portsmouth Prison in the Year 1862, and the Time occupied therein, the average Number of Prisoners, daily, being 697½.

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.	Time actually employed.			Valued at		Amount.			Total.		
		Number of Hours.	Number of Days.									
			D.	H.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ADMIRALTY:												
1. Dockyard:—												
Removing timber, &c. -	68	188,627	20,766	2	1	2¾	1,281	11	7			
Unmeasured work - -	245	682,642	75,153	3	2	3¼	8,547	5	6	9,828	17	1
2. Clarence Yard -	48½	135,074	14,870	5	2	4	1,740	7	6	1,740	7	6
3. Haslar Hospital -	52	144,845	15,946	2	2	4	1,862	10	6	1,862	10	6
WAR DEPARTMENT:—												
Gun Wharf - -	47	130,763	14,396	0	2	4	1,680	17	6	1,680	17	6
South Sea Esplanade -	37	102,809	11,318	4	2	4	1,321	17	10	1,321	17	10
PRISON:												
Masons bricklayers, and labourers - -	3	8,107	892	5	2	6	113	2	6			
Carpenters - - -	4	10,056	1,107	1	2	6	144	3	9			
Blacksmiths - -	5	13,645	1,502	2	2	6	184	15	0			
Painters - - -	4	10,170	1,119	7	2	6	142	8	9			
Boatmen - - -	4	11,185	1,231	4	2	0	124	12	0			
Shoemakers - -	11	30,345	3,340	7	1	6	251	14	0			
Tailors - - -	11	31,703	3,490	1	1	6	264	3	9			
Washers - - -	14½	40,740	4,485	2	1	6	339	13	6			
Cooks - - -	7	19,902	2,191	1	1	6	169	3	3			
Bakers - - -	7	18,876	2,078	1	2	6	264	0	0			
Bookbinders and clerks -	6½	18,521	2,039	0	1	6	156	5	3			
Cleaners - - -	11½	31,752	3,500	0	1	6	262	10	9			
Pumpers - - -	9	25,479	2,805	0	1	6	213	16	6	896	12	6
UNPRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT:												
School, sick, punishment, &c. &c. &c. -	102½	286,445	31,535	1	—		—					
Total - -	- -	1,941,686	213,769	2	-	-	-	-	-	19,064	19	5

Number of working days in the year - - - - - -	308
Average number of working hours per day - - - - -	9h. 5m.
Average number of men in prison, working days - - - -	697½
Average number effective for labour - - - - - -	594½

	£	s.	d.
Average value, per man, per annum (effectives) - - - -	32	0	0
Average value, per man, per annum, including non-effectives - -	27	4	10½
Average value, per man, per day (effectives) - - -	0	2	1
Average value, per man, per day, including non-effectives - -	0	1	9¼

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (D.)

DISTRIBUTION of TIME, distinguishing the Longest and Shortest Days.

——	Longest Day.			Shortest Day.		
	H. M.	H. M. A.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. A.M.	H. M.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, make beds, clean cells and wards - - -	5 15	to 6 0	=0 45	5 30	to 6 15	=0 45
Breakfast (including serving out)	6 0	„ 6 40	=0 40	6 15	„ 7 0	=0 45
Morning Prayers (including unlocking and removing to and fro) - - - -	6 40	„ 7 10	=0 30	7 0	„ 7 30	=0 30
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	7 10	„ 12 0	=4 50	7 30	„ 12 0	=4 30
Dinner (including serving out), making up hammocks -	12 0	P.M. „ 1 10	=1 10	12 0	P.M. „ 1 10	=1 10
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work) -	1 10	„ 6 0	=4 50	1 10	„ 4 0	=2 50
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.)	6 0	„ 6 40	=0 40	4 0	„ 4 40	=0 40
Supper (including serving out) -	6 40	„ 7 15	=0 35	4 40	„ 5 40	=1 0
Cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, and reading in cells -	7 15	„ 7 45	=0 30	5 40	„ 6 45	=1 5
Making down hammocks for the night - - - -	7 45	„ 8 0	=0 15	6 45	„ 7 0	=0 15
			14 45			13 30

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

——	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
	H. M.	H. M.
Hours of labour - - -	9 40	7 20
Meal hours - - - -	2 25	2 55
Prayers - - -	1 0	1 0
In-door occupation -	1 40	2 15
	14 45	13 30

APPENDIX (E.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year 1862.

Number of Prisoners punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
26	317	343	1,039	34	838	872	2·389 (or 0·345 per cent).	389	692·041	1,382

* Corporal Punishment, nil.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portsmouth Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1863.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,530	12	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,222	0	7
Gratuities to officers	651	3	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing and labour department	516	15	10
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,353	18	0
Uniforms for officers and servants	697	14	0
Victualling prisoners	7,000	4	1
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	2,873	8	2
Bedding for prisoners	294	3	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	128	16	5
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	204	16	8
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	1,239	8	8
Gratuities to prisoners	3,401	16	6
Furniture and fittings	68	9	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	56	1	10
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,146	17	8
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	231	9	7
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	353	1	4
Brushes, brooms, and mops	87	0	4
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	1	7	0
Various small disbursements	327	4	1
Rent, rates and taxes	306	2	1
Total	30,692	12	5
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts	503	2	3
Net expenditure	30,189	10	2

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Convict Prison, Portsmouth,
January 10, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

THE close of another year reminds me of the obligation I am under to submit to you a report of the moral and religious condition of the prisoners here during the past year.

In the present excitement out of doors the public can see nothing deterrent or reformatory in the system pursued, but we within see repeated instances of its beneficial result in both particulars, and from letters received subsequently to discharge we find encouragement in the expression of honest purpose and hopeful resolve.

If the reformatory appliances do not reach all equally, all are benefited by the general result. If all that was hoped for has not been achieved, much is every day prevented which otherwise we should have had to deplore. There is not a day but some fainting one is

Chaplain's Report.

encouraged to try again, some rebellious one convinced of the folly of his conduct, some foolish one directed to a wiser course.

Everything in the school has gone on quietly and smoothly. Nor have there been in the separate cells, or in the halls, or in the working parties, any of those outrages or disturbances which make the public think *that* to be the normal state of a convict prison. I wish I had not to add that two brutal attacks on officers in charge have been recorded this year. In the month of November a convict with an eight years' sentence violently assaulted his officer, and was re-convicted at Winchester, and sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude. In the middle of December another prisoner murderously attacked his warder, and is now awaiting the result of his crime.

In my last year's report I spoke of the change in the school classes from three to two, necessitated by the removal of one of the masters and the decease of the scripture reader, whose vacancy has not yet been filled up.

That the instruction given in the school (small as the time is, one half day per man) is attended with success may be fairly deduced from letters written by prisoners to their friends. As these letters pass daily under review, so daily do expressions occur similar to the following :—

" My dear Brother,—You see how I have got on since I got locked up, for I have given my mind to it, and prayed to God to help me, and he *have*, for I can read well, very well now, and if you do the same you will get on the same."

I must add that he writes very well too, and is one of many hundreds whom I have seen similarly benefited.

I am happy to record that during the 365 days of the past year no service, morning or evening, has been omitted in the chapel through illness or accidents.

Two full services have been celebrated every Lord's Day, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, with the order and solemnity these services require, and I do say, with as much satisfaction as we might reasonably expect from congregations differently situated.

The holy communion has been administered four times in the year, with a slightly increased attendance. For three weeks previous to the celebration of this holy ordinance, those who wish to communicate are seen and examined by the chaplain, who ascertains as far as possible their motives and sincerity. There may be hypocrites amongst them, but it is not the chaplains who make them so, for the prisoners themselves know what is not known to the writers for the press, that the chaplain has very little power to advance their temporal interests, and absolutely none to shorten their time ; the records of character and industry kept in the Governor's office alone decide this latter point.

The voluntary Bible classes, which exert so great an influence for good, are well attended.

The usual devotional services in the Infirmary have never been omitted.

Two deaths have occurred during the year. In each case the holy communion was administered, at the earnest request of the dying men, in one case under circumstances of hopefulness.

The devotedness of Mr. Sivyer, the chief schoolmaster, still secures us an efficient choir. The concentration of Roman Catholics in this prison, and the consequent decrease in the number of Protestant prisoners, will, I fear, materially impair this efficiency, and render necessary an organ or a powerful harmonium to counteract the diminution of the vocal power. Permit me in this place to bring to your notice the energy and untiring zeal with which Mr. Sivyer has conducted this department of his duties for these last ten years.

I can say but little of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in connexion with this prison, as I regret to find we get but scanty information of its operations. The feeling that has so long but so unjustly prevailed against the Society is, I think, gradually subsiding and giving place to a better appreciation of the advantages it offers. I shall append a tabular statement, showing how many of our men have applied to the Society previous to their discharge, whether for emigration to Canada or for the procuring of work at home. This return, however, will not include every application made for the above objects, as many make theirs after discharge, either from a feeling of pride or from necessity, the former prompting them to keep from their fellow prisoners the fact of their being reduced to such a step, the latter driving them to it in preference to relapsing into crime.

The Society does its best to procure employment for those who apply to it, but it cannot create it. There are no workshops attached to it, no temporary home, so that little can be promised, and that little uncertain, while so many are out of employment without a stain upon their character, and workmen and masters both are averse to giving those men a trial whom they consider as outcasts from society.

The books of the library are still eagerly sought for, and read with comparatively small detriment. Hitherto, according to regulation, I have, until the last year, made an annual demand for books at the rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* per man. For 10 years the convict strength of this establishment averaged 1,000 prisoners, but that number having been reduced in the spring of 1862 to less than 600 men, I refrained from any augmentation of the library; but now our number reaching 800 men, or nearly, I shall make the usual demand.

The winter secular lectures, every Wednesday evening, have this year attained to a degree of vigour and appreciation which evinces their utility, and establishes them as an important part of the duties of the chaplain's department. The masters and other officers of the prison have rendered willing and effective aid, and as last year, so this, I have found valuable co-operation in the assistance lent to me by some gentlemen of the borough. But I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording the spirit and energy with which the assistant-chaplain has entered upon this portion of his all but self-imposed duties. His series of lectures on "Life in Canada" have been most popular and successful, attracting the maximum number of attendants. The research they evinced, and the mass of materials collected, made the men believe, and not unnaturally, that Mr. Banks had spent many years amongst the scenes he described.

I cannot conclude my report without again testifying to the zeal and attention of the schoolmasters, whose teaching seems particularly acceptable to their classes.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble and obedient servant,
GEO. WM. LIVESAY,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

AID SOCIETY RETURNS for the Year 1862.

Months.	No. of Prisoners discharged.	No. of Prisoners who have applied to the Aid Society before Discharge.	No. of Prisoners who have been assisted to emigrate.	No. of Prisoners who have been assisted at home.
January - -	30	10	1	9
February - -	17	4	3	1
March - -	22	4	1	3
April - - -	33	10	3	7
May - - -	23	5	1	4
June - - -	77	34	13	21
July - - -	63	23	14	9
August - -	22	9	3	6
September - -	40	10	4	6
October - -	21	7	2	5
November - -	11	0	0	0
December - -	21	2	0	2
	380	118	45	73

Medical Officer's Report.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 12, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with the rules and regulations of the service, I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report for the past year ending the 31st of December, and in doing so I would remark that the general health and physical condition of the whole body of prisoners have been satisfactory, notwithstanding that the admissions to hospital for treatment have been, under certain heads of disease (as seen by a reference to the tabular classification), rather above the average of former years.

The number of prisoners confined in this establishment on January 1st 1862 was 585, since which time 797 have been received, giving for the year a total of 1,382, of which number 782 remained on the 31st day of December last.

I am happy to state that there has been an entire immunity from epidemic disease of a grave character, although diarrhœa, visceral derangements, and fever of a low type, with a somewhat severe form of ulcerated sore throat, prevailed at different periods.

At the date of my last annual return 17 patients remained under treatment in the infirmary; of this number 16 were discharged to labour, and the other, a cripple, the result of a fractured leg, was removed to Woking prison.

Between January 1st 1862 and December 31st, 588 prisoners were admitted into the infirmary (being a daily average of about 22), of which number 578 have been discharged in various ways.

It has been found necessary during the past year to invalid 19 prisoners on account of bodily infirmities and declining health, 10 of whom were removed to Woking and nine to Dartmoor.

Commissions of lunacy were held upon two prisoners; one was removed to Bethlehem Hospital, the other to Fisherton Asylum.

Medical Officer's Report.

Several cases of feigned insanity, assumed with the object of avoiding labour, were under observation for short periods, and eventually discharged to work.

Two deaths occurred from phthisis; one of the cases was received here from Bermuda, and only survived a few days. In both instances the post-mortem examinations revealed the destructive nature of the disease.

Bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the lungs and air passages have been more prevalent than usual, the result of continued wet and unsettled weather at different times.

Injuries sustained upon the public works, including fractures, contusions, and wounds of all kinds, have been numerous, and in some instances of a very severe character, rendering a prolonged stay in hospital necessary to effect their recovery.

Ruptures also have been produced upon the public works, but do not appear in the tabular form, not demanding any hospital treatment, the requirements of the cases being usually met simply by the application of a truss.

The total number of casual sick treated in other parts of the prison amounted to 15,999, giving a daily average of about 43. This large number includes much malingering and feigned disease.

The diet supplied to the prisoners during the past year has been uniformly good, and sufficient in quantity; every care and attention is paid to its proper preparation.

The ventilation, warmth, and cleanliness of the prison, so conducive to the health and wellbeing of the convict, continue in the same satisfactory condition as heretofore.

With reference to the officers, I am happy to state they have manifested no great amount of sickness, although necessarily much exposed to the weather. Four of the warders sustained heavy injuries at the hands of prisoners; one, Warder George Deane, continues under treatment, but apparently progressing favourably towards recovery; 110 at different times have been placed upon the sick list for short periods; three were discharged from the service the result of continued ill-health, of whom two subsequently died.

Their young families, on the contrary, have suffered rather severely from scarlatina, measles, and other diseases of an infantile and zymotic class.

For any other matters of further detail, I must beg to refer you to the usual monthly reports.

I cannot, however, conclude without bearing testimony to the valuable assistance and co-operation I have on all occasions derived from Mr. C. A. Patten, the assistant-surgeon, and indeed from the rest of the officers attached to my department.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
JOHN W. BOWLER, Surgeon, R.N., &c.
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at PORTSMOUTH for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,382.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31, 1862.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Cynanche Parotidœa	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
,, Tonsillaris	1	10	10	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	1	42	43	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Febricula	1	5	6	—	—	—	—
Ague	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	—	20	20	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	4	3	—	—	—	1
Phlogosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Hæmorrhage	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Abscess	1	51	47	1	—	—	5
Ulcer	—	30	28	2	—	—	2
Gout	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	3	1	—	—	2	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Other forms of Paralysis	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Mania	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.							
Palpitatio	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Varicose Veins	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Bronchitis	1	16	17	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Asthma	—	5	5	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages	2	10	10	—	—	—	2
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Gastritis	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	12	12	4	—	—	—
Colic	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	3	3	2	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Abstract of the Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1862.
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.							
Nephritis - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stricture of Urethra - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Orchitis - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.							
Arthritis - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Muscular Rheumatism -	1	16	17	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Bones - -	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.							
Carbuncle - - -	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Boils - - - -	—	41	41	—	—	—	—
Lepra - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Herpes - - -	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.							
Ophthalmia - - -	1	18	19	—	—	—	—
12. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.							
Contusions - - -	4	191	188	—	—	—	7
Sprains - - -	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Dislocations - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fractures - - -	1	4	2	1	—	—	3
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries -	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Total - -	17	588	578	19	2	2	25

DARTMOOR PRISON.

REPORT,

For the year 1862, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards Dartmoor Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street,* 1863.

We have the honour to present the following Report on the state of the Convict Prison for invalids at Dartmoor for the year 1862.

State of the Buildings.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are generally in a good state, and no repairs, beyond those of an ordinary nature, have been required.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

All the superior officers of the prison continue to manifest their accustomed zeal and attention in the performance of their several duties.

The Governor specially reports that in the month of October the Rev. W. P. Bond was appointed visiting priest to the Roman Catholic prisoners, and that it gives him great satisfaction to be enabled to bear testimony to that gentleman's zeal in the discharge of his duties, and to the improvement which has manifested itself in the general demeanour of those prisoners who have been especially placed under his pastoral care.

Mr. Lineham, the chief warder, who for nearly eight years conscientiously and faithfully performed his duties, was obliged in the month of November to resign his appointment through failing health; and Mr. Sealy, the superintendent of the civil guard, was selected as his successor. We have every reason to think that he will prove himself to be an efficient chief warder.

We regret to have to report that during the past year it was found necessary to make many changes in the subordinate officers, and the conduct of several amongst their body has not been so satisfactory as in former years; the Governor enters so fully upon this head in his Report that we refrain from further comment.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Remaining in confinement on 1st January 1862 -	1,095	
Received during the year - - - -	301	
Total - - - -		1,396
Disposed of as follows:—		
Removed to public works in improved health -	132	
To invalid depôt - - - -	77	
„ separate confinement - - -	25	
„ lunatic asylums - - - -	5	
„ Devon county prison - - -	3	
Discharged on licence - - - -	280	
Sentence expired - - - -	30	
Pardoned - - - - -	2	
Died - - - - - -	17	
Total - - -	571	
Remaining in custody on 31st of December 1862 -	825	
Total - - -		1,396

Treatment and Condition of the Prisoners.

Treatment and Condition of the Prisoners.

Nothing has occurred to cause us to doubt that the treatment of the prisoners, and their condition as convicts undergoing sentences of penal servitude, have been in accordance with the established rules and regulations. Their diet and clothing are sufficient, and their employment has been duly regulated under the direction of the medical officers, according to the physical requirements of each individual.

They have had the regulated amount of school instruction, and all practicable opportunities of moral and religious improvement.

Applications and complaints to the visiting director, on his inspections, have been fully inquired into, disposed of, and recorded.

Health.

Health.

The particulars of the diseases, and general state of health of the prisoners, are fully given in the annexed annual Report of the medical officer, and accompanying tables. The deaths during the year have been 17, out of a population of 1,396, which, under the circumstances, may be considered a low standard of mortality.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The treatment of prisoners in an invalid prison must ever be changing, and the discipline to be applied to their various conditions uncertain, yet still, as a body, their general behaviour has been good, and they have been submissive to discipline. The

Governor reports that out of a population of 1,396 who have passed through the books of the prison during the year, 992 have been entirely free from reports; and if outward demeanour and cheerful obedience to orders be any sign of a prisoner's reformation, he has hopes that many have given evidence of a determination on their parts to follow a life of industry and respectability, provided they can gain a fair start in the world.

Whilst we are thus able to report favourably upon the large majority of the prisoners there have been some whose conduct has been bad; several have assaulted their officers, and have manifested a determined opposition to all order and authority, rendering it necessary to have recourse to severe punishment, as well as sending them back to the penal and probationary classes in the Millbank and Pentonville Prisons. Three of this class were also committed to Exeter to take their trial for murderous assaults on their officers.

The imbecile prisoners are a very great source of difficulty at Dartmoor; they not only obstruct the course of discipline, but are in reality a very dangerous class of men; their numbers are now very considerable, and they are in a great measure one of the principal causes why the Governor's report of the conduct of the prisoners during the past year is not altogether so favourable as in former years; and we trust that ere long they may be removed to the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum for which provision is made in the Act of Parliament.

Moral and Religious Improvement and School Instruction.

Moral and Religious Improvement and School Instruction.

The Chaplain, in his annexed annual Report, writes very fully on these three heads. He says:—" Whatever may be said for or " against these unfortunate men, it cannot be denied that, as a " body, they manifest respectful attention to Divine truth; the " thoughtful and attentive men who may be regarded as hopeful " are generally what is termed once-convicted prisoners, but the " oft-convicted felon is quite another creature; he may be apparently as attentive and interested as his neighbour, but little " reliance can be placed on him." Further on he adds:—" As a " rule, the oft-convicted, ingrained, labour-hating thief is just " as moral as he is compelled by circumstances to be; as a prisoner, he may be very civil, obedient, anxious to learn, and, as an " eye-servant, he may appear to be industrious, but as a man he " may not be so fair; but even this class of convicts, though not " hopeful, is not hopeless, provided that labour could be found for " them in some distant land, where an expanded area and paucity " of inhabitants would render the struggle of life less severe than " at home. In their crowded fatherland they cannot live honestly, " but they will live somehow."

A Roman Catholic priest was appointed, at the latter end of the year, to attend upon Roman Catholic prisoners, and rules were issued by the Secretary of State to give greater facilities for the observance of their religious services. A copy of these rules will be found in the Appendix to the Millbank Prison Report.

Labour and General Employment.

Labour and General Employment.

The distribution of time of the prisoners, showing the hours occupied daily in prayers, meals, labour, school, &c., is given in the Appendix C. to the Governor's Report.

Those fit for labour are employed chiefly in the following works:—Reclaiming and cultivating waste moorland; cutting and preparing turf for fuel and for the manufacture of gas. The daily average of men so employed has been 325. Others, who are artificers, follow their crafts, if they can be advantageously employed at them, either by executing the ordinary repairs and alterations of the buildings, or in making prison and liberty clothing. The non-effectives and light labour men, averaging daily 360, are employed principally in oakum picking, bone and stone breaking, coaling, mending garments, cleaners, &c.; they form a permanent and numerous class, and are less hopeful than those two other classes above mentioned. Basket and mat making has been introduced on a small scale for the permanent invalids, and the Governor reports he is in hopes that this employment will, when more extended than it is at present, be productive of good.

Industry.

Industry.

The Governor in his annexed annual Report has divided the population of the prison into three classes; namely, mechanics and trades, agricultural labourers, light labour men and the non-effectives; of the first he reports that there is no appreciable falling off in comparison with the previous year, and that their industry has been generally satisfactory, and willingly performed; of the second, namely, the agricultural labourers, these have not on all occasions evinced that regularity of behaviour and cheerful industry which has usually in previous years been observable amongst them; he attributes this in some measure to the unfavorable and unseasonable weather which has prevailed during every month of the year to an extent hitherto unknown, even on Dartmoor, and also to the disappointment and discontent amongst the re-convicted licence holders, who do not, as a rule, obtain any remission of sentence. Of the third class, namely, non-effectives and light labour men, we have already reported on under the head of "Labour and General Employment."

The Governor, before closing his annual Report, draws special attention to the extensive repairs and restoration of the "Prince Town Church," performed by convict labour. He writes as follows:—"The dilapidations of this edifice had become so extreme "that, at your suggestion, the Secretary of State was pleased "to sanction the employment of a limited number of prisoners "on this work, which has, within a few months, been very "thoroughly and well executed, in a spirit of cheerful and most "willing industry, and reflecting much credit and praise on the "various artisans and workmen selected from the main body of "prisoners."

The appendices at the end of the Governor's Report afford detailed information of the works performed and capable of fair valuation, and represent a total of 6,556*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, as against 7,309*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for the year 1861.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The expenditure of the prison, exclusive of buildings, during the year has been 43,757*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

This amount includes 2,447*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* paid as gratuities or earnings of prisoners on discharge with licence, expiration of sentence, or otherwise, and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 42,232*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

General Observations.

General Observations.

The Chaplain remarks in his report as follows:—" The record " of the prisoners' conduct and state is kept, as in former years, " in the character books and journal. Some of the men evidently " improve, and are grateful for the attention and instruction they " receive. The imbecile, the very aged, the worn and emaciated, " who have almost lost all heart, manifest but little progress, if " any; yet even amongst this pitiable class we are sometimes " gladdened with encouraging results."

The usual number of convicts, distinguished as "Special Service Prisoners," continue to be specially employed without being under the immediate supervision of an officer, with the same good results as in former years. This comparative freedom granted to well-behaved prisoners, previously to their being discharged to their liberty, possesses many advantages, is highly prized by the men, and eagerly sought after when a vacancy amongst the number occurs.

Under the system of granting prisoners licences in this country 280 have been discharged during the year 1862, this number, added to 1,871, makes a total of 2,151 who have been thus set at liberty since the introduction of the measure in the year 1853. There have been returned to Dartmoor Prison, during the past year, 11 prisoners with their licences revoked, making a total of 155 or 7 per cent. since the first isssue of licences 9 years ago.

Out of the number of 301 convicts received into this prison during the past year, 99 were re-convicted men.

The assistance of the "Prisoners' Aid Societies" in London and Birmingham has been sought by 60 prisoners out of 310 men discharged either by licence or expiration of sentence; the majority of whom, the Governor reports, there is good reason to believe are endeavouring to maintain themselves respectably and honestly. The Chaplain, in commenting on the disposal of the prisoners on their discharge, writes:—" The difficulty of finding a respectable " employer able and willing to sign a written promise of employ" ment is often very great, and certainly these difficulties have " not been decreased during the past year; those who have friends " and capital, and have not drawn too deeply upon either, find their " place again in the fabric of society, and will probably never more " be seen in prison; but in the majority of instances he who has " once worn the felon's jacket had much better go abroad at the " earliest opportunity; and he who is familiar with the garb of " penal servitude can scarcely be said to have hope in any other " course than expatriation."

The Chaplain again calls attention to the praiseworthy exertions of the officers to improve themselves in their educational attainments, and our best thanks are due to those who have volunteered to give assistance and have kindly superintended the different classes.

The school for the warders' children also continues to prosper. At the close of the year there were 79 boys, 93 girls, and 58 infants attending the daily course of instruction and Her Majesty's Inspector, as will be seen in the Chaplain's Report, makes favourable mention of each class.

These schools have now been in operation for five years, and have been of incalculable benefit to the families of persons attached to the prison in this isolated situation.

We cannot close this Report without expressing our satisfaction with the exertions of Mr. Ferguson, the bailiff, in the management of the farm and stock.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
J. Jebb, Major-General, R.E.,
Chairman,
J. M. Gambier,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Gentlemen, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1863.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Dartmoor Convict Prison for the year ended Dec. 31, 1862 :—

Conduct of the Officers.

I have received valuable assistance from the superior officers in each department, and they have, one and all, faithfully and zealously discharged their duties. I desire especially to mention the indefatigable services of the Deputy-Governor, Capt. the Hon. R. R. Best, whose unceasing energy and devotion to his duties are beyond all praise. In the month of October the Rev. W. P. Bond was appointed visiting priest to the Roman Catholic prisoners, and it gives me very great satisfaction to be able to bear testimony to this gentleman's zeal in the discharge of his duties, and to the improvement which I hope has manifested itself in the general demeanour of those prisoners who have been especially placed under his pastoral care. Mr. Lineham, who, for nearly eight years, conscientiously and faithfully performed the duties of chief warder, was obliged, in the month of November, to resign his appointment through failing health. He has been succeeded in his office by Mr. Sealy, whose efficiency and intelligence as superintendent of the civil guard for five years and a half, pointed him out as an eligible successor to Mr. Lineham, and there is reason to believe that he will be found a most efficient chief warder. With some exceptions the subordinate officers have evinced a desire to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner, and notwithstanding the changes which it has been found necessary to make during the year, and the appointment of many young officers, I have every reason to hope that the staff generally is in a fair state of effectiveness, and possesses many useful

Governor's Report.

and promising officers. No doubt the duties of the subordinate officers in charge of invalid prisoners are unusually responsible, difficult, and harassing, and it may be, perhaps, but fair to acknowledge that in the necessity of granting to such officers a certain degree of latitude, you offer temptations to them for a departure from that fixed line of discipline which can be so unerringly observed by officers whose duties lie in the more easy management of able-bodied and healthy prisoners. The evening classes formed at the close of the previous year for the educational improvement of the subordinate officers have been well attended by an increased number; the Deputy Governor has very kindly taken the charge of a class for one evening in the week, and it is hoped that in thus improving themselves they will become better fitted for the discharge of their duties, and it can, I think, scarcely fail to exercise very beneficial effects over the prisoners under their control.

The Civil Guard.

This force, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Sealy, has very efficiently and satisfactorily performed its duties. Mr. Norman, an assistant warder from Chatham Prison, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Sealy as superintendent.

Number of Prisoners and how disposed of.

In confinement on 1st January 1862	1,095	
Received during the year	301	
Total		1,396
Disposed of as follows:—		
Removed to Public Works in improved health	132	
„ to Invalid Depôt	77	
„ to separate confinement	25	
„ Lunatic Asylums	5	
„ Devon County Prison	3	
Discharged on licence	280	
„ on expiration of sentence	30	
Pardoned	2	
Died	17	
	571	
Remaining in custody on 31st December 1862	825	
Total		1,396

For details see Appendix A.

Treatment and Conduct.

The treatment of prisoners in an invalid state must ever be changing, and the discipline to be applied to their various conditions uncertain. In the past twelve months the same modified application of the rules and regulations has been observed as in previous years, and I hope with some amount of benefit in regulating their general behaviour and submission to discipline. The conduct of some has, I regret to say, been marked by violence to officers, and a determined opposition to all order and authority, rendering it necessary to have recourse to extreme punishment, and sending many of the offenders back to the penal class. The majority of these prisoners have passed but a limited

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period in separate confinement, and many previous convictions, varying from one to eleven, are recorded against them. Men thus steeped in crime, and on whom prison discipline and punishment seem to produce no good effect, are, I fear, little likely to bear for any lengthened time any trace of reformation on their readmission to free life. Whilst regretting to be obliged thus unfavourably to mention the misconduct of some, it is satisfactory to know that of those who have passed through the books during the year, no less than 992 or 71 per cent. have been entirely free from reports, and, if outward demeanour and cheerful obedience to orders be any sign of a prisoner's reformation, I have hopes that many have given evidence of a determination on their parts to follow, provided they can gain a fair start in the world, a life of industry and respectability. I would venture under this head of my report again to bring under your consideration the urgent need there is for diminishing the means of associating large numbers of prisoners together in open wards, by the erection of cells. It is next to impossible, however vigilant officers may be, to exercise proper control over prisoners thus massed together, the timely restraint of cell habitation affects a prisoner very materially both in conduct and industry, as there is a marked desire on the part of the majority of the well-disposed prisoners to obtain location in the cells in preference to the associated rooms.

Imbecile and Weak-minded Prisoners.

The imbecile and weak-minded prisoners continue to increase, and cause, from the unsuitableness of the accommodation which this prison affords, and the difficulty of treating them as responsible agents, considerable anxiety and inconvenience; should any impediment arise in the removal of this class to the more suitable establishment at Broadmoor it will be absolutely necessary to provide early and different means of locating them; and in the event of such a contingency it will be my duty to submit to you proposals which will, I hope, if sanctioned, lessen the many and grave evils which daily arise for the present inappropriate means of controlling a class who, under the most favorable circumstances, are difficult to manage, and from the inevitable distribution of some of them among the general body of prisoners.

Industry.

Nothing is more difficult than to be able correctly to estimate the industry of invalid prisoners, especially when the work allotted to them is in some respects unsuitable to their capacities. I shall perhaps more fairly represent their labour by dividing them into three classes, viz., mechanics and tradesmen, agricultural labourers, light labour men, and the non-effectives. Of the first there appears by the records to be no appreciable falling off in comparison with the previous year, and their industry has been generally satisfactory and willingly performed. The agricultural labourers (averaging daily 325) have not on all occasions evinced that regularity of behaviour and cheerful industry which has usually been observable amongst them. Unfavourable and unseasonable weather during almost every month of the year has prevailed to an extent hitherto unknown, even on Dartmoor, and may, I submit, be allowed in some degree to account for a departure from that industry which in former years I have reported upon as tolerably satisfactory. Disappointment and discontent amongst the re-convicted licence holders is also another probable cause which has contributed to it. The non-effectives and light labour men, averaging daily 360, whose labour is principally oakum-picking, bone and stone-breaking, coaling, mending

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garments, cleaning, &c., form a permanent and numerous class, and are less hopeful than either of the two former, and their industry is more uncertain and unsatisfactory. Basket-making has, with your approval, been introduced on a small scale for the permanent invalids, and I am in hopes that this employment will, when more extended than it is at present, be productive of good.

Special Service Prisoners.

The usual number of prisoners have continued to be specially employed without being under the immediate supervision of an officer, with the same good results as in former years.

Licence.

The discharges on licence have been 280, and by expiration of sentence 30, making together 310 liberated from custody during the year, out of an average population of 1,003 prisoners. 11 prisoners have been received with revoked licences; and of the 301 admitted into the prison during the year, 99 were re-convicted men. The assistance of the aid societies in London and Birmingham has been sought by 60 prisoners, the majority of whom, there is good reason to believe, are endeavouring to maintain themselves respectably and honestly.

Species of Labour.

The restoration of Prince Town Church (special mention of which I make at the close of this Report); repairs of the prison buildings, the officers' residences and quarters; making and repairing uniforms and prison garments; turf-cutting; reclaiming, enclosing, and cultivating the waste moor-land, and general farm work; picking junk into oakum for the dockyard, basket and mat making, and the general prison work. The appendices at the end of this Report afford detailed information of the works performed and capable of fair valuation, and represent a total of 6,566*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, as against 7,309*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for the year 1861.

Hours for Labour, Meals, &c.

The distribution of time for the performance of these duties remains unchanged, and is particularized in Appendix "C."

Expenses.

The estimated amount of the annual expenditure is recorded in Appendix I.

Escapes.

There have been three ineffectual attempts to escape in the year, two within the prison walls, and one outside. Six prisoners also attempted to escape from the escort when being removed to Portland Prison in September last, but were immediately recaptured.

Abuses.

I have no reason to believe in the existence of any.

Condition of the Buildings.

The ordinary repairs, which you have from time to time approved of, have kept the whole of the buildings in a good state of repair.

Farm.

The year that has just terminated has been an eventful one for farming operations, and the progress made in adding newly reclaimed

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land to the farm, and maturing the crops, has been, in consequence of excessive wet, low temperature, and absence of sun, much less favourable than in any preceding year. Mr. Ferguson has continued his general superintendence in an efficient manner, but the sum total of his labour return, as particularized in Appendix D, exhibits a deficiency of 272*l.* as compared with the year 1861. This rather considerable decrease is accountable, I think, almost entirely to the very unfavourable weather which has prevailed during almost every month throughout the year, there having been but 132 fair working days in it, and no less than 95·65 inches of rain have fallen, of which 37 inches fell in the five summer months, when the average temperature was only 52°·60. These drawbacks then are, I submit, sufficient to account for some diminution in the quantity of work, though I do not desire to withhold from you my conviction, that had a better spirit manifested itself more generally amongst the prisoners who perform the agricultural work, there might have been a better result. The turf season has been almost a failure, there having been but 354 tons secured fit for use. 11 acres of newly reclaimed land have been added to the farm and cultivated, and 14 more of the near turf bog, which had become exhausted, have been trenched and very nearly drained.

The Live Stock.

During the year there have been rather an unusual number of deaths amongst the stock, viz., 4 pigs, 11 cows and calves, and 1 colt; but I have every reason to believe these casualties have arisen almost entirely from the cold and wet weather which has been so prevalent, and are not in any way attributable to a want of proper attention or foresight on the part of those whose duty it is to look after the cattle. Mr. Raddall, the Veterinary Surgeon, has frequently and carefully inspected the stock, which consists of 145 head of cattle, 122 pigs, and 12 horses and colts, of the total value of 1,504*l.* 15*s.*

Before closing this Report, which is, I regret to say, in some respects less favourable than those of former years, I cannot forbear from briefly adverting to one very important work performed by prisoners, viz., the extensive repairing and restoration of Prince Town Church. The dilapidations of this edifice had become so extreme that, at your suggestion, the Secretary of State was pleased to sanction the employment of a limited number of prisoners on this work, which has, within a few months, been very thoroughly and well executed, in a spirit of cheerful and most willing industry, and reflecting much credit and praise on the various artisans and workmen selected from the main body of prisoners for the purpose. In the latter end of August, the Ven. Archdeacon Downall and others of the clergy formally opened the church, in its restored state, for Divine service, a boon thankfully received by our small community, and much enhanced by the appointment of the Rev. Morris Fuller as Resident Incumbent, under whose zealous and able ministrations the district is now placed.

I hereby declare that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to or brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. Morrish,
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments, between the 1st January 1862 and 31st December 1862.

The number of Convicts in Dartmoor Prison, 1st Jan. 1862, 1,095.
Received during the year from

Convict Prisons	Millbank	166	
	Pentonville	36	
	Portsmouth	9	
	Chatham	2	
	Woking	45	
			258
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government	Wakefield	28	
	Leicester	4	
			32
Revoked Licences			11
			1,396

Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	13	
	Pentonville	12	
	Portland	71	
	Portsmouth	23	
	Chatham	38	
	Woking	77	
			234
Removals—Lunatic Asylum, Fisherton		5	
Exeter County Prison		3	
			8
Pardon (free)		1	
„ (conditional)		1	
			2
Discharged on Licence			268
„ specially			12
Discharged, sentence expired			30
Deaths			17
Numbers remaining, 31st December 1862			825
			1,396

Governor's Report.

RETURN of PRISON OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS for the Year 1862.

OFFENCES.													
Assaults.	Insubordination.	Insolence, Disobedience, Threatening Language.	Disrespect or Disorderly Conduct.	Fighting or Quarrelling with other Prisoners.	Idleness or Refusing to Work.	Escapes.	Trafficking.	Theft.	Possessing Prohibited Articles.	Destroying Property.	Total Reports.	Admonitions.	Total Punished.
12	35	353	229	150	45	3	6	18	74	45	970	157	813

(*continued.*)

PUNISHMENTS—GOVERNOR.													
No. Punished.	Close Confinement on Bread and Water.	Separate Confinement on Bread and Water.	Separate Confinement on reduced Diet.	Loss of Meal.	Invalid Diet.	Cell-door closed.	Reduced in Class.	Suspended from Stage.	Degraded from Stage.	Deprived of Industry Badge.	Removed from Privileged Employment.	Letter Writing Stopped.	Other Slight Punishments.
769	21	178	80	157	24	129	246	58	43	137	7	7	14

(*continued.*)

PUNISHMENTS—DIRECTOR.							Removed to Separate Confinement—Penal Class.	Daily Average of Prisoners.
No. Punished.	Corporal Punishment.	Bread and Water.	Reduced Diet.	Indian Meal Diet.	Placed in Irons.	Placed in Distinctive Dress.		
44	6	35	—	15	29	40	23	1,003

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(C.)—DISTRIBUTION of TIME, in Summer and Winter.

—	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c. - -	5.0	6.0	1	0	6.0	7.0	1	0
Breakfast - -	6.0	6.25	0	25	7.0	7.25	0	25
Prayers, and proceeding to and from Chapel -	6.25	6.55	0	30	7.25	7.55	0	30
Labour, including parades -	6.55	12.0	5	5	7.55	12.0	4	5
Dinner - - -	12.0	1.5	1	5	12·0	1.5	1	5
Labour, including parades -	1.5	5.30	4	25	1.5	4.35	3	30
Cleaning, &c., on returning from work - -	5.30	5.45	0	15	4.35	4.50	0	15
Evening prayers - -	5.45	6.15	0	30	4.50	5.15	0	25
Supper - - -	6.15	6.45	0	30	5.15	5.45	0	30
Hair-cutting, shaving, reading, &c., until bed-time -	6.45	8.0	1	15	5.45	8.0	2	15
Total -	- -	- -	15	0	- -	- -	14	0

ABSTRACT.

	Summer.	Winter.
	h. m.	h. m.
Hours of labour - -	9 30	7 35
Hours of meals - -	2 0	2 0
Prayers - - -	1 0	0 55
In-door occupation - -	2 30	3 30
Total - -	15 0	14 0

(D.)—STATEMENT of WORK performed on the FARM in the Year 1862

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Description of Work.				Rate.			Amount.		
A.	R.	P.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19	3	20	trenching and breaking up rough land	9	0	0	178	17	6
19	2	0	draining 4 feet deep	9	0	0	175	10	0
10	1	0	levelling and removing stones from rough land	4	0	0	41	0	0
28	2	0	trenching land formerly cropped	5	0	0	142	10	0
38	3	0	wheeling out lime, watering, spreading, and digging in	1	10	0	58	2	6
43	0	0	dug, manured, and sown with green crops	1	10	0	64	10	0
43	0	0	thinning, hoeing, and weeding four times	0	12	6	26	17	6
43	0	0	crops taken up and stored	0	10	0	21	10	0
38	0	0	dug and prepared for corn	1	0	0	38	0	0
38	0	0	sown with corn and grass seeds, hoed and rolled in	0	10	0	19	0	0
38	0	0	corn cut and harvested	0	10	0	19	0	0
108	0	0	corn, grass, &c., rolled and chain harrowed	0	1	0	5	8	0
37	0	0	dressed with light manure	0	10	0	13	10	0
135	0	0	hay cut and saved	0	10	0	67	10	0
25	0	0	of the above, cut a second time and carted home green	0	8	0	10	0	0
133	0	0	docks and other weeds pulled	0	1	0	6	13	0
47	0	0	small stones picked and carried off	0	2	0	4	14	0
38	0	0	cleaning gutters and attending to irrigation on	0	5	0	9	10	0
20	0	0	laying out anew, watering and irrigating	1	0	0	20	0	0
			539 bushels bones broken for manure	0	2	0	53	18	0
			280 loads ashes and night soil collected and made into manure	0	2	0	28	0	0
			1,050 poles, cutting grass and weeds from tops of hedges	0	0	3	13	2	6
			928 yards of single wall built	0	1	3	58	0	0
			133 „ double dry wall built	0	2	0	13	6	0
			A new bridge over leat made	-		-	2	0	0
			280 yards ditch and turf fence dividing peat bog	0	1	0	14	0	0
			1,340 „ old fences and walls repaired	0	0	3	16	15	0
			2,580 „ repairing foot-paths, roads, barrack yards, &c.	0	1	0	129	0	0
			253 „ new road through No. 25 field	0	3	0	37	19	0
			220 „ ditto through No. 11 field to peat bog	0	3	0	33	0	0
			2,056 „ taken up and fresh laid, Nos. 1 and 2 prison yards, also part of parade	0	0	6	51	8	0
			310 „ taken up and fresh laid in Deputy Governor's stable yard	0	0	4	5	3	4
			286 „ cut & stoned, an open ditch in barrack meadow	0	0	4	4	15	4
			354 tons of turf saved	0	9	0	159	6	0
			446 „ ditto cut, turned, set up, and left on the bogs	0	2	6	55	15	0
			Filling up and cleaning plantations	-		-	6	0	0
			Setting up 11 posts at gateways	0	5	0	2	15	0
			89½ yards stone broken fine for prison and other walks	0	5	0	22	7	6
			30 tons rough litter cut, collected and saved	0	10	0	15	0	0
			53 days manual labour carting stones for Clerk of Works, &c.	0	1	3	3	6	3
			1,308 days man making rockeries at the Chaplain's garden, making and levelling churchyard	0	1	3	81	15	0
			Cutting part of a new leat for the Devonport Water Company	-		-	34	0	0
			28a. 2r. 0p. levelling and removing stones from land formerly cropped	3	0	0	85	10	0
			Total			£	1,853	4	5

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(E.)—STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, WASHERS, TAILORS, BOOKBINDERS, and OAKUM PICKERS in the year 1862.

Description of Work.			Rate.		Amount.			Total.		
	Shoemakers.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1,094	Pairs of Prison Boots	made at	3	6	191	9	0			
169	,, Blucher Boots	,,	5	0	42	5	0			
1,713	,, Shoes	,,	2	0	171	6	0			
92	,, Slippers	,,	1	0	4	12	0			
265	,, Boots, bottomed	,,	2	3	29	16	3			
684	,, Ditto, half soled	,,	1	2	39	18	0			
197	,, Shoes, bottomed	,,	1	2	11	9	10			
2,189	,, Ditto, half soled	,,	0	9	82	1	9			
1,205	,, Boots, small repairs	,,	0	9	45	3	9			
486	,, Shoes, ,, ,,	,,	0	6	12	3	0			
441	,, Officers' Blucher Boots soled and repaired	,,	2	3	49	12	3			
116	,, Slippers ditto	,,	0	3	1	9	0			
								681	5	10
	Washers.									
58,197	Cotton Shirts.									
32,102	Flannel Do.									
31,104	,, Drawers.									
61,356	Pairs of Stockings.									
52,187	Towels.									
109,000	Handkerchiefs.									
4,813	Blankets.									
28,371	Sheets.									
23,000	other Garments.									
400,130	Articles washed at per Score		0	7	-	-	-	583	10	6
	Tailors.									
100	Officers' Great Coats	made at	5	0	25	0	0			
67	Uniform dress ditto	,,	6	0	20	2	0			
207	Pairs ditto Trousers	,,	2	6	25	17	6			
79	Uniform Jackets	,,	2	6	9	17	6			
1,216	Pairs Prisoners drab Trousers	,,	1	0	60	16	0			
545	,, ,, Jackets	,,	1	0	27	5	0			
669	,, ,, Vests	,,	0	6	16	14	6			
188	,, ,, blue suits	,,	2	6	23	10	0			
157	,, Fustian Trousers	,,	2	9	21	11	9			
85	,, ,, Jackets	,,	2	6	10	12	6			
84	,, ,, Vests	,,	1	2	4	18	0			
2,433	Flannel Shirts	,,	0	6	60	16	6			
3,061	,, Drawers	,,	0	6	76	10	6			
2,627	Cotton Shirts	,,	0	7	76	12	5			
327	Peat and other Bags	,,	0	3	4	1	9			
42	Jackets for Cooks & Bakers	,,	0	4	0	14	0			
373	Drabbett Frocks	,,	1	6	27	19	6			
1,875	Towels	,,	0	2	15	12	6			
702	Braces	,,	0	1	2	18	6			
3,429	Handkerchiefs	,,	0	0½	7	2	10			
439	Sheets	,,	1	0	21	19	0			
11	White Mole suits for Bakers & Cooks		2	6	1	7	6			
162	Hammocks	,,	1	8	13	10	0			
495	Prisoners Caps	,,	0	2	4	2	6			
391	Drab Jackets repaired	,,	0	2	11	11	10			
89	,, Vests ,,	,,	0	1	3	14	1			
3,326	Pairs ditto Trousers	,,	0	2	27	14	4			
35	Men employed at General Repairs, at 6*d.* per day for 311 days		-	-	272	2	6			
								874	15	0

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Statement of Work—*continued.*

Description of Work.				Rate.	Amount.			Total.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bookbinders.										
Sundry volumes bound for Library, and miscellaneous repairs - - -				- -	-	-	-	37	14	11
Oakum Pickers.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.							
Quarter ending 31st March	188	1	8 at	*5l.* per ton	47	2	1			
" " 30th June	154	0	27	"	38	11	2			
" " 30th Sept.	134	1	8	"	33	11	7			
" " 31st Dec.	102	2	4	"	25	12	8			
								144	17	6

Abstract.

	£	s.	d.
Shoemakers - - - - -	681	5	10
Washers - - - - - -	583	10	6
Tailors - - - - - -	874	15	0
Bookbinders - - - - -	37	14	11
Oakum pickers - - - - -	144	17	6
	£ 2,322	3	9

(F.)—Summary of Work performed by Artificers in the Year 1862.

Description of Work.	Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Works to buildings within the walls - - - - -	621	13	9
Officers' quarters, cottages, &c. - - - - -	454	1	1½
Furniture and fittings - - - - - - -	43	0	9
Quarrying, carting stone, and digging clay - - -	449	1	3
General repairs to tools - - - - - -	147	1	7½
Incidental repairs to walls - - - - -	47	17	3
Aqueduct to Devonport Leat - - - - -	17	16	6
Prince Town Church - - - - - -	321	13	6¾
Farm buildings, field fences, carts, barrows, and all implements for reclaiming land - - - - - -	122	19	2¾
Works as per Iron Book - - - - - -	133	17	11
Gas works - - - - - - -	25	1	0
Prince Town School - - - - - - -	7	7	0
Total - - £	2,391	10	11½

Abstract of Appendices (D.), (E.), (F.).

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Appendix (D.) - - - - -	1,853	4	5
" (E.) - - - -	2,322	3	9
" (F.) - - - - -	2,391	10	11
Total value of convict labour - - -	£6,566	19	1

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(G.)—STATEMENT showing the SENTENCES, CLASSES, and STAGES of the PRISONERS confined in DARTMOOR PRISON on 31st December 1862.

—	Sentences.															Classes.				Stages.				
	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	18	20	21	Life.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Under Degradation or not promoted.	Total.
Transportation, old Act -	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	—	9	17	—	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation, Act of 1853 -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	–	5	2	15	35	—	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penal Servitude, Act of 1853 -	–	–	–	9	3	6	13	–	–	–	–	—	—	1	32	—	–	–	—	2	18	10	2	32
Penal Servitude, Act of 1857 -	124	240	67	115	60	36	59	4	7	14	1	3	—	11	741	—	–	–	—	281	60	—	400	741
Total - -	124	240	67	124	64	42	75	4	16	18	1	12	2	36	825	726	31	68	825	—	—	—	—	—

(H).—RETURN, showing the PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS of the PRISONERS in DARTMOOR PRISON on 31st December 1862.

Not known.	None.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Above 10.	Total.
27	161	182	128	99	80	44	32	15	13	9	2	33	825

(K.)—RETURN of the Average daily EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in DARTMOOR PRISON during the Year 1862.

Occupation.	Average No. of Men employed.
Carpenters	5
Smiths and fitters	4
Painters	7
Plumbers	2
Masons	3
Stonecutters	1
Sawyers	4
Quarrymen	10
Plasterers	1
Slaters	1
Bookbinders	2
Oakum pickers	115
Labourers, learners, cleaners, and light-labour men	173
Shoemakers	53
Tailors	93
Washers	20
Bakers	11
Cooks	24
Agricultural labourers	325
Sick, school, and under punishment	149
Total	1,003

Number of working days during the year	311	
Average number of agricultural labourers		325
Ditto mechanics and tradesmen		318
Ditto light-labour men (oakum pickers, cleaners, &c.)		211
Ditto non-effectives (those at school, sick, and under punishment)		149
		1,003

(L.)—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE SOLD and SUPPLIED to the STEWARD in the Year 1862.

Article.	Rate.		Amount.			Total.		
	s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
9,211 gallons Milk	0	6	230	5	6			
369 lbs. Butter	1	1	19	19	9			
42 cwt. 2 qrs. Celery	15	0	31	17	6			
105 „ 2 „ Cabbage	3	8	19	6	10			
23 „ 2 „ Parsnips	3	10½	4	11	0			
3 „ 3 „ Parsley	20	0	3	15	0			
353 „ 1 „ Carrots	3	10½	68	8	10			
19 „ 1 „ Onions	9	0	8	13	3			
476 „ 0 „ Turnips per ton	30	0	35	14	0			
Vegetables supplied to Infirmary	—		1	19	10			
354 Tons Peat	9	0	159	6	0	583	17	6
Sales to Officers, &c.								
Butter	—		161	0	1			
Pork	—		203	10	0			
Beef	—		16	8	0			
Vegetables	—		67	1	4			
Pigs	—		157	8	11			
Cattle	—		357	11	4			
Calves	—		3	11	9			
Horses	—		53	9	7			
Grazing Sheep	—		23	14	0			
Skins, &c.	—		2	8	9			
Farm labour on Devonport Leat	—		34	0	0			
						1,080	3	9
Total					£	1,664	1	3

Governor's Report.

(M.)—STATEMENT showing the approximate Quantity of GAS manufactured and consumed in these Prisons, for the Twelve Months ending December 1862.

Date.	Quantity of Peat consumed in making Gas.	Peat consumed in making Gas and heating Retorts.				Quantity of Coals.	Quantity of Gas from Peat, in Cubic Feet.	Quantity of Gas from Coal, in Cubic Feet.
1862.	Cwts.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwts.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.
January -	293	34	8	1	0	560	131,850	282,800
February -	240	29	17	0	0	478	108,000	241,390
March -	124	19	7	2	0	366	63,900	184,830
April -	120	18	15	0	0	349	54,000	176,245
May -	124	19	7	2	0	154	55,800	77,770
June -	120	18	15	0	0	158	54,000	79,790
July -	124	19	7	2	0	157	55,800	79,285
August -	170	26	11	1	0	225	76,500	113,625
September	180	28	2	2	0	266	81,000	134,330
October -	182	28	17	1	0	356	81,900	179,780
November	174	27	16	2	0	435	78,300	219,675
December	186	29	1	1	0	482	83,700	243,410
Total -	2,037	300	6	2	0	3,986	924,750	2,012,930
								924,750
								2,937,680

Cost of Manufacture.	Rate.		Amount.			Amount.		
	s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Manipulation - - - - -	-	-	173	11	0			
3 cast iron retorts, 162 cwt. - - -	10	0	81	0	0			
Hard stock bricks, fire ditto, and lumps - -	-	-	28	6	7½			
Iron for crates, &c. - - - -	-	-	7	10	1½			
Timber for centres - - - -	-	-	0	14	3¼			
402 tons peat - - - - -	9	0	180	18	0			
57 yards lime - - - - -	15	3	43	9	3			
Masons' labour in setting - - - -	-	-	13	10	0			
Carpenters' do. do. - - - -	-	-	6	15	7			
199 tons Hartley coals - - - -	27	6	273	12	6			
						809	7	4¼
Value of product:—								
25½ tons peat charcoal - - - -	30	0	38	5	0			
25 „ „ ashes - - - -	30	0	37	10	0			
57 yards lime, half cost - - -	7	7½	21	14	7½			
162 cwt. burnt iron - - - - cwt.	0	6	4	1	0			
Value of product - - -	-	-	101	10	7½			
Net cost - - - -	-	-	707	16	8¾			
						809	7	4¼

Cost of 1,000 cubic feet of gas, about 4*s.* 10*d.*

General Account for Labour as executed under the Works Department during the Year 1862.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
MEASURED WORK.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NEW SHEDS, FARMSTEAD.			
6 yds. cube excavation and making good same	1 0	0 6 0	
30 „ masonry	3 0	4 10 0	
12¾ yds. square single span roof with purloins	3 3	2 1 5¼	
12¾ „ battening to same	3 6	2 4 7½	
12¾ „ slating with ladies slates	6 0	3 16 6	
94 lbs. of iron work to roof	0 3½	1 7 5	
32 ft. cube granite columns wrought and fixed	2 3	3 12 0	
			17 17 11¾
NO. 1 PRISON.			
204 ft. super. 1½-in. slate flooring faced and squared, ready for laying	0 7	5 19 0	
			5 19 0
NO. 3 PRISON.			
220 ft. super. 6-in. granite paving, plain face, prepared joints, ready for laying	1 0	11 0 0	
			11 0 0
110 yds. cube excavation of ground for fuel stoves to cottages	1 0	5 10 0	
			5 10 0
11,696 yds. super. lime whitened and stopped to prisons, infirmary, stoves, &c.	0 2	97 9 4	
			97 9 4
GAS WORKS.			
1,080 ft. cube brickwork to arches, &c., including taking down, stacking, and re-setting three cast iron retorts	0 3	13 10 0	
169 ft. superficial 1-in. deal centring to same	0 3	2 2 3	
			15 12 3
WALL ADJOINING RESERVOIR AND FARMSTEAD.			
225 ft. cube wrought rusticated coping, prepared and set	2 9	30 18 9	
100 yds. super. pointing to same in cement	0 9	3 15 0	
			34 13 9
NO. 2 KITCHEN.			
288 ft. cube granite paving prepared and set, and jointed in cement	1 3	18 0 0	
			18 0 0
COTTAGES.			
108 ft. cube granite lintels wrought and set, and removal of old ditto	2 6	13 10 0	
108 ft. cube granite lintels wrought and set, and removal of old ditto	2 9	14 17 0	
100 ft. cube slate linings wrought and set	1 6	7 10 0	
438 ft. super. 2-in. sash oak sunk sills prepared, fitted, and hung	0 7½	13 13 9	
864 ft. super. 1-in. linings prepared, splayed, and fixed	0 5	18 0 0	
100 ft. super. 3 in. architraves prepared, splayed, and fixed	0 6½	2 14 2	
429 ft. super. ¾-in. match boarding splayed and fixed	0 3½	6 5 1½	
429 ft. super. battening to same, and fixed	0 2	3 11 6	
492 yds. super. whitening to ceilings	0 2	4 2 0	
517 „ paint, three coats, plain colour	0 3½	7 10 9½	
251 „ paint, grain, and varnish	1 9	21 19 3	
			113 13 7
Carried forward			319 15 10¾

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	- -	- - -	319 15 10¾
CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE.			
9½ squares batten to weather side	4 9	2 5 1½	
9½ ,, slate to ditto (ladies slates)	6 0	2 17 0	
128 ft. run 9-in. curb wrought and set in mortar	1 9	11 4 0	
9½ squares rough boarding, including angle staffs and plumbers' work	8 4	3 19 2	
			20 5 3½
LEAT AQUEDUCT.			
19 yds. cube excavation	1 0	0 19 0	
45 ,, masonry	7 6	16 17 6	
			17 16 6
DAY WORK.			
PRINCE TOWN CHURCH.			
To the repairs and building boundary walls and fences, drainage to chapel, point (with Portland cement) walls of same and tower, build up door way (south entrance for vestry), and form window and dwarf walls to receive floor, excavate ground for and fix heating apparatus and form entrance to same, remove galleries and form stalls in lieu of same, take up and re-lay floor (oak) of communion area, railing and fittings complete, remove and make good all defective timbers to floors and battening to walls, alter pulpit and make new reading desk, alter pews and form stalls agreeable to plan (approved), make and fix roof to entrance and vestry, slate same and repairs to slating throughout, make and alter doors and gates with proper fastenings to same, whiten ceilings and colour walls, paint woodwork (3 coats), plain colour eaves, guttering and piping, and windows external, paint, grain, and varnish doors, gates, and all external fittings, &c. throughout :—			
Masons, 116 days	1 9	10 3 0	
Stone cutters, 65 days	1 9	5 13 9	
Plasterers, 92 days	1 9	8 1 0	
Slaters, 139 days	1 9	12 3 3	
Carpenters, 362 days	1 9	31 13 6	
Plumbers, 38 days	1 9	3 6 6	
Painters, 347 days	1 9	30 7 3	
Learners, 1,384 days	1 6	103 16 0	
Sawyers, 84 days	1 9	7 7 0	
Labourers, 1,544 days	1 3	96 10 0	
Smiths' work, as per Iron Book	- -	12 13 3¾	
			321 13 6¾
GAS FITTINGS.			
To the general incidental repairs to same throughout Stores, Offices, &c. :—			
Fitters, 91 days	2 0	9 2 0	
Learners, 2 days	1 6	0 3 0	
Labourers, 3 days	1 3	0 3 9	
			9 8 9
BELL HANGING.			
Incidental repairs to same throughout:—			
Fitters, 49 days	2 0	4 18 0	
			4 18 0
Carried forward	- -	- -	693 18 0

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.		Amount of each.			Total Amount.		
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	-	-	-	-	-	693	18	0
IRON WORK TO PRISONS THROUGHOUT.								
Incidental repairs to prison buildings, &c.:—								
Smiths, 145 days - - -	1	9	12	13	9			
Fitters, 310 days - - -	2	0	31	0	0			
Learners, 37 days - - -	1	6	2	15	6			
Labourers, 217 days - - -	1	3	13	11	3			
						60	0	6
REPAIRS TO STOVES, OVENS, &c. TO OFFICERS' QUARTERS.								
Incidental repairs to same throughout:—								
Fitters, 42 days - - -	2	0	4	4	0			
Learner, 1 day - - - -	1	6	0	1	6			
						4	5	6
HOT WATER AND STEAM PIPE.								
Incidental repairs to same throughout:—								
Fitters, 12 days - - - -	2	0	1	4	0			
						1	4	0
IRON BOOK.								
To forging and fitting iron-work from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, inclusively, as per Iron Book - - - -	-	-	133	17	11			
						133	17	11
TOOL BOOK.								
To repairing, sharpening, lengthening, steeling, all jumpers, masons' hammers, chisels, picks, &c., &c., for general work; also all tools and implements used in reclaiming land, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, inclusively, as per Tool Book - - - -	-	-	120	17	7½			
						120	17	7½
MASONRY TO PRISONS.								
To incidental repairs to masonry, plaster to walls, ceilings and lime, ash floors, &c.:—								
Masons, 109 days - - -	1	9	9	10	9			
Stone cutters, 5 days - - -	1	9	0	8	4			
Plasterers, 4 days - - -	1	9	0	7	0			
Learners, 258 days - - -	1	6	19	7	0			
Labourers, 512 days - - -	1	3	32	0	0			
						1	13	1
No. 1 PRISON—A WARD.								
Removing of old lime ash floor, bulding brick arches in lieu of decayed timber, and laying new lime ash floorthrougho ut, and relay slate floor to washing place:—								
Masons, 13 days - - -	1	9	1	2	9			
Stone cutters, 9 days - - -	1	9	0	15	9			
Plasterers, 13 days - - -	1	9	1	2	9			
Learners, 23 days - - -	1	6	1	14	6			
Labourers, 54 days - - -	1	3	3	7	6			
						8	3	3
DITTO B WARD.								
Removing of old lime, ash, and decayed timber, floor, and building brick arch in lieu of same, and new lay lime ash floor:—								
Masons, 11 days - - -	1	9	0	19	3			
Learners, 18 days - - - -	1	6	1	7	0			
Labourers, 28 days - - -	1	3	1	15	0			
						4	1	3
Carried forward - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,088	1	1½

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.		Amount of each.			Total Amount.		
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,088	1	1½
DRAINS.								
Repairs to same throughout :—								
Masons, 5 days - - - -	1	9	0	8	9			
Learners, 78 days - - -	1	6	5	17	0			
Labourers, 205 days - - -	1	3	12	16	3			
						19	2	0
OAKUM SHED.								
Excavation for and laying plates for divisions, as per plan approved :—								
Labourers, 13 days - - -	1	3	0	17	1			
Learners, 4 days - - - -	1	6	0	6	0			
Carpenters, 53 days - - -	1	9	4	12	9			
						5	15	10
SLATING PRISONS.								
Repairs to roofs, &c. of prisons throughout :—								
Slaters, 59 days - - - -	1	9	5	3	3			
Learners, 60 days - - -	1	6	4	10	0			
Labourers, 76 days - - -	1	3	4	15	0			
						14	8	3
SLATING OFFICERS' QUARTERS.								
Rpaiers to roofs, &c. throughout :—								
Slaters, 67 days - - - -	1	9	5	17	3			
Learners, 65 days - - -	1	6	4	17	6			
Labourers, 116 days - - -	1	3	7	5	0			
						17	19	9
DITTO MASONRY.								
Incidental repairs to walls, grates, &c., throughout								
Masons, 86 days - - -	1	9	7	10	6			
Learners, 252 days - - -	1	6	18	18	0			
Labourers, 293 days - - -	1	3	18	6	3			
						44	14	9
DIGGING CLAY, AND MAKING MORTAR.								
For works throughout :—								
Labourers, 895 days - - -	1	3	55	18	9			
						55	18	9
QUARRY.								
Quarrying, blasting, and removing granite for general works throughout :—								
Labourers, 3,063 days - - -	1	3	191	8	9			
						191	8	9
CARTING STONE, &c.								
Carting and drawing stone, sand, and rubbish to different parts of works and buildings throughout :— - - - - -								
Labourers, 3,177 days - - -	1	3	198	11	3			
						198	11	3
PRISON WALLS, &c.								
Repairs to walls of prisons, barracks, and pointing same :								
Masons, 59 days - - -	1	9	5	3	3			
Stone cutters, 2 days - - -	1	9	0	3	6			
Plasterers, 1 day - - -	1	9	0	1	9			
Learners, 250 days - - -	1	6	18	15	0			
Labourers 379 days - - -	1	3	23	13	9			
						47	17	3
Carried forward - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,683	17	8½

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.		Amount of each.			Total Amount.		
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,683	17	8½
SOUTH GUARD HOUSE.								
Repairs to roof and fix Dormer lights to same, in lieu of defective skylights, and repairing same throughout :—								
Masons, 17 days - - - -	1	9	1	9	9			
Stone-cutters, 9 days - - -	1	9	0	15	9			
Plasterers, 6 days - - -	1	9	0	10	6			
Slaters, 7 days - - - -	1	9	0	12	3			
Learners, 36 days - - -	1	6	2	14	0			
Plumbers, 16 days - - -	1	9	1	8	0			
Labourers, 71 days - - -	1	3	4	8	9			
						11	19	0
COTTAGES.								
Building tank for the supply of water, also excavation and filling in, and laying water main and connections for the supply of water to water-closets throughout :—								
Fitters, 52 days - - -	2	0	5	4	0			
Masons, 13 days - - - -	1	9	1	2	9			
Stone-cutters, 5 days - - -	1	9	0	8	9			
Learners, 333 days - - -	1	6	24	19	6			
Labourers, 356 days - - -	1	3	22	5	0			
						54	0	0
PRISON WATER-CLOSETS.								
Incidental repairs to same throughout :—								
Masons, 20 days - - - -	1	9	1	15	0			
Learners, 23 days - - -	1	6	1	14	6			
Labourers, 34 days - - -	1	3	2	2	6			
						5	12	0
OFFICERS' INFIRMARY.								
Alteration of late dispensary into an infirmary for accommodation of sick officers :								
Masons, 11 days - - - -	1	9	0	19	3			
Plasterers, 7 days - - -	1	9	0	12	3			
Carpenters, 12 days - - -	1	9	1	1	0			
Learners, 23 days - - -	1	6	1	14	6			
Labourers, 78 days - - -	1	3	4	17	6			
						9	4	6
PIGGERY.								
Repairs to wash tank and pipes throughout :—								
Masons, 8 days - - - -	1	9	0	14	0			
Learners, 2 days - - - -	1	6	0	3	0			
Labourers, 34 days - - -	1	3	2	2	6			
						2	19	6
FARM BUILDINGS.								
For making additional windows, for extra light and ventilation :—								
Masons, 2 days - - - -	1	9	0	3	6			
Stone cutters, 27 days - - -	1	9	2	7	3			
Learners, 89 days - - -	1	6	6	13	6			
Labourers, 6 days - - - -	1	3	0	7	6			
						9	11	9
RENDLESTONE HOUSE.								
Battening and slating weather side, and making good flashings, and sinking well for the supply of water :—								
Stone-cutters, 9 days - - -	1	9	0	15	9			
Carpenters, 3 days - - -	1	9	0	5	3			
Learners, 14 days - - -	1	6	1	1	0			
Labourers, 171 days - -	1	3	10	13	9			
						12	15	9
Carried forward - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,790	0	2½

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.		Amount of each.			Total Amount.		
	s.	*d.*	*£*	*s.*	*d.*	*£*	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,790	0	2½
DISPENSARY.								
Removing fixtures from late dispensary, and fixing same north end of E ward infirmary :—								
Carpenters, 47 days - - -	1	9	4	2	3			
Plumbers, 4 days - - -	1	9	0	7	0			
Painters, 75 days - - - -	1	9	6	11	3			
Learners, 58 days - - -	1	6	4	7	0			
						15	7	6
JURY ROOM.								
Repairs and fittings to same throughout :—								
Carpenters, 8 days - - -	1	9	0	14	0			
Painters, 20 days - - -	1	9	1	15	0			
Learners, 11 days - - -	1	6	0	16	6			
						3	5	6
MILITARY BARRACKS.								
Preparing and fixing partitions, &c., in four rooms for the accommodation of the civil guard :—								
Carpenters, 191 days - - -	1	9	16	14	3			
Painters, 37 days - - -	1	9	3	4	9			
Learners, 264 days - - -	1	6	19	16	0			
						39	15	0
PRISONS.								
Incidental repairs throughout :—								
Plumbers, 112 days - - -	—	—	9	16	0			
Painters, 362 days - - - -	—	—	31	13	6			
Carpenters, 185 days - - -	—	—	16	3	9			
Learners, 918 days - - -	—	—	68	17	0			
						126	10	3
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.								
Incidental repairs to furniture and fittings throughout :—								
Fitters, 29 days - - - -	2	0	2	18	0			
Plumbers, 30 days - - -	1	9	2	12	6			
Painters, 56 days - - -	1	9	4	18	0			
Carpenters, 82 days - - -	1	9	7	3	6			
Tinmen, 67 days - - -	1	9	5	17	3			
Learners, 261 days - - -	1	6	19	11	6			
						43	0	9
PLUMBING.								
Repairs to same throughout :—								
Plumbers, 129 days - - -	1	9	11	5	9			
Learners, 9 days - - -	1	6	0	13	6			
						11	19	3
GLAZING.								
Repairs to same throughout :—								
Glaziers, 263 days - - -	1	9	23	0	3			
						23	0	3
PRISON LEAT.								
Repairs to same throughout :—								
Labourers, 50 days - - -	1	3	3	2	6			
						3	2	6
P. T. SCHOOL.								
Repairs to same external :—								
Painters, 84 days - - -	1	9	7	7	0			
						7	7	0
Carried forward - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,063	8	2½

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.		Amount of each.			Total Amount.		
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	2,063	8	2½
FLASHINGS, &c.								
Repairs to flashings, facias to roofs of prison buildings throughout:—								
Plumbers, 73 days	1	9	6	7	9			
Painters, 38 days	1	9	3	6	6			
Learners, 69 days	1	6	5	3	6			
						14	17	9
TOOLS FOR FARM, &c.								
Incidental repairs to farm carts, barrows, sledges, &c., and making farm implements:—								
Carpenters, 39 days	1	9	3	8	3			
Wheelwrights, 68 days	1	9	5	19	0			
Learners, 646 days	1	6	48	9	0			
						57	16	3
TOOLS, &c., FOR WORKS.								
Incidental repairs to tools, carts, barrows, portable water closets, &c., throughout:—								
Carpenters, 10 days	1	9	0	17	6			
Wheelwrights, 4 days	1	9	0	7	0			
Learners, 333 days	1	6	24	19	6			
						26	4	0
SAWING.								
General sawing timber for works throughout:—								
Sawyers, 1,147 days	1	9	100	2	3			
						100	2	3
OFFICERS' QUARTERS.								
Incidental repairs, external and internal, to officers' quarters throughout, in cleansing, whitening, painting, papering, &c, &c.:—								
Carpenters, 124 days	1	9	10	17	0			
Plumbers, 65 days	1	9	6	1	3			
Painters, 1,050 days	1	9	92	17	6			
Learners, 221 days	1	6	19	6	9			
						129	2	6
Total amount	-	-	-	-	-	2,391	10	11½

SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
To works to buildings within walls, exclusive of officers' quarters	621	13	9
Officers' quarters throughout	414	6	1½
Military Barracks	39	15	0
Furniture and fittings	43	0	9
Quarrying, carting stone, &c., and digging clay	449	1	3
General repairs to tools	147	1	7½
Incidental repairs to walls, &c.	47	17	3
Leat aqueduct (Devonport)	17	16	6
Prince Town Church	321	13	6¾
Farm buildings, field fences, carts, barrows, and all implements for reclaiming land	122	19	2¾
Works as per Iron book	133	17	11
Gasworks	25	1	0
Prince Town School	7	7	0
	£2,391	10	11½

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Dartmoor Prison for the year ending 31st March 1863.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,954	16	7
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	8,718	0	11
Gratuities to officers	482	2	5
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	834	5	8
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,863	16	4
Uniforms for officers and servants	734	19	3
Victualling prisoners	13,303	19	5
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,880	18	7
Bedding for prisoners	344	12	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	366	4	9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	372	4	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	1,132	4	9
Gratuities to convicts	2,447	9	10
Furniture and fittings	103	8	3
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	3	16	4
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,281	0	1
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,618	10	2
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	218	16	2
Brushes, brooms, and mops	129	2	10
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	32	19	6
Various small disbursements	579	16	0
Rent, rates, and taxes	353	17	1
Total	43,757	1	10
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,524	18	5
Net expenditure	42,232	3	5

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1863.

I BEG leave to submit my tenth Annual Report on the subjects and in the order prescribed by the rules given to chaplains for their guidance.

I.—*The Moral and Religious Condition of the Prisoners.*

Their Religious Condition.—No man knows truly the religious condition of any fellow creature's heart, for there are few, if any, who rightly understand their own inner life, which is so constantly changing from moment to moment, by ten thousand varying incidents. One there is and only One, "to whom all hearts are open and all desires known." I would attempt merely to describe a few "outward and visible signs" which may or may not be indicative of sincerity, which is by no means a common virtue amongst the human race.

Attention to Sacred Subjects.—Whatever may be said for or against these unfortunate men, it cannot be denied that, as a body, they *manifest respectful attention to Divine truth.* Of course, we have some scorners, and those who have "difficulties" like all other orders and estates of men in this advanced age, yet it is an undeniable fact that, in the aggregate, they appear to take a deep interest in sacred subjects.

The thoughtful and attentive men who may be regarded as hopeful, are generally what is termed *once convicted* persons. They are, for the most part, men who have fallen from respectable positions which they may in some degree regain with the kind assistance of their friends, and be sadder and wiser men all the rest of their days.

The oft-convicted felon is quite another creature; he may be apparently as attentive and interested as his neighbour, but little reliance can be placed on these men, more especially if they return to their old haunts and associates.

Their Moral Condition.—There are some whose conduct is blameless, inasmuch as they are without report, obedient and civil to their superiors, and keep themselves aloof from the prison population as much as possible. There are others of a very opposite character, many of whom demand our pity as much as our censure, considering their extraction and the deplorable circumstances which have overshadowed them from their birth. Not a few of them first saw the light in the "guilt gardens" which disgrace our great cities. It would have been little short of the miraculous if these unfortunate ones had turned out better than they have. What would have been the career of any of us had we been born in a community of thieves and depraved beings, breathing an atmosphere of oaths and obscenity, looking upon everything we could grasp as our spoil, and regarding everyone whom we could overcome as our prey.

We do not expect the children of Caffres to have any bodily or mental complexion but that of their parents, and the rule of like producing like is the same in every clime. Thiefdom is as distinct a kingdom in the midst of our population as any displayed on the map of the world. Thiefdom has its code of honour, its laws, language, and peculiar customs; it can boast of its aristocracy of leading characters, its mediocrity of common-place individuals, and its plebeian order of petty practitioners. There are places in this dark kingdom where the crucible is always hot for the ready and unquestioning reception of the precious metals in any form. There are arsenals and armouries, where may be obtained every kind of weapon and implement of villany as readily as knives and forks at respectable ironmongers. At these black depôts may be purchased the highly-finished set of burglarious instruments, made from the finest steel by the best workmen, down to the low-priced and somewhat rough skeleton key for the poor customer. In these regions there are so many dealers in "marine stores," that a stranger might suppose he was amongst the most nautical people in the world, until he was informed that "marine stores" here have a very extensive signification, including everything capable of being conveyed in a ship. In these localities are gin-palaces, beer-houses, pawn-shops, low theatres or *penny gaffs*, coffee, eating, and night houses, wholly devoted to the interests of the dishonest and dangerous classes. No one is wanted or welcome there but the "fraternity" and their unwary prey, who are decoyed by the song and smile of the syren, or the intelligent conversation of the "magsman," to be drenched, drugged, and plundered by force or fraud, and, in some instances, to be maimed or murdered.

It could scarcely be expected that the adventurous career of a thief should be always prosperous and uninterrupted. Some of them cheat in gambling, with a coin expressly made for their purposes, with its two faces alike, but practically they find the rogue's medal has an ob-

Chaplain's Report.

verse side of deep lines and dark shades. From time to time the arm of justice reaches some of them, and they are taken away for a season from the field of their operations as prisoners. They think, speak, and write about their captivity as if it were an inevitable "misfortune," incidental to their calling as when a mariner suffers shipwreck, or a soldier receives a wound in battle.

Dartmoor has its proportion of this class of prisoners. Thieves from childhood, dishonest from the dawn of reason, what is their moral condition in prison? We know what they were before their present arrest, we have a strong impression as to what they will become again if they return to the old haunts of thiefdom; but what is their moral state in prison as viewed from the Chaplain's stand-point? As a rule, the oft-convicted, in-grained, labour-hating thief is just as moral as he is compelled by circumstances to be. As a prisoner, he may be very obedient, civil, anxious to learn, and, as an eye-servant, he may appear to be industrious; but as a man he may not be so fair. But even this class of convicts, though not hopeful, is not hopeless, provided that labour could be found for them in some distant land, where an expanded area and paucity of inhabitants would render the struggle of life less severe than at home. In their crowded fatherland they cannot live honestly, but they will live somehow. The metropolitan district poured its sewage into the once silver Thames for years, and for a time no evil results were forced upon the attention; but at length every hot summer gave warning with increasing gravity of coming mischief. The nuisance grew until it became intolerable; the nation was roused, and resolved to defend its capital at any cost, and offered five millions sterling to have the plague effectually taken away from their doors, instead of allowing every tide to bring back again perpetually offensive matter to their dwellings.

Thus, doubtless, will it be at length with the callous orders of convicts. These dregs of the population may be thrown again and again upon honest society, but, as a rule, they will not be absorbed by the healthy community in this country. Almost every batch of prisoners (like a tidal wave) brings again to our notice objects more familiar than pleasing. This process of appearing and disappearing will continue until it is resolved that these obdurate ones shall be sent far from us, beyond the seas, to a land where assimilation to its inhabitants may be one day possible.

Associated Rooms.

We have only 574 cells for the prisoners, a deficiency which obliges the remainder to be placed in what are termed "associated rooms." My opinion of the evil tendency of these rooms is confirmed by time.

II.—*Their progressive Improvement, and the Means adopted for recording it, and for encouraging the Exertions of the Prisoners.*

The record of the prisoners' conduct and state is kept, as in former years, in the character books and journal. Some of the men evidently improve, and are grateful for the attention and instruction they receive. The imbecile, the very aged, the worn and emaciated, who have almost lost all heart, manifest but little progress, if any; yet even amongst this pitiable class we are sometimes gladdened with encouraging results.

It is very difficult to induce convicts at an invalid station such as Dartmoor to put out all their strength in labour. They are almost to a man sent here because some bodily or mental deficiency has disqualified them for a harder working station.

The encouragements for exertion continue as previously described, consisting chiefly of badges and gratuities, the latter being only available when the prisoner is released, to enable him to emigrate, to purchase an outfit, or implements of labour. These gratuities are often of the utmost value to the expiree convict, saving him from the miseries which must await him if turned out from his prison gate in a penniless condition.

III.—*The Course of Instruction pursued in the Schools, and the Books in use.*

Nearly all the prisoners attend school for half a day weekly, necessarily as a matter of discipline. The infirmary patients, the unquiet semi-lunatic, and the prisoners under separate confinement as punishment, are of course unable to receive instruction at school.

Although as a rule all are compelled to be bodily present in the school, yet no man can oblige another to learn contrary to his inclination. Men may be allured sometimes into the paths of mental improvement, but they cannot be driven there. The presence of unwilling pupils in the school is obstructive to those who wish to acquire useful information. I am of opinion that the public service would be benefited in several ways if the school half-days were granted as rewards and privileges upon the application of the prisoner to be placed upon the school list, instead of being compulsory upon all as at present. When a man is driven to school the country loses the value of his half-day's labour, and the prisoner is not improved because he is hostile to all mental culture, which cannot be promoted against the determination of the pupil.

The Books in use.—The annual wear and tear of books in a very damp climate is compensated by a yearly acquisition at the cost of one shilling and threepence per prisoner. It would require too much space to give the titles of these three thousand volumes; perhaps it would suffice to say that, at the beginning of the year, we ask the publishers to send us their catalogues, and from them are carefully selected the allowed quantity, with due consideration for the requirements of the officers and prisoners and the character of the stock of books in hand.

The winter course of lectures to 1st class prisoners who expect release within six months was commenced on the 23rd of October. All who wish to attend this mode of instruction must individually apply for permission to come to the class where the teaching is chiefly a preparative for freedom, by drawing their attention to the objects and powers which they are likely to encounter as emigrants, miners, sailors, stokers, &c.

IV.—*The Disposal of the Prisoners on their Discharge; their Prospects, and any Account of them which he (the Chaplain) may have subsequently received.*

280 prisoners have been discharged with licences. The difficulty of finding a respectable employer able and willing to sign a written promise of employment is often very great, and certainly these difficulties have not been decreased during the past year, either by the dearth of cotton, or the alarm of the public. Those who have friends and capital, and have not drawn too deeply upon either, find their place again in the fabric of society, and will, probably, never more be seen in prison.

Ministration to the Officers.

That most hard-working and enduring of men, the prison warder, has not been overlooked by my department. A service rendered to

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him ultimately redounds to the prisoner under his charge. The classes of officers for improvement have held their meetings. Capt. Best was kind enough to take the second class entirely in his office. The discipline officers have been encouraged in their educational efforts by one of their number successfully competing for a much higher position. The civil guard owe their thanks to Mr. Tee for his exertions in behalf of their educational advancement. The winter course of lectures for the warders and their families began on the 8th of October, with a series on astronomy, eclipses, tides, &c. The officers' reading room, with its good light and cheerful fires, continues to exert a useful counter-attraction to the baneful drinking houses; and a post-office savings bank, with Government security, affords the provident a safe investment for every spare shilling.

Schools for Warders' Children.

The schools for the warders' children prosper. At the close of the year there were 79 boys, 93 girls, and 58 infants attending the daily courses of instruction pursued in these seminaries, concerning which Her Majesty's Inspector makes the following report for 1862 :—

(Boys.) "A good school, taught with a good deal of power. The " boys appear to work at their lessons with much zest. Numeration " weak in the second class, and reading requiring more attention " throughout the school."

(Girls.) "This is a nice school. The mistress is painstaking, and " appears to have a good influence over the scholars. Sewing good."

(Infants.) "The children here are bright and intelligent; answer " without shyness. The mistress teaches with much life and spirit. " Sewing good."

These schools have now been in operation for five years, and have been of incalculable benefit to the families of persons attached to this prison, which is so many miles from all parochial schools, that the children must have been lost in ignorance, had not the directors kindly come to the rescue by providing suitable accommodations for scholastic purposes. The education imparted is sound; the agency self-sustaining, costing about 150*l.* per annum, and there is always a prudent balance in the banker's hands.

Conclusion.

In concluding this report I would beg leave to express my gratitude to the assistant chaplain and schoolmasters for their zealous and invaluable aid in the ministerial and educational work of the establishment.

It is indeed often thankless and always laborious work, and many conflicting opinions exist as to what ought to be its nature and extent, but amid the strife of tongues, it is our manifest duty to continue the battle against ignorance and vice, leaving the result with Him who ordered us to preach the Gospel to every creature.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
William Holderness,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1863.

IN accordance with the regulations I have the honour to submit this day the usual hospital returns, accompanying the annual report for the past year.

The number admitted into the infirmary, which diminished last year by 134, has this year undergone a still further diminution of 175. In running the eye over all the columns it will be seen that the reduction has not been confined to one class of disease, but is, with striking regularity, distributed throughout the whole. From this we may infer that the diseases forming the ground of admission into hospital have borne a close resemblance to those of the preceding year, and as the deaths have also diminished in proportion, that the results have been pretty much the same. The reduced strength of the establishment is sufficient to account for the smaller number of admissions, while the strength, varying as it has necessarily done at different periods throughout the year, accounts, more perhaps than the atmospheric changes, for the number at one time reaching 76, which has been the maximum. and at another time dropping as low as 43—the minimum.

The year has been remarkable more for the absence than the presence of anything of a prominent character calling for special comment. Perhaps there has never been a time in which the diseases have presented fewer features of general interest. The cases of acute disease have been rare compared with those of a chronic character, and, although not devoid of interest in themselves, the change from day to day has in individual instances been comparatively slight.

The deaths amounted to 17. The case of epilepsy was dependent upon cerebral disease. The lad had been fourteen times in the infirmary, and at the last the fits were of such frequent occurrence that he was rarely out of the epileptic condition. The case of cancer was one of much interest, the post-mortem appearances revealing extensive cancroid disease of the bladder, with accompanying disease of the kidneys. As in preceding years the month of May was the most fatal. In this month two died of pneumonia and two of debility, following long existing disease ; one of diarrhœa, and one, somewhat suddenly, of sanguineous apoplexy. Of these and of the remaining cases further particulars are appended.

In addition to the number treated in hospital, those under treatment in other parts of the prison, comprising the morning complaining sick, &c., amounted to 72,116.

The strength of the establishment on the 1st of January was 1,095. To this number 301 were added during the year, making a total of 1,396, from which 571 were removed, leaving 825 as the strength at the close of the year. Two thirds of the above number came from Millbank and Pentonville. Their diseases on reception are given in one of the accompanying returns, by which it will be seen that they differed little from those of former years. Weak and feeble though the men were on their arrival, most of them picked up strength when employed in the open air, and we were able to recruit the Public Work Prisons to the number of 132, which speaks well for the salubrity of the moor.

The number of weak-minded and insane prisoners is still large. Many of them have throughout the year been admitted into hospital, and of the fatal cases seven happened to belong to this class. It is a coincidence not easily accounted for, but many of those who are weak

Medical Officer's Report.

in mind are also very feeble in body. They have been generally well-behaved, and much praise is due to the officers of the ward set apart for their accommodation for the tact they have displayed in the management of so large a number congregated together. Five were sent to Fisherton Asylum during the year. When those who have been selected for removal to Broadmoor are taken away we shall be in a position to deal successfully with the rest.

The sickness amongst the officers has been considerable. One hundred and thirty-four have been under treatment, and eight have been invalided. Two of the latter have since died of the diseases for which they were discharged the service. There has been an unprecedented amount of sickness amongst the families of the warders during the year. In March a severe epidemic of measles prevailed, but the mortality was slight. In June diarrhœa of a mild type was very prevalent. In July typhus fever made its appearance in the village, and carried off its victims, but happily the official residents escaped. In the autumnal months, although the sickness was slight within the prison walls, the amount of illness outside was very great. A low type of fever prevailed, attacking chiefly the younger children; while more cases of pectoral disease appeared than is usual at that season of the year. Towards the close of the year the sickness again subsided.

Fifty-seven inches of rain were gauged during the twelvemonth, being an excess of 12 inches on that of the preceding year, and the thermometer ranged between 77° and 20°.

In conclusion, I have the honour to record the able assistance rendered me by Mr. H. F. Askham, the assistant-surgeon, in the performance of duties frequently arduous, and to testify to the efficiency of the principal infirmary warder, Mr. Lloyd.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Henry Roome, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor for the Year ending 31st Dec. 1862.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1862.
1. Zymotic Diseases.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris - - -	—	6	6	—	—	—
Diarrhœa - - - - -	2	159	151	3	3	4
Influenza and Catarrh - - -	1	274	275	—	—	—
Purpura - - - - -	—	2	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Syphilis - - - - -	1	6	5	2	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.						
Ascites - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Abscess - - - - -	4	90	93	—	—	1
Ulcer - - - - -	8	20	24	2	—	2
Cancer - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of this Class - -	1	6	7	—	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases.						
Scrofula - - - - -	1	29	28	1	—	1
Phthisis - - - - -	—	33	22	4	3	4
Hæmoptysis - - - -	1	21	17	—	—	5
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.						
Apoplexy - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1	—
Epilepsy - - - - -	2	74	75	—	1	—
Mania - - - - -	—	3	1	—	—	2
Other Forms of Unsound Mind - -	—	3	1	—	—	2
Neuralgia - - - - -	—	14	14	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System - - - - -	—	21	20	—	—	1
Paralysis - - - - -	—	2	1	1	—	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.						
Palpitatio - - - - -	1	22	21	—	—	2
Syncope - - - - -	—	7	7	—	—	—
Varicose Veins - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.						
Bronchitis - - - - -	6	26	27	4	—	1
Pleuritis - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia - - - - -	—	2	—	—	2	—
Asthma - - - - -	—	2	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages - - - - -	—	16	16	—	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Gastritis - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - - -	6	52	47	2	—	9
Peritonitis - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1	—
Obstipation - - - - -	2	6	8	—	—	—
Colic - - - - -	—	31	31	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible - - - -	—	29	29	—	—	—
Hepatitis - - - - -	1	4	4	—	—	2
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	—	11	11	—	—	—
Vermes - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano - - - -	—	5	3	1	—	1
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs -	—	68	57	3	4	4

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1862.
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.						
Nephritis - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra - - -	—	27	22	2	—	3
Orchitis - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hydrocele - - - - -	—	10	9	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. -	—	1	—	—	1	—
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.						
Muscular Rheumatism - - -	1	69	64	4	—	2
Diseases of Bones - - - -	—	13	10	1	—	2
„ Joints - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Necrosis - - - - -	—	2	1	1	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.						
Carbuncle - - - - -	—	5	2	—	—	3
Sycosis - - - - -	—	2	1	1	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	1	21	20	—	—	2
Herpes - - - - -	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.						
Ophthalmia - - - -	—	12	11	—	—	1
Polypus of the Nose - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class - -	1	1	2	—	—	—
12. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.						
Contusions - - - - -	4	30	34	—	—	—
Sprains - - - - -	1	25	26	—	—	—
Fractures - - - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries - -	—	27	24	—	—	3
13. FEIGNED DISEASES.						
Observatio - - - - -	—	105	104	—	—	1
Malingering - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total - - - -	49	1,420	1,358	36	17	58

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS received from other Prisons, and their respective DISEASES, for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Whence received.	No Remarks.	Scrofula.	Morbus Cordis.	Debility.	Aged and Feeble.	Hæmorrhoids.	Varicose Veins.	Spinal Disease.	Epilepsy.	Syphilis.	Lame in any Member.	Stricture.	Hernia.	Ophthalmia and Amaurosis.	Phthisis.	Lost. Hand or Arm.	Lost. Eye.	Lost. Leg.	Weak mind, and low Intellect.	Rheumatism.	Fistula.	Asthma.	Bronchitis.	Hæmoptysis.	Healthy.	Delicate.	Diseased Testes.	Diseased Bladder.	Total.
Woking - - -	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	45
Pentonville - - -	2	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	36
Millbank - - -	1	24	1	13	11	1	9	1	6	–	25	2	3	3	28	3	1	3	18	2	1	1	–	8	–	1	–	–	166
Wakefield - - -	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	28
Portsmouth - - -	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Leicester - - -	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Chatham - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Bow Street - - -	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
	33	28	4	18	12	1	11	2	7	2	32	2	18	3	28	3	3	3	25	4	1	3	2	8	28	18	1	1	301

Medical Officer's Report.

No. II.—General Health of Convicts confined in Dartmoor Prison for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

State of Health.	Remaining, 1st January 1862.	Received since.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining as per Inspection 1st January 1863.
Healthy	15	48	63	63	—
Ditto, lost hand or arm	2	—	2	2	—
Ditto, „ leg	4	2	6	3	3
Ditto, „ eye	1	—	1	1	—
Ditto, lame	84	18	102	28	74
Ditto, ruptured	17	8	25	9	16
Ditto, aged	3	—	3	—	3
Delicate	27	31	58	58	—
Ditto, lost hand or arm	13	3	16	4	12
Ditto, „ leg	8	1	9	3	6
Ditto, „ eye	—	3	3	2	1
Ditto, lame	55	14	69	27	42
Ditto, ruptured	39	10	49	20	29
Ditto, aged	1	—	1	1	—
Infirm and aged	33	12	45	20	25
Rheumatism	20	4	24	11	13
Ophthalmia	22	3	25	11	14
Hepatitis	1	—	1	—	1
Chronic bronchitis	14	2	16	6	10
Hæmoptysis	19	8	27	10	17
Hæmorrhoids	7	1	8	2	6
Paralysis	3	—	3	2	1
Morbus cordis	33	4	37	10	27
Epilepsia	59	7	66	16	50
Lupus of nose	1	—	1	—	1
Asthma	10	3	13	5	8
Mental disease	126	25	151	41	110
Debilitas	123	18	141	60	81
Phthisis	112	28	140	60	80
Hydrocele	3	—	3	1	2
Scrofula	82	28	110	32	78
Stricture	9	2	11	4	7
Ulcers	18	—	18	7	11
Fistula	5	1	6	3	3
Varicose veins	55	11	66	24	42
Tumour	1	—	1	1	—
Diseased joints	7	—	7	3	4
Injuries	16	—	16	2	14
Spinal disease	6	2	8	3	5
Syphilis	4	2	6	6	—
Contracted chest	2	—	2	—	2
Diseased scrotum	15	2	17	4	13
Abscess	8	—	8	3	5
Diseased skin of leg	3	—	3	—	3
Eruptions	2	—	2	—	2
Disease of tibia	2	—	2	1	1
„ rectum	1	—	1	—	1
Club foot	1	—	1	1	—
Polypus	1	—	1	—	1
Scorbutus	1	—	1	—	1
Gout	1	—	1	1	—
Total	1,095	301	1,396	571	825

Medical Officer's Report.

No. III.—Annual Return of Convicts' Ages on Conviction, confined in the Establishment, for the Year 1862.

Ages.	Number of Prisoners remaining on 1st January 1862.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.								Number remaining on 1st January 1863.
				Pardoned.	Licensed.	Discharged.	Removed.	Embarked.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged.	
Above 10 and under 20 -	30	32	62	- -	30	4	14	-	- -	3	51	11
" 20 " 30 -	526	134	660	1	119	8	136	- -	- -	4	268	392
" 30 " 40 -	233	64	297	- -	60	10	52	- -	- -	1	123	174
" 40 " 50 -	165	40	205	1	36	4	26	- -	- -	4	71	134
" 50 " 60 -	99	26	125	- -	23	3	10	- -	- -	2	38	87
" 60 " 70 -	42	5	47	- -	12	1	4	- -	- -	3	20	27
" 70 " 80 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—
Total -	1,095	301	1,396	2	280	30	242	—	—	17	571	825

No. IV.—PARTICULARS of DECEASED CONVICTS during the Year 1862.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in						Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor, from		Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	P. M. REMARKS.
			Separate Confinement.			Association.					Where.	When.							
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.								Mths.	Days.		
5,908	T. S.	20	0	0	26	1	6	1	1860. June 4	3	Millbank	1860. Aug. 17	Bad scrofula and epilepsy.	Very indifferent.	Epilepsy.	1	19	1862. Feb. 19	No P. M.
6,000	T. J.	32	0	2	1	1	1	20	July 16	10	Millbank	1860. Nov. 9	Strumous disease of testicle.	Very indifferent.	Cancer.	4	20	Mar. 26	Body much emaciated. Lungs covered with tubercle. Bladder much contracted and cancroid. Right kidney very small, weighing only 1½ oz. Left kidney enormous, weighing 1 lb. 4½ ozs. The left tuberculous and the right cystic. Head not examined.
5,415	J. R.	47	0	7	29	1	11	20	Feb. 7	4	Millbank	1859. Nov. 8	Diseased heart.	Very indifferent.	Renal disease.	6	12	April 9	Heart weighing 1 lb. 2¼ oz., enormously hypertrophied. Kidneys abnormal in structure, and weighing only 3¾ ozs.
5,598	P. R.	28	0	8	13	1	8	24	April 20	4	Wakefield	1860. Mar. 7	Rather delicate.	Very indifferent.	Phthisis.	6	18	April 14	No P. M.
6,551	R. W. E.	32	0	7	2	1	7	10	Nov. 28	3	Portsmouth.	1861. Dec. 13	Chronic gout with debility.	Very indifferent.	Pneumonia.	2	24	May 3	No P.M.
6,226	J. J.	66	0	2	3	1	2	3	Jan. 4	3	Millbank	April 26	Weak mind.	Indifferent.	Debility.	0	4	May 13	Heart large and flabby, weighing 13¾ ozs. No trace of disease elsewhere.

6,215	A. L.	66	0	1	7	1	2	15	1860. Oct. 10	5	Millbank	1861. Apr. 26	Right arm disabled.	Very indifferent.	Debilitas.	3	12	May 18	No P.M.
4,850	A. C.	26	0	9	16	3	8	17	1857. Oct. 19	3	Millbank	1858. Aug. 27	Necrosis of radius and weak mind.	Indifferent.	Pneumonia.	0	29	May 20	No P.M.
6,075	D. F.	18	0	7	24	1	5	12	Apr. 10	4	Millbank	1861. Jan. 30	Weak mind and debility.	Indifferent.	Sanguineous apoplexy.	0	5	May 20	Brain. A clot of arterial blood at the posterior portion of the longitudinal fissure on removing the falx. Other organs of the body healthy.
6,508	T. C.	46	0	7	19	0	5	3	1861. Feb. 28	7	Millbank	1861. Nov. 22	Weak mind and chronic cough.	Very indifferent.	Diarrhœa	2	9	May 30	Small intestines congested, with patches of ulceration on the mucous membrane. Right kidney absent. Lungs slightly tuberculous.
6,544	J. W.	25	0	8	21	1	9	5	1859. Sept. 19	4	Portsmouth.	1861. Dec. 13.	Hæmoptysis, with hepatic disease.	Very indifferent.	Phthisis	3	16	June 30	No P.M.
5,839	C. D.	65	0	0	17	2	4	1	May 19	4	Millbank	1859. Aug. 4	Weak mind and ulcerated leg.	Very indifferent.	Debilitas.	9	23	July 28	No. P.M.
6,338	W. M.	54	0	3	8	1	3	19	1860. Sept. 17	4	Woking	1861. July 23	No remarks.	Indifferent.	Peritonitis.	3	25	Aug. 8	Abdomen, coats of bladder ulcerated through. Peritoneal coat inflamed.
6,488	J. D.	19	0	6	21	0	8	20	1861. Mar. 11	4	Millbank	1861. Oct. 24.	General debility and monomania.	Very indifferent.	Phthisis.	2	16	Sept. 6	No P.M.
5,493	S. B.	52	0	1	28	1	10	6	Sept. 13	4	Millbank	1859. Dec. 28	Weak mind, and Asthma.	Very indifferent.	Diarrhœa	12	20	Oct. 6	No. P.M.
6,547	J. H.	51	0	9	20	1	8	21	Dec. 10	4	Portsmouth.	1861. Dec. 13	Chronic rheumatism & debility	Very indifferent.	Diarrhœa	4	9	Oct. 28	No. P.M.
6,720	J. J.	55	0	7	25	0	3	7	Oct. 23	3	Millbank	1862. June 17	Age, and varicose veins.	Indifferent.	General Debility.	1	16	Nov. 9	No P.M.

No. V.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Year 1862.

Month.	Daily average Readings of Barometer.	Daily average Readings of Thermometer					Depth of Rain.	Weather.			Direction of Wind.								
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Fair Days.	Partially Wet or Foggy.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	Variable.
		Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.				Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·64	$37\frac{14}{31}$	$40\frac{10}{31}$	$38\frac{27}{31}$	50	26	5·43	13	14	4	1	2	4	–	7	10	–	–	7
February -	29·88	$37\frac{22}{28}$	$40\frac{18}{28}$	$40\frac{9}{28}$	50	20	1·36	15	12	1	–	11	1	–	3	9	–	–	4
March -	29·44	$40\frac{6}{31}$	$44\frac{22}{31}$	$44\frac{3}{31}$	56	27	5·87	13	9	9	–	12	2	–	1	9	–	–	7
April -	29·80	$44\frac{22}{30}$	$49\frac{16}{30}$	$50\frac{3}{30}$	70	30	4·90	14	10	6	–	9	3	–	1	13	–	–	4
May - -	29·72	50	54	56	80	44	3·04	20	6	5	–	4	3	–	2	11	–	–	11
June - -	29·71	50	56	60	70	48	5·40	18	2	10	2	–	8	1	2	5	2	10	–
July - -	29·74	54	56	65	72	51	4·05	9	10	12	–	–	10	5	12	–	–	–	4
August -	29·78	56	60	66	77	50	4·94	21	5	5	7	–	5	–	1	3	4	2	9
September -	29·84	53	59	58	63	47	4·76	15	9	6	1	9	2	1	2	4	3	–	8
October -	29·68	46	52	49	62	36	9·59	13	12	6	2	–	–	–	–	3	4	9	13
November -	29·75	$39\frac{9}{30}$	$39\frac{28}{30}$	$36\frac{4}{30}$	50	29	1·86	23	6	1	4	7	5	–	2	2	3	2	5
December -	29·94	39	41	39	51	30	5·80	12	11	8	4	–	4	1	1	2	3	10	6
Total -	—	—	—	—	—	—	57·0	186	106	73	21	54	47	8	34	71	19	33	78

CHATHAM PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1862, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Chatham Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39. ;—specifying the State of the Buildings ; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts ; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison ; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1863.

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report for the year 1862 on the state and condition of the convict prison at Chatham.

State of the Buildings.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are all in excellent repair. The yards and all parts of the premises are in a complete and most satisfactory state.

The new bath-house, which has been erected entirely by convict labour, is now in daily use, having been completed for several months.

A library and reading room for the officers has been also commenced, the foundations having been prepared by convict labour.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

The very important duties of the superior officers of this prison establishment have been conducted with zeal and attention.

The Governor reports that the principal officers continue to evince the same energy and zeal in the performance of the arduous and important duties that devolve upon them as specially mentioned by him in the previous year ; he also states, that he has been well and ably supported by the officers and servants of all departments.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on the 1st of January	1,094
Since received into the prison	852
Total	1,946

Disposed of during the year 1862:—

Transferred to Millbank Convict Prison	1
,, Dartmoor Prison	2
,, Woking Prison	26
To Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	85
Embarked for Western Australia	229
To Gibraltar	161
Free pardon	1
Conditional pardon	1
Discharged on licence	307
,, on expiration of sentence	33
Deaths	4
Remaining in custody on 31st of December 1862	1,096
Total	1,946

Condition and Treatment of the Prisoners.

Condition and Treatment of the Prisoners.

The rules have been consistently carried out. The convicts have had nothing to complain of in their general treatment; in point of diet, clothing, labour, time for rest, and opportunity for religious and moral improvement, as well as school instruction, there has been no change from previous years.

Complaints by individual prisoners have been inquired into by the Visiting Director at his periodical visits; the particulars of each case, and the decision thereon, have been duly recorded.

These complaints have not been numerous, nor has any one advanced against officers been substantiated.

Moral and Religious Improvements, and School Instruction.

Moral and Religious Improvement and School Instruction.

The moral and religious improvement of the prisoners and their progress in school instruction are spoken of very favourably and at considerable length in the Chaplain's report.

Mr. Marsh, the chaplain, also adds, that the voluntary Bible class, which he has continued each Sunday morning, affords increasing satisfaction. The number of prisoners attending it has increased to 176, it also maintains its interest and, he trusts, its usefulness.

On the 17th of July the Lord Bishop of Rochester administered the rite of confirmation to 55 prisoners, who passed through a course of preparatory instruction by the Chaplain.

The course of instruction in the schools has been the same as in previous years very minutely described in our former Annual Reports.

Prayers in the chapel twice a day, and lectures during the week have been steadily persevered in.

The prison infirmary is visited daily. Prayers and lectures are delivered in every ward, and the sick are visited from bed to bed, the Scriptures being read and explained to them individually, with such advice and expostulation as their cases may demand.

Health of the Prisoners.

Health of the Prisoners.

The health of the prisoners has been very good throughout the year. Dr. Burns, the Medical Officer, reports as follows:—" The " state of health maintained in the prison has been excellent, " considering the exposure and the description of men employed on " work to which probably none have ever before been accustomed."

No prisoner has been recommended for pardon on medical grounds, or sent to a lunatic asylum.

Four deaths have occurred.

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

The general conduct of the great body of the convicts has been good both on the works and in the prison; the Governor in the annexed report states: — " They have shown as a body more " subordination and a greater degree of willing industry than I " have before seen since I took charge of the prison." Out of the entire population of 1,946 prisoners who have been in the prison during the year, 1,450 have never been punished for any offence; it has not been found necessary to inflict corporal punishment upon a single prisoner, neither has one been sent back to separate confinement in Millbank or Pentonville prisons for any misconduct, and only on one occasion has it been found requisite to place a prisoner in the dark cells, and this was one of the military convicts, the most difficult class of men we have to deal with at this prison. The Governor writes very fully on this class of convict in his Report.

The average number of prisoners were 82 in excess of the preceding year, and the number of punishments 95 less.

The total number of prison offences has been 1,077, committed by 496 offenders, giving a daily average of 2·94 (2·7 per thousand); the average daily number of men in the prison has been 1,069, and the total number of admonitions 663.

Description of Labour, Industry, and Value.

Description of Labour, Industry, and Value.

The labour upon which the prisoners have been employed has been classed under the five following heads, and is precisely the same as mentioned by us in our last year's report, namely, the Admiralty Department, the Brickfield, the War Department, the Royal Engineers, and the Prison labour.

Admiralty Department.

Admiralty Department.

The labour of the convicts under this head has been entirely directed to the new works undertaken for the extension of the dockyard, &c., and consists of excavating and removing clay, earth, mud, &c., pile driving, making and setting concrete, building river walls both in brick and stone, executing blacksmith's and carpenter's work, sawing timber, making and repairing mud boots, removing and dressing stone, &c., &c.

A bridge has also been built by convict labour across St. Mary's Creek, by which a great saving of time is effected in marching the greater portion of the men to and from their labour, whereby the time the men are actually at work has been considerably extended. The Governor reports, "That although much has been done in "the course of the year to economise the labour of the convicts, "there is much more that may yet be done to effect in a still greater "degree this most desirable object."

A much greater number of men than heretofore have been employed in this department upon skilled labour, such as bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, &c.

An average of 628 men have been daily told off for the above works, and the value of the labour performed is 21,157*l.* 17*s.* 5¼*d.*; it follows, therefore, that each man's labour is valued at 33*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, a satisfactory proof of industry on the part of the convict.

The Brickfield.

The Brickfield.

The works under this head have been considerably increased; four new kilns have been built, and the plant greatly extended. Appendix B. in the Governor's Annual Report gives full details of this portion of the labour of the convicts under his charge. 2,057,500 bricks have been made and burnt entirely by convict labour, under the direction of the officers of the prison, without any professional assistance. Not a single kiln of bricks has been improperly burnt and the whole of them have turned out of an excellent quality.

The average number of men daily employed at this work has been 106, and the value of the labour performed is estimated at 3,042*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* or 28*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* per man per annum.

We can fully confirm our statements in our last Annual Report of the very beneficial effects obtained in every point of view on the employment of the convicts on the two preceding heads of labour.

War Department.

War Department.

The labour of the convicts at the gun wharf under this head has consisted in shipping and unshipping guns, shot, and other descriptions of stores, cleaning and painting guns, shell, shot, &c., storing gun carriages, &c., and other Government stores.

For the performance of these duties a daily average of 48 men have been told off; the value of their labour is estimated at 1,733*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, or 36*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* per man; but the description of labour is not so suitable for convicts as when they are employed on large works, quite separate from free labourers.

Royal Engineers.

Royal Engineers.

Under this head the convicts have been employed chiefly in carting stones, rubbish, &c., repairing roads, breaking stones, &c. The average daily number of prisoners for this purpose has been 12, and the value of their labour has been returned at 372*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, or 31*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* per man.

Prison Labour.

Prison Labour.

Under this head the convicts have been employed at the various trades required for the usual repairs of the prison buildings, &c.,

namely, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, tinsmiths, fitters, carpenters, sawyers, stone-masons, bricklayers, tailors, shoemakers, hammock-makers, gardeners, bookbinders, &c., also in cooking, baking, and washing the linen, bedding, &c.

The average daily number of men employed for these necessary purposes has been 184, and the value of their labour is computed to be 3,578*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*, or at the rate of 19*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* per man per annum.

The value of the labour under the five above-named heads has been estimated by measurement, where practicable, and where this has not been possible, by an approximation to the current rate of wages for work of the same character, a very considerable portion of which, for the reasons stated by the Governor in his annexed annual report, he has placed at a lower rate than the preceding year.

The daily average of effectives throughout the year has been 978, and the value of their labour is estimated at 29,894*l.* 18*s.* 5¾*d.*, or 30*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* per man per annum.

The average daily number of prisoners whose labour has not been available, that is, men attending school, sick, under confinement as a punishment, &c., has been 91. If this number of non-effective men be taken into the calculation, it follows that, taking the total value of the labour performed by all hands throughout the year at 29,894*l.* 18*s.* 5¾*d.* (as above given) and dividing it by the total daily average number of prisoners, namely, 1,069, the rate per man of the total value of the labour will be 27*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

Expenses.

The expenditure of the prison, exclusive of the buildings, as detailed in the Governor's report, during the year, has been 38,307*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 37,200*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, which includes the sum of 2,692*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* paid to convicts discharged, as gratuities on their liberation on licence, expiration of sentence, or otherwise. Expenses.

General Observations.

The Governor in his annexed Annual Report speaks very favourably of the conduct of the prisoners as a body, and he particularly notices that the Bermuda prisoners received during the last 18 months have as a body been a much better class of men than those received previously, and they have shown much more willing industry; the principal exceptions have been in the case of men who from being re-convicted licence holders have been refused the remission which a perseverance in good conduct might otherwise have obtained for them. In some instances they appear almost reckless, and in others, if they do not actually commit themselves, they work in that sullen manner that the men convicted under the Act of 1853 were wont to do, deprived of a wholesome stimulus, performing as little work as they can help, and showing a very discontented spirit. General Observations.

The remission granted under the Act of 1857 continues to work well, it produces upon the mind of the prisoners a practical conviction of the effect which their own good conduct and industry have upon their welfare and future prospects, and most people will admit that a prisoner who has been well conducted and industrious for a series of years is a more likely man to become on his liberation a useful and respectable member of society than one who, from having no inducements to good conduct held out to him, has during the period of his imprisonment pursued the opposite course.

The Chaplain states also in his report:—"In regard to the " apparent effects of the discipline of the prison, I think every " year's experience of it proves that the most rigid observance of " its requirements promotes the personal comfort of the prisoners " at the time, as well as their present and future advantage, " whilst it secures their good order and industry, the strictest " obedience to it also imparts a satisfaction to their minds, and thus " renders them more contented and more tractable; I notice these " effects in my daily movements, whether in the school, the in- " firmary, or the separate cells."

Speaking of the great benefits the convicts experience from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Chaplain writes, "That it " still pursues its noble and disinterested course in affording the " best advice, and, according to its means, the most valuable as- " sistance to those prisoners who, in the critical hour of their dis- " charge, flee to it as to the house of a friend; many are the cases " in which it has presevered men of active and resolute minds " from the haunts of vice and the pit of dangerous downfall."

340 convicts were released during the year, whether by order of licences or expiration of sentence, and out of this number 156 placed their earnings into the hands of this society, and from a return the Governor has received from its secretary, it appears that 115 were disposed of in a satisfactory manner, and the remainder, with few exceptions, had been assisted in various ways. The Governor also reports that out of 169 convicts, being the entire number who during the year have become entitled to the final balances of their gratuities at periods varying from two to five months from the dates of their release, 148 have been enabled to produce certificates of a perfectly satisfactory character that they are leading an honest and reputable life, 15 have not yet applied for their balance, and six have been withheld in consequence of the certificates not being satisfactory.

In conclusion, we beg to observe that five prisoners were received back during the year 1862 with revoked licences, and that out of the total number of 888 convicts released on licence from this prison since it was opened in 1856, only 13, or 1·4 per cent., have had their licences revoked.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Major-General, R.E.,
Chairman.
J. M. Gambier,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 12, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the past year, 1862 :—

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on the 1st January 1862 was - - - -	1,094
Since received into the prison - - -	852
Total - - -	1,946
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for public works, removed to other prisons, discharged with licence or on expiration of sentence, and deaths -	850
Remaining in prison on the 31st December, 1862 -	1,096

For the detailed account of prisoners received and removed see Appendix A.

Conduct of Officers.

The conduct of the officers has been very good, with the exception of such few cases as have been brought specially to your notice.

To Major Ogilvie, the deputy governor, I am greatly indebted for the cordial assistance and support he has continued to afford me in carrying out the discipline of the prison.

Mr. Kinch, the late chief warder of this establishment, a most able and energetic officer, and who had performed the very arduous duties that devolved upon him in the most efficient manner ever since I took charge of the prison, was in June elected Governor of Morpeth Gaol, and has been succeeded in his appointment of chief warder by Mr. Turner, who previously held the rank of senior principal warder at this prison, and who has shown untiring zeal and great efficiency in the very responsible office to which he has been promoted.

The principal officers continue to show the same energy and zeal in the performance of the arduous and important duties that devolve upon them, as I was enabled to bring specially to your notice in my last report, and I have been well and ably supported by the officers of all departments, to which can alone be attributed the general good order and subordination that has prevailed in the establishment throughout the year.

Discipline.

Strict discipline and obedience to the prison rules has been enforced, but no undue severity has been exercised.

DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.

The labour upon which the prisoners have been employed has been classed, as last year, under the five following heads :—

The Admiralty Department, the Brickfield, the War Department, the Royal Engineers Department, and the Prison.

Governor's Report.

Admiralty Department.

The labour of the convicts under this head has been entirely directed to the new works undertaken for the extension of the dockyard, &c., and consists of excavating and removing clay, earth, mud, &c., pile driving, making and setting concrete, building river walls both in brick and stone, scabbling and dressing stone, executing blacksmiths' and carpenters' work, sawing timber, making and repairing mud boots, carting stores, stone, &c., &c.

The Admiralty superintending engineer, Mr. Bernays has rendered me every assistance in his power since his appointment in turning the labour of the convicts to the best account, by providing additional plant, &c. A bridge has also been built by convict labour across St. Mary's Creek, by which a great saving of time is effected in marching the greater portion of the men to and from their labour, whereby the time at which the men are actually at work is considerably extended; but though much has been done in the course of the year to economise the labour of the convicts, there is much more that may yet be done to effect in a still greater degree this most desirable object.

Experience shows that when properly directed the labour of each convict may be made worth from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per day of 10 hours.

In consideration of the large number of men who have been employed in carting and in other labour from which little profit can be shown, though the work has been by no means light, I have valued the labour of the great bulk of the men whose labour can only be estimated by the day at the lowest rate paid by the Admiralty for labour in the Dockyard of the highest and most desultory character, though from the manner in which the men have been working during the past year, I feel satisfied that more work has been executed in this department than has been done in any preceding year, a considerable part of the work moreover being of a very arduous and trying character, many of the men being nearly the whole of the day above their knees in mud, a description of labour for which free men are paid at the rate of 5*s.* a day.

A much greater number of men than heretofore have been employed in this department upon skilled labour, such as bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, &c.

Brickfield.

The works under this head have been considerably extended.

Four new kilns have been built, and the plant greatly increased.

2,057,500 bricks have been made and burnt entirely by convict labour, under the direction of the officers of the prison, without any professional assistance.

Not a single kiln of bricks have been improperly burnt, and the whole of them have turned out of an excellent quality.

War Department.

Under this head the convicts have been employed in shipping and unshipping guns, shot, and other descriptions of stores, cleaning and painting guns, shell, shot, &c., storing gun carriages, &c., at the gun wharf.

Engineers' Department.

The labour of the convicts under this head has consisted chiefly in carting stones, rubbish, &c., repairing roads, breaking stones, &c.

Governor's Report.

Prison Labour.

Under this head the convicts have been employed at the various trades required for the usual repairs of the prison buildings, &c., viz., blacksmiths, whitesmiths, tinsmiths, fitters, carpenters, sawyers, stonemasons, bricklayers, tailors, shoemakers, hammock makers, gardeners, bookbinders, &c., &c.

The convicts have also been employed in cooking and baking, and washing the linen, bedding, &c.

The new bath house, which was in course of construction at the date of my last report, has been completed, having been built entirely by convict labour.

Description of Labour.

For more detailed particulars of the work executed by the convicts under the five different heads above named, I beg to refer you to Appendix B. and C., by which it will be seen that the average number of convicts in confinement during the year has been 1,069, and that they have been employed daily, as follows :

Admiralty Department	628
Brickfield	106
War Department	48
Royal Engineers' Department	12
Prison Labour	184
Total employed daily	978
Average number non-effective, as men at school, sick, and under punishment, &c.	91
Average daily number throughout the year	1,069

It will further be seen by the above-named returns that the value of the labour executed by the convicts during the year, has been,

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the Admiralty Department	21,157	17	5¼
For the Brickfield	3,042	19	4
For the War Department	1,733	1	1
For the Royal Engineers' Department	372	3	6
For the Prison	3,578	17	1½
Total	£29,894	18	5¾

Where practicable the labour has been estimated by measurement, and where this has not been possible, by an approximation to the current rate of wages for work of the same character, a very considerable portion of which, for the reasons I have above stated, I have placed at a lower rate than the preceding year.

The estimate for making bricks is that paid by two of the largest brickmakers in the neighbourhood.

The total average value of the labour of each convict during the year at this reduced valuation is 27*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.*

Conduct of Prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, they have shown as a body more subordination and a greater degree of willing industry than I have before seen since I took charge of the prison.

Governor's Report.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 1,069, being 82 in excess of the preceding year, and the number of punished reports were 95 less.

Only 14 reports were of sufficient importance to bring before the director, and six of these were for attempts to escape.

Out of 1,946 convicts that have been in the prison during the year, 1,450 have never been punished for any offence; it has not been found necessary to inflict corporal punishment upon a single prisoner, neither has one been sent back to separate confinement for any misconduct, and only on one occasion has it been found requisite to place a prisoner in the dark cells, and this was one of the military convicts, the most difficult class of men that we have to deal with at this prison.

The greater number of these men are committed for gross acts of insubordination, and would therefore under any circumstances be a difficult class of men to manage, but the position in which they are placed, in a prison of this character, greatly enhances the difficulty.

The circumstance of their being kept apart from the other prisoners is felt by them as a grievance, and not altogether without reason, as they are thereby prevented from getting into any of the trade or prison parties, which are much sought after as being work of a less laborious and disagreeable character than what the great body of men are employed upon, though as skilled labour it is in many instances more profitable.

These prisoners have not either the same prospect that the other convicts have of being sent abroad, however long their sentences, and which most of the long sentenced men much prefer. And as their only prospect of discharge is to re-join their regiments, from which they are considered almost as outcasts by their former comrades, the great body of them do not feel the same ardent longing for freedom which is felt so strongly by other prisoners, and therefore the remission that they might otherwise obtain does not hold out to them the same inducement to good conduct and willing industry that it does to the other convicts.

The Bermuda prisoners received during the last 18 months have as a body been a much better class of men than those received previously, and they have shown much more willing industry.

The principal exceptions have been in the case of men who from being re-convicted licence holders have been refused the remission which their previous good conduct might otherwise have obtained for them, when in some instances they appear almost reckless, and in others, if they do not actually commit themselves, they work in that sullen manner that the men under the Act of 1853 were almost always wont to do, performing as little work as they can help, and showing a very discontented spirit.

Escapes.

A most daring attempt at escape was made by three prisoners on the 22nd of March.

These three convicts were employed with their party in breaking up the Comus hulk, near the boat house in the Dockyard, when they suddenly made a rush and seized a boat that had been made fast to a raft of wood about eighty yards from where they were at work.

One of them, armed with a hatchet, with which he had been at work, cut the rope by which the boat was secured, and before the sentry who was some little distance from the party could reach a position from which he could fire upon them they had got on the other side of a timber ship that was at anchor close to where the boat had been fastened.

They were pursued as quickly as possible by some of the officers of the prison and several of the constables belonging to the dockyard division of the metropolitan police, but before the pursuing boat had pushed off the three convicts had reached the opposite bank of the river.

As soon however as the party in pursuit had crossed the river, they at once got upon the track of the fugitives, and one of them was very soon after discovered by a constable of the dockyard police concealed under a bush.

Several of the county police had by this time also joined in the pursuit, and in less than half an hour a constable belonging to this force overtook the other two convicts, and with the assistance of a countryman recaptured them just as some of the dockyard police reached the same spot.

The three convicts were all brought back to the prison within little more than an hour from the time that they first left their party, and too much praise cannot be given to both the dockyard and county police for the zeal and energy shown by them on this occasion.

In the course of the year three other attempts were made to escape, but were all frustrated by the vigilance of the officers.

Deaths.

Four deaths, all from natural causes, have occurred during the year.

Stages of Discipline, Remission, &c.

The remission attached to each sentence in proportion to its length, but which is only obtainable by uninterrupted good conduct, accompanied by willing industry, during the whole minimum period of the sentence, continues as heretofore to be the most powerful incentive to both.

Aware, as the convicts are, that every report for idleness, or for the slightest misconduct, keeps them a certain period longer in prison, those who have thus forfeited all prospect of obtaining the whole of the remission which they might have hoped for had their conduct been in all respects exemplary, are constant in their applications to ascertain, as far as possible, what portion of it they may still have some hope of obtaining provided their conduct, &c. should from that time be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the authorities.

The advantages derived by continued good conduct which the stages afford to the prisoners while undergoing their sentences also acts as a powerful motive for effecting that object, as being a certain and tangible benefit at the time, and when they have once obtained a stage, and feel the advantages which good conduct and willing industry has secured to them, they are generally very cautious not to lose them again.

Both the remission granted under the act of 1857, and the stages of discipline conduce to the objects for which they were instituted, namely, to produce upon the minds of the prisoners a practical conviction of the effect which their own good conduct and industry have upon their welfare and future prospects, and the greatest sceptic in prison reformation, will, I doubt not, admit that a prisoner who has been well conducted and industrious for a series of years is at all events a more likely man to become on his liberation a useful and respectable member of society than one who, from having no inducements for good conduct held out to him, has during the period of his imprisonment pursued the opposite course.

Governor's Report.

Licences.

The total number of convicts released on licence from this prison since it was opened in 1856, up to the 31st of last December has been 888, out of which number 13 men only have had their licences revoked.

Above 600 of these were convicted under the act of 1857, but only three under this act have had their licences revoked up to the 31st of December.

State of the Buildings, &c.

The bath-house, which has been erected entirely by convict labour, is now in daily use, having been completed for several months.

A library and reading-room for the officers has been just commenced, the foundations having been placed in by convict labour.

The buildings are all in excellent repair.

Concluding Remarks.

I have again great pleasure in bringing prominently to your notice the large proportion of convicts who, on their release from this prison during the past year, have applied to, and received assistance from, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

340 convicts were released during the year, out of this number 156 placed their earnings into the hands of this society; and from a return I have received from the secretary, it appears that 66 were assisted to emigrate, employment was obtained for 49, and the remainder, with few exceptions, had been assisted in various ways.

In addition to those above-named, 12 of the convicts who went to Birmingham gave up their earnings to a district society established in that town for the assistance of discharged prisoners, and were assisted by that society in various ways; making a total number of 168 prisoners who voluntarily have given up the whole of their earnings to these two societies, in the hope of thereby being enabled to obtain the means of earning an honest livelihood; the above number being within two of half the entire number of convicts who were released from the prison during the year.

I may further mention, that out of 169 convicts, the entire number who during the year have become entitled to the final balances of their gratuities at periods varying from two to five months from the dates of their release, 148 have been enabled to produce certificates of a perfectly satisfactory character that they are leading an honest and reputable life, 15 have not yet applied for their balance, and six have been withheld in consequence of the certificates not being satisfactory.

Whenever the certificate forwarded by a discharged convict has not appeared to me from any cause to be entirely satisfactory, I have invariably taken such steps as have placed the question beyond all doubt, generally applying for information to the superintendent of the police of the district where the applicant was residing at the time.

Observance of Rules.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of a director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
T. Folliott Powell,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

Appendix (A.)—Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from Chatham Prison between 1st January and 31st December 1862.

On the 1st January 1862—			
The number of convicts in Chatham prison			1,094
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	262	
	Portsmouth	1	
	Pentonville	297	
	Dartmoor	38	
	Woking	20	
			618
County Prisons	Wakefield	184	
	Leicester	45	
			229
Bow Street Police Court (with revoked licence)			5
			1,946
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Millbank	1	
	Dartmoor	2	
	Woking	26	
	Broadmoor	85	
			114
Embarkations	Western Australia	229	
	Gibraltar	161	
			390
Pardons	Free	1	
	Conditional	1	
			2
Released	On licence	307	
	On expiration of sentence	33	
			340
Deaths			4
Numbers remaining 31st December 1862			1,096
			1,946

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the aggregate Numbers of Days' Work done throughout the Year 1862.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days Employed.	Dailly Rate.	Value of Labour.
	From.	To.						Amount.
ADMIRALTY:					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Removing and stacking timber, removing stones and gravel, discharging mud, and cutting stone	1 Jan.	31 March	76	158	8 3	96,664 24		
	1 April	30 June	77	126	9 0	87,318 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	66½	9 0	47,281 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	60½	7 33	35,628 27		
					8 24	266,892 21		
						31,772 7	2 8	4,242 3 0
Carpenters and sawyers	1 Jan.	31 March	76	31	8 3	18,799 8		
	1 April	30 June	77	43	9 0	29,799 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	54½	9 0	38,749 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	71	7 33	41,811 54		
					8 24	129,159 32		
						15,376 1	2 6	1,922 0 3½
Smiths and turners	1 Jan.	31 March	76	15	8 3	9,177 0		
	1 April	30 June	77	13	9 0	9,009 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	15	9 0	10,665 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	17½	7 33	10,305 45		
					8 24	39,156 45		
						4,661 4	3 0	699 4 4
Bricklayers	1 Jan.	31 March	76	—	8 3	—		
	1 April	30 June	77	1	9 0	693 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	7	9 0	4,977 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	10½	7 33	6,183 27		
					8 24	11,853 27		
						1,411 1	2 6	176 7 9½
Shoemakers	1 Jan.	31 March	76	5½	8 3	3,364 54		
	1 April	30 June	77	4½	9 0	3,118 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	4	9 0	2,844 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	6½	7 33	3,827 51		
					8 24	13,155 15		
						1,566 1	2 4	182 14 3½
General work, river embankment, making roads, drains, &c.	1 Jan.	31 March	76	387	8 3	236,766 36		
	1 April	30 June	77	403½	9 0	279,625 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	409½	9 0	291,154 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	463½	7 33	272,955 9		
					8 24	1,080,528 45		
						128,634 3	2 2	13,935 7 9
BRICKFIELD:								
Making bricks, removing and unloading clay, removing and unloading coals, and loading carts	1 Jan.	31 March	76	35	8 3	21,413 0		
	1 April	30 June	77	82	9 0	56,726 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	118	9 0	83,898 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	31	7 33	18,255 54		
					8 24	180,292 54		
						21,463 3	1 8	1,786 11 9
					Carried forward			22,944 9 2½

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					H. M.	H. M.		£ s. d.
					Brought forward		- -	22,944 9 2¼
Carpenters and sawyers - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	76	11½	8 3	7,035 42		
	1 April	30 June	77	9½	9 0	6,583 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	1½	9 0	1,066 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	—	7 33	—		
					8 24)	14,685 42		
						1,748 2	2 6	218 7 11
Bricklayers - -	1 Jan.	31 March	76	3	8 3	1,835 24		
	1 April	30 June	77	2½	9 0	1,732 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	—	9 0	—		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	—	7 33	—		
					8 24)	3,567 54		
						424 4	2 6	53 1 2
Smiths - -	1 Jan.	31 March	76	3	8 3	1,835 24		
	1 April	30 June	77	3½	9 0	2,425 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	1	9 0	711 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	4	7 33	—		
					8 24)	4,971 54		
						591 7	3 0	88 15 4
General work, levelling, making roads, &c. - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	76	29	8 3	17,742 12		
	1 April	30 June	77	30½	9 0	21,136 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	21½	9 0	15,286 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	26	7 33	15,311 24		
					8 24)	69,476 36		
						8,271 0	2 2	896 0 6
WAR DEPARTMENT: Shipping stores, cleaning shot, and carting - -	1 Jan.	31 March	76	24½	8 3	14,989 6		
	1 April	30 June	77	14½	9 0	10,048 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	19	9 0	13,509 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	8½	7 33	5,005 39		
					8 24)	43,552 15		
						5,184 6	2 9½	723 13 9
Painters - -	1 Jan.	31 March	76	3½	8 3	2,141 18		
	1 April	30 June	77	5	9 0	3,465 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	7½	9 0	5,332 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	10	7 33	5,889 0		
					8 24)	16,827 48		
						2,003 2	2 6	250 8 1
General work, cleaning guns, gun carriages, &c. - -	1 Jan.	31 March	76	25	8 3	15,295 0		
	1 April	30 June	77	24	9 0	16,632 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	18	9 0	12,798 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	24	7 33	14,133 36		
					8 24)	58,849 36		
						7,005 7	2 2	758 19 3
ENGINEERS: Breaking stones -	1 Jan.	31 March	76	—	8 3	—		
	1 April	30 June	77	5½	9 0	3,811 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	2	9 0	1,422 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	1	7 33	588 54		
					8 24)	5,822 24		
						693 1	2 0	69 5 6
					Carried forward		- -	26,003 0 8¼

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	£ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	26,003 0 8¼
General work, making roads, parades, &c. -	1 Jan.	31 March	76	12½	8 3	7,647 30		
	1 April	30 June	77	7	9 0	4,851 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	8	9 0	5,688 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	9	7 33	5,300 6		
					8 24)	23 486 36		
						2,796 0	—	302 18 0
PRISON:								
Carpenters and sawyers - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	6	8 5	3,734 30		
	1 April	30 June	77	6	9 5	4,196 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	5	9 5	3,587 55		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	5	7 29	2,918 30		
					8 26)	14,437 25		
						1,607 1	2 6	214 0 0
Painters - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	6	8 5	3,734 30		
	1 April	30 June	77	5	9 5	3,497 5		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	6	9 5	4,305 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	6	7 29	3,502 12		
					8 26)	15,039 17		
						1,674 1	2 6	223 7 6
Blacksmiths - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	4	8 5	2,489 40		
	1 April	30 June	76	4	9 5	2,761 20		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3	9 5	2,152 45		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	4	7 29	2,334 48		
					8 26)	9,738 33		
						1,154 6½	2 9	158 15 6
Gardeners - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	6	8 5	3,734 30		
	1 April	30 June	77	6	9 5	4,196 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	7	9 5	5,023 5		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	8	7 29	4,669 36		
					8 26)	17,623 41		
						2,089 6	1 6	156 14 6
Masons - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	2	8 5	1,244 50		
	1 April	30 June	72	1	9 5	654 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	77	2	9 5	1,398 50		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	2	7 29	1,167 24		
					8 26)	4,465 4		
						529 4	2 8	70 12 0
Bricklayers - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	5	8 5	3,112 2		
	1 April	30 June	77	2	9 5	1,398 50		
	1 July	30 Sept.	78	3	9 5	2,125 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	5	7 29	2,918 30		
					8 26)	9,554 52		
						1,133 0	2 6	141 12 6
Bookbinders - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	3	8 5	1,867 15		
	1 April	30 June	77	3	9 5	2,098 15		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3	9 5	2,152 45		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	3	7 29	1,751 6		
					8 26)	7,869 21		
						933 1	2 6	116 12 6
					Carried forward		-	27,387 13 2¼

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		- -	27,387 13 2¼
					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
General prison labour, including men at light work, cleaning prison, &c. &c. -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	71	8 5	44,191 5		
	1 April	30 June	77	65	9 5	36,378 45		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	57	9 5	40,902 15		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	59	7 29	34,438 18		
					8 26)	155,910 23		
						18,487 0½	1 3	1,155 8 9
Shoemakers - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	15	8 5	9,336 15		
	1 April	30 June	77	18	9 5	12,589 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	11	9 5	7,893 25		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	17	7 29	9,922 54		
					8 26)	39,742 4		
						4,712 4	1 3	294 10 7¼
Tailors - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	12	8 5	7,469 0		
	1 April	30 June	77	11	9 5	7,693 35		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	11	9 5	7,893 25		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	13	7 29	7,588 6		
					8 26)	30,644 6		
						3,638 5½	1 3	227 8 1½
Washermen -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	18	8 5	11,203 30		
	1 April	30 June	77	18	9 5	12,589 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	18	9 5	12,916 20		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	18	7 29	10,506 36		
					8 26)	47,215 56		
						5,598 6	1 3	349 18 1½
Bakers - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	9	10 0	5,930 0		
	1 April	30 June	77	10	10 0	7,700 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	8	10 0	6,320 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	10	10 0	7,800 0		
					10 0)	27,750 0		
						2,775 0	1 6	208 2 6
Cooks - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	90	10	10 45	9,675 0		
	1 April	30 June	91	10	11 45	10,692 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	10	11 45	10,810 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	10	10 9	9,338 0		
					11 11)	40,515 30		
						3,623	1*s.* 6*d.*	271 14 6
School - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	94	8 5	58,345 30		
	1 April	30 June	77	94	9 5	65,563 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	93	9 5	39,485 15		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	94	7 29	55,201 8		
					8 26)	218,594 53		
						25,922 1		
Sick - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	90	26	8 5	18,915 0		
	1 April	30 June	91	21	9 5	17,358 15		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	22	9 5	18,384 40		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	35	7 29	14,592 30		
					8 26)	69,250 25		
						8,223 3		
					Carried forward		- -	29,894 18 5½

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour.
	From.	To.						Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward	-	-	
					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Punishment -	1 Jan.	31 March	90	8	8 5	5,820 0		29,894 18 5½
	1 April	30 June	91	6	9 5	4,959 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	5	9 5	4,178 20		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	91	6	7 29	3,903 54		
					8 26)	18,861 44		
						2,236 4		
Wet days, or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals, &c.	1 Jan.	31 March	71	29	8 5	16,643 35		
	1 April	30 June	19	22	9 5	3,796 50		
	1 July	30 Sept.	50	23	9 5	10,445 50		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	44	14	7 29	4,609 40		
					8 26)	35,495 55		
						4,208 7		
						TOTAL		£29,894 18 5½

DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.

Occupation.	From.	To.	Time employed.	Remarks.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5 0	5 45	0 45	
Breakfasts, officers and prisoners -	5 45	6 15	0 30	
Morning prayers, including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers.	6 15	6 45	0 30	
Labour including mustering, and going to and from the working ground and preparing for dinner.	6 45	12 15	5 30	Or from earliest dawn to 12.15 a.m when the days are shorter.
	P. M.	P. M.		
Dinner for officers and prisoners and making up hammocks.	12 15	1 15	1 0	
Labour including mustering and going to and from the working ground.	1 15	6 10	4 55	Or from 1.15 p.m. to dusk when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoons the prisoners are re-called from labour at 4·30 p.m.
Evening prayers and lecture, including time for moving to and from chapel, and preparing for supper.	6 10	6 55	0 45	
Supper, officers and prisoners -	6 55	7 25	0 30	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, &c., and reading in cells.	7 25	7 45	0 20	Each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week; and during this half day they are also made to bathe, and have their hair cut.
Taking down hammocks - - -	7 45	8 0	0 15	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. -	—	—	15 0	

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

	Hours.	Mins.	
Meals - - - - - -	2	0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from - - - - -	1	15	
Out-door labour, including mustering and moving to and from, &c. - - -	10	25	About one hour and twenty minutes each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
* In-door occupations - - - -	1	20	
Total - - -	15	0	

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* This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils.

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (C.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in Chatham Prison in the Year 1862, and the Time occupied therein (the daily average number of Prisoners being 1,069).

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.	Time actually employed. Number of Hours.	Time actually employed. Number of Days.		Valued at		Amounts.			Total.		
ADMIRALTY:			D.	H.	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Removing timber, stones, gravel, &c.	103	266,298	31,772	7	2	8	4,242	3	0			
Carpenters and sawyers -	50	129,159	15,376	1	2	6	1,922	0	3½			
Smiths and turners -	15	39,156	4,661	4	3	0	699	4	4			
Bricklayers - -	5	11,853	1,411	1	2	6	176	7	9½			
Shoemakers - -	5	13,155	1,566	1	2	4	182	14	3¼			
General work - -	416	1,080,528	128,634	3	2	2	13,935	7	9	21,157	17	5¾
BRICKFIELD:												
Moulding bricks, &c. -	66	180,292	21,463	3	1	8	1,786	11	9			
Carpenters and sawyers -	6	14,685	1,748	2	2	6	218	10	7			
Bricklayers - -	1	3,567	424	4	2	6	53	1	2			
Smiths - - -	2	4,971	591	7	3	0	88	15	4			
General work - -	27	69,476	8,271	0	2	2	896	0	6	3,042	19	4
WAR DEPARTMENT:												
Shipping stores, &c. -	17	43,552	5,184	6	2	9½	723	13	9			
Painters - - -	6	16,827	2,003	2	2	6	250	8	1			
General work - -	23	58,849	7,005	7	2	2	758	19	3	1,733	1	1
ENGINEERS:												
Breaking stones - -	2	5,822	693	1	2	0	69	5	6			
General work - -	9	23,486	2,796	0	2	2	302	18	0	372	3	6
PRISON:												
Carpenters and sawyers -	5	14,437	1,607	1	2	6	214	0	0			
Painters - - -	5	15,039	1,674	1	2	6	223	7	6			
Blacksmiths - -	4	9,738	1,154	6	2	9	158	15	6			
Gardeners - - -	6	17,623	2,089	0	1	6	156	14	6			
Masons - - -	2	4,465	529	0	2	8	70	12	0			
Bricklayers - -	4	9,554	1,133	0	2	6	141	12	6			
Bookbinders - -	3	7,869	933	1	2	6	116	12	6	485	11	6
General prison labour, including men at light work, &c.	63	155,910	18,487	0	1	3	1,155	8	9			
Shoemakers - -	15	39,742	4,712	4	1	3	294	10	7½			
Tailors - - -	12	30,644	3,638	5	1	3	227	8	1½			
Washermen - -	18	47,215	5,598	6	1	3	349	18	1½	2,027	5	7½
Bakers - -	9	27,750	2,775	0	1	6	208	2	6			
Cooks - - -	10	40,515	3,623	0	1	6	271	14	6	479	17	0
Unproductive employment, school, sick, punishment, &c.	145	342,200	40,590	0	—							
		2,724,377	325,971	1						29,894	18	5¾

Average amount per head - - £27 19*s.* 3½*d.*

Average daily number of men throughout the year—		Admiralty - - -	609
Ditto	ditto	Brickfield - -	102
Ditto	ditto	War Department - -	46
Ditto	ditto	Engineer ditto - - -	11
Ditto	ditto	Prison works - - -	156
Non-effectives (as men at school, sick, under punishment, and new arrivals, &c.) -			145
Total daily average number of men in the prison throughout the year -			1,069

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (D.)—From the 1st January to the 31st December, 1862.

Number of Offenders punished.*			Number of Men not punished.†	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.‡				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in the Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.		By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
13	483	496	1,450	14	1,063	1,077	2·94 (or 0·27 per cent.)	663	1,069	1,946

* The same men only once included.
† Including men only admonished.
‡ Men with more than one offence are included here.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Chatham Prison for the year ending the 31st March 1863.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	3,534	17	9
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	7,715	12	2
Gratuities to officers - - - - -	927	0	8
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department - - - - - -	499	5	5
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	1,811	10	4
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	999	6	0
Victualling prisoners - - - -	11,629	2	7
Clothing, &c. for prisoners - - - -	4,032	13	1
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	61	2	11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	140	14	4
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - -	21	13	5
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - - -	746	14	9
Gratuities to convicts - - - - -	2,692	11	0
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	121	4	5
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - -	11	6	8
Fuel and light for general purposes - - -	1,624	13	4
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - -	734	1	4
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles - - -	297	15	2
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	25	7	3
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - -	19	5	0
Various small disbursements - - - -	385	11	10
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	275	18	9
Total - - - -	38,307	8	2
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts - - -	1,106	19	10
Net expenditure - -	37,200	8	4

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 1, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my annual report for the past year.

It is not easy to come to a decided conclusion as to the moral and religious condition of the prisoners. During their incarceration they are so much controlled and regulated by prison influences and habits arising from strict rules and orders, that the only sure test of every-day life amid the temptations and trials of the outer busy world is felt to be necessary to our ascertaining the real prevalency, or otherwise, of sound morality and religion. As far as can be known, we have reason to believe of the men confined in this prison during the year just ended that their attention to the duties and instructions of the school and chapel has at least equalled that of any previous year. The external order they have displayed may, it is true, be in great measure owing to the regulations of discipline alone, yet I have no doubt a large amount of attention and good conduct has arisen from conviction and a sense of duty. I am not sanguine enough to expect *frequent* cases of that entire change of heart which we call conversion to God, any more than we find such instances numerous in the average congregations and parishes of *free* people ; nevertheless, I am not without hope that there are those in our prison population who become the subjects of favourable impressions, and of sound scriptural knowledge, which are fruitful in a subsequent reformation of character and life ; and I am persuaded that much more of that result would be seen after their discharge, if only there were greater facilities of employment and the opportunity of honest application as well as a continuance of moral and religious advantages.

The usual Sunday and week-day services in the chapel and in the infirmary have not failed to interest and to inform many of our charge. The aim in these solemn services is, to preach the gospel in its fulness and in its simplicity, endeavouring to set forth Christ both as the sacrifice for our sins, and also as our example of godly life, so that our instruction, whether from the pulpit, or in more private exposition, is intended to be universally practical upon the only true foundation of christian belief and hope, resulting in adequate motives to obedience of heart and life.

The prescribed public services have been regularly observed. Prayers and a sermon in the morning and afternoon of every Sunday, and of Christmas Day and Good Friday. On all those days also, prayers and a lecture have been given in each ward of the infirmary, where the sick have been visited ; such prisoners as have been confined in the separate cells have likewise been attended to, for reading, instruction, and advice. The chaplain's voluntary bible class, now numbering 176 in actual attendance, maintains its interest, and, I trust, its usefulness. Each Sunday morning I am met by those men, who come voluntarily, and without the possibility of any prison privileges on that account, but with the certainty of much odium and contempt ; and I am satisfied, after long ministerial experience, that few, if any, gatherings of *free* people afford to their ministers stronger grounds of encouragement and thankfulness ; whilst a degree of intelligence and earnest attention is manifested during the 40 minutes of this exercise, which marks the sincerity of the bulk of those present, its easy and conversational

Chaplain's Report.

style secures much attention, and imparts conviction to their judgment not less than knowledge to their understandings; future cares and temptations may, in many instances, prevent the growth and maturity of what has thus been sown; under existing circumstances, and with human nature as it is, such must be the case. It remains, however, for the great day to declare how much of real profit has been derived from these instructions by those immediately concerned, and who will not court publicity by proclaiming these benefits. Prayers have been read in the chapel, with a short hymn or chant, twice daily, and at those services a short lecture has been delivered three times a week. Prayers have also been read daily in the infirmary, and the sick individually visited by the chaplains, with frequent practical expositions of scripture, during each week. It forms part of the scripture reader's work to read to, and instruct, the sick for an hour every morning and afternoon, and he informs me that "his visits to them have been invariably received with thankfulness;" he is likewise still occupied in the classes of military prisoners on their school days twice a week, and also takes the class of any schoolmaster who may be absent on leave. The bookbinding is still under his superintendence, and he has charge of the library books both for officers and prisoners, attending to their repair and preservation, and selecting them for delivery in the school classes. There are nearly 4,000 volumes of these books, which are almost all in good condition, although constantly circulating; 701 volumes have been issued to the *officers alone* during the year. On three evenings a week during the winter months the scripture reader visits the ordinary cells, and he states that he always finds the prisoners therein evidently engaged either in the reading of their library books, or in the study of those subjects on which they are permitted to use school books during the evening hour. On only one occasion during the year was he obliged to complain to a youthful prisoner of inattention and apparent indifference, and he says he has reason to think that in that instance his reproof and advice had the desired effect.

As to the school, the whole body of prisoners are classified for its operations according to their respective attainments and capacities, and are formed into eleven "divisions." Those of the lowest grade are placed in the 1st division, and the classes gradually ascend, according to their learning, up to the 10th and 11th divisions, in which are the most educated men. Each of these divisions attends school half a day (about three hours) per week, and this time is occupied in,—

	H.	M.
Scriptural instruction - - - -	0	25
Issuing library books and school books for cell reading - - - - -	0	20
Writing and arithmetic - - - -	1	35
Reading books of general instruction - -	0	40
	3	0

The secular reading books in use are as follows: viz., for—

1st Division.—"Lesson Book for Adults;" "Adult Learners' First Book" and "Second Book" (Irish Board of Education).

2nd Division.—"Second Book" (Irish Board), "Second Book" (Christian Knowledge Society), and "Second Book" (New Series).

3rd Division.—"Sequel to Second Book," "Third Book," and "Instructor" (Vol. 2).

4th Division.—"Third Book," "Fourth Book," and "Moral Class Book."

5th Division.—"Fourth Book," "Moral Class Book," and History of England.

6th Division.—Same as 5th Division, also "Descriptive Geography" (5th Vol. Instructor).

7th Division.—"History of British Empire" (Chambers), "Descriptive Geography," and "Exemplary Biography."

8th Division.—Same as 7th Division, also "Fifth Book" (Irish Board).

9th, 10th, & 11th Divisions.—"Fifth Book," "Descriptive Geography," "History of British Empire," "Exemplary Biography."

Each prisoner is also allowed the use of a library book, 2 school books, and a slate, in his cell. Of 1,074 prisoners very recently in the establishment no less than 904 had *voluntarily* applied for, and were reading, each a library book. Their *voluntary request* also for school books has been met by a supply for use in their cells of the following amount; viz., arithmetics, 635; grammars, 95; geographies, 230; spelling books, 206; dictionaries, 432; mathematics, 56. From these numbers, it is interesting to observe the line of instruction chiefly *preferred*, and which is characterized by its *utility*. Arithmetic has the largest proportion of votaries, it being most needed for the business of the world; dictionaries and spelling books are next, and nearly equal, in demand, indicating a conviction of the vital importance of correct orthography and the full and accurate knowledge of the meaning of words. Geography also shares a large amount of attention, evincing a desire to gain information on the various points of position, climate, productions, habits, and means of employment which exist. A smaller number of grammar books are sought, being, perhaps, in their esteem, less necessary. Fewest of all, as might be expected, are mathematical books, being read only by men of considerable attainments who, alone, are inclined to more abstract pursuits. I think it may be fairly concluded from these facts and figures that the prisoners who make these *spontaneous* demands for such works of general instruction for cell-reading do not consume their time of seclusion either in sleep or in mischief, but are improving it, more or less, in useful studies. It is ascertained from the registers kept by the schoolmasters that at least 90 per cent. of those who have remained in the prison all the year have made improvement in their school work, and the following statement shows similar progress by such as have been here during six months of the year.

Could not read on reception.	Have since learned to read imperfectly.	Could read only when received.	Since improved in reading and learned to write imperfectly.	Could read and write imperfectly when received.	Since improved both in reading and writing.	Could read and write well on reception.	Since improved in Arithmetic and other subjects.
41	34	34	33	90	89	83	82

The private reading in the prisoners' cells is a valuable adjunct to their work in school. It is the means both of preparing their minds for the teaching and guidance of the schoolmasters, and also of enabling them to follow up and improve upon such teaching and direction. The lessons of the school-class have all the more likelihood of being reconsidered and thoroughly mastered in proportion to this further read-

Chpalain's Report.

ing and thought upon the different subjects. The prisoners are also thereby furnished with questions for solution by their teachers on the following school days, and they are in the habit of *proving* their private attention to the different subjects by such subsequent inquiries upon them. The same remark applies to their *private* reading of the scriptures, which is proved to exist by its often suggesting topics of useful inquiry from the chaplains, and from the scripture-reader, and schoolmasters. I am glad thus to demonstrate that a course of mental and moral training is being followed by a large number of the prisoners, and which is calculated to improve their faculties, to inform them upon useful truths, to ameliorate their hours of dreary solitude, and, by God's blessing, to fit and prepare them for the active duties of life.

The voluntary weekly lectures to prisoners of the upper stages have been resumed by the chaplains, scripture-reader, and schoolmasters, and I am led to hope that we shall be favoured, as we were last winter, with the kind and able assistance of gentlemen in this neighbourhood, whose former good offices in a similar experiment were very interesting and instructive. This exercise of lecturing is somewhat novel and difficult to unpractised hands. Its usefulness consists in drawing the attention of the men about to be discharged to matters of much practical interest, upon which considerable information is afforded them, and it adds another link to the chain in the series of lessons, admonitions, and warnings which they receive.

On the 17th July last, the Lord Bishop of Rochester administered the rite of confirmation to 55 prisoners, who passed through a course of preparatory instruction by the chaplain; they were also carefully questioned as to their motives and views respecting the ordinance. No temporal advantages could accrue to them by engaging in it; they were admitted to it only upon their purely voluntary application, and took part in it with apparent sincerity. From some of them I had the satisfaction afterwards of hearing many expressions of thankfulness for the opportunity, and of surprise that the service was so much more impressive than they had before thought. The bishop's whole manner and address were apostolical, and his subsequent observations, in familiar conversation with them, were equally touching and useful. I look back upon the occasion with gratitude for the encouragement then given to personal individual effort to do well for the future in their "duty towards God and towards their neighbour."

The Lord's supper has been administered six times during the year, after careful inquiry and scrutiny of each candidate separately. No communicant had been previously under report, they were all in the first class, their numbers were rather below the average of former years, and we hope with trembling that, at least, they were sincere partakers of that holy sacrament.

In regard to the apparent effects of the discipline of the prison, I think every year's experience of it proves that the most rigid observance of its requirements promotes the *personal comfort* of the prisoners at the time, as well as their present and future advantage. Whilst it secures their good order and industry, the strictest obedience to it also imparts a satisfaction to their minds, and thus renders them more contented and more tractable. I notice these effects in my daily movements, whether in the school, the infirmary, or the punishment cells. Very few cases of insubordination have been reported to me by the schoolmasters, and there is far less either of restlessness or of inattention in the classes than formerly prevailed, an effect to be attributed to the stricter control under which the prisoners feel themselves placed. In respect of discipline and its effects, I have also observed that the infirmary wards are not

Chaplain's Report.

more remarkable for their cleanliness and purity than for the quietness and attention with which the visits, lectures, and other services of the chaplains are received by the inmates. There is an air of discipline which accounts for the subdued, yet not uncheerful, tone of their behaviour whilst there confined. Our daily visits also to the punishment cells, although always more or less painful, are much easier and more tolerable than I once knew them. In those sad receptacles of the wayward the effect of discipline is indeed apparent. The prisoners therein are, of course, ruffled in temper, often gloomy, and sometimes sour and sullen, or even occasionally almost desperate ; yet any outburst of violent language is now seldom heard, and the generally prevalent submission to authority manifests a conscious yielding to the influence of rule and order firmly exercised. There are much fewer prisoners under punishment than formerly, the offences are less flagrant, and their consequences proportionately milder. Sometimes these cells are, in fact, unoccupied, and it is nearly two years since any prisoner was placed in a *dark* cell, with only one exception, and *that* merely for 24 hours. Penal discipline is more decided and effectual when it *prevents* than when it only *punishes* breaches of the rules.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still pursues its noble and disinterested course, in affording the best advice, and, according to its means, the most valuable assistance to those prisoners who, in the critical hour of their discharge, flee to it as to the house of a friend. Many are the cases in which it has preserved men of active and resolute minds from the haunts of vice and the pit of dangerous downfall. Harpies, almost fiends incarnate, abound, especially in the metropolis, who are ready to pounce upon the victims of their deceit and profligacy, and to decoy them into crime and all its miseries. This invaluable society, with but too small resources, often prevents the force of temptation, and helps many to employment and its blessings. Would that it could act on a much extended scale. Some such agency is imperatively necessary ; many more released prisoners than at present would be prepared with good purpose to emigrate, to begin life afresh, and to gain a character away from the country where it is lost, and from the temptations to which they are exposed. Numbers of them would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity of honest labour at home, if only they could at once obtain it. An immediate outlet to some field of suitable exertion would, in many instances, efface the brand of the outcast, and promote the restoration to society of those who have before outraged its laws. It is unquestionable that the total want of work, or of friendly aid, has been the cause of many returns to prison. The public would wonder less at the revocation of licences if they had anything like an adequate idea of the difficulties with which such men are called to struggle, the frowns and rebuffs they have to face, and the foregone conclusions which have frequently stamped, and then abandoned, them as hopeless.

Only four deaths of prisoners have occurred here during the year. One of these men had long shown signs of true penitence ; he had been a regular communicant, and we believe he possessed the Christian's hope in death.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
J. K. Marsh,
Chaplain.

The Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *January* 8, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Annual Medical Report of the state of health of the prisoners confined in this establishment.

The total number located during the year in this prison has been 1,946, averaging 1,045 daily; 757 complaints have required treatment in the infirmary; 24 were left under treatment from last year's report; 728 have been discharged to labour; 26 invalided to Woking and Dartmoor; 4 died; leaving 19 in hospital on the 31st December.

The convicts received from other prisons during the past year have been generally in tolerable condition, and fit for immediate employment on the public works; but many have required a lighter description of labour on their arrival, such as stonebreaking, previous to sending them to the general work on which the convicts are engaged, which consists chiefly of digging and wheeling clay half submerged in brackish water.

The state of health maintained in the prison has been excellent, considering the exposure and the description of men employed on work to which probably none have ever before been accustomed. The numbers on the Hospital Return are somewhat larger, but only in proportion to the increased number of prisoners, those last year having been 1,908, averaging 987 daily, while this year there have been 1,946, averaging 1,045 daily.

26 invalids have been transferred to other prisons, six only of whom could have contracted their diseases in this establishment; the others were invalids and cripples on their reception. Of the six sent from the infirmary, one had hæmoptysis to a considerable extent, one was of unsound mind, one had a severe attack of pleurisy, one of rheumatism, and two of ophthalmia.

No prisoner has been recommended for pardon on medical grounds, or sent to a lunatic asylum.

Four deaths have occurred—one from anasarca with disease of the heart, two from consumption, and one from peritonitis, induced by disease of the liver of old standing.

Catarrh prevailed to a considerable extent during the month of June, when the prisoners were necessarily exposed to wet in their employment on St. Mary's Island. Ague can scarcely be said to have existed, there having been only four cases treated during the year in the infirmary. Fevers, on the contrary, have somewhat increased, but two only of a typhoid character.

Ulcers have been frequently resorted to as a means of claiming exemption from particular descriptions of labour. They have been originated, and subsequently irritated, by the application of lime and salt to slight wounds, rendering special treatment necessary, such as providing them with sedentary manual labour on light-labour diet, instead of receiving them into the infirmary.

Abscess, as a symptom of scrofulous disease, occurs in about the same proportions. This disease is checked on their arrival at public works by the diet and exposure in the open air, but they form a class of cases very difficult to manage when the prisoners are idle or ill-conducted.

Ophthalmia appears to have been rather prevalent, owing probably to exposure to the wind while at labour, and occurred chiefly in scrofulous habits.

The two cases of epilepsy I believe to have been feigned.

Medical Officer's Report.

Rheumatism is perhaps the most serious complaint, and is rather on the increase. From the nature of the employment the prisoners are constantly in the wet, digging clay and mud ; this occupation requires a liberal diet, and for such labour I do not consider the present scale of ordinary diet can be reduced with impunity, for while it is necessary to impart strength to the convict for the performance of his labour, it is also required to protect him from the consequences of wet, cold, and exposure.

Boils, from the damp atmosphere, are also more numerous. Eruptive diseases have been common, and of an intractable character. Accidents have increased with the larger proportion of prisoners ; these, with catarrh and boils, have formed the chief causes of admission to the infirmary throughout the year.

An assistant-warder showed symptoms of aberration of mind, and, having suffered on three occasions from similar attacks, he was discharged from the service. Another suffered from fits of depression and symptoms of disease of the brain, on which he was brought forward and discharged with gratuity.

One officer had an attack of purpura, terminating in phthisis ; he was discharged after a long illness. Another remains under treatment for this disease, and as there is no hope of his ultimate recovery he will be recommended for a pension.

One officer fractured his leg badly by falling from a plank in the dockyard. He has since returned to duty.

Scarlet fever has prevailed amongst the children of the warders, but owing to precautionary measures being taken, its extension was limited.

On the quarterly inspection of officers, 10 have been found inefficient, chiefly from age and debility ; they have therefore been recommended for superannuation.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to your notice the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which the infirmary warder, Mr. Langton, the nurses, and the other warders attached to the infirmary, have performed the duties required of them.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN J. D. BURNS, M.D.

The Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Chatham for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,946.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1862.
1. Zymotic Diseases :—						
Cynanche Tonsillaris -	-	5	5	-	-	-
Diarrhœa - - -	-	10	10	-	-	-
Dysentery - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza and Catarrh -	-	54	54	-	-	-
Febricula - -	-	11	11	-	-	-
Ague - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-
Erysipelas - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Syphilis - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of Uncertain Seat:—						
Anasarca - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-
Abscess - - -	1	23	23	-	-	1
Ulcer - - -	3	62	62	-	-	3
Other Diseases of this Class - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-
3. Tubercular Diseases :—						
Scrofula - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-
Phthisis - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-
Hæmoptysis - -	2	6	7	1	-	-
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System :—						
Cephalitis - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hemiplegia - -	-	2	1	-	-	1
Epilepsy - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Dementia - - -	1	2	2	1	-	-
Neuralgia - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation :—						
Pericarditis - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Hypertrophy - -	-	3	3	-	-	-
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs:—						
Bronchitis - -	-	1	3	4	-	-
Pleuritis - - -	1	6	5	1	-	1
Pneumonia - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—						
Hæmatemesis - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dyspepsia - -	-	12	11	-	-	1

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1862.
Diseases of Digestive Organs—*cont.*						
Obstipation	–	1	1	–	–	–
Colic	–	7	6	–	1	–
Hernia Reducible	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hæmorrhoids	–	2	2	–	–	–
Vermes	1	–	1	–	–	–
Fistula in Ano	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	–	1	1	–	–	–
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs:—						
Hæmaturia	–	3	3	–	–	–
Stricture of Urethra	–	5	5	–	–	–
Orchitis	–	3	2	–	–	1
Hydrocele	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	–	2	2	–	–	–
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones:—						
Arthritis	–	6	5	1	–	–
Muscular Rheumatism	–	15	15	–	–	–
Periostitis	–	2	2	–	–	–
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System:—						
Carbuncle	–	17	15	–	–	2
Boils	5	151	153	–	–	3
Sycosis	–	7	7	–	–	–
Lepra	–	4	3	–	–	1
Urticaria	–	2	1	–	–	1
Eczema	–	2	2	–	–	–
Herpes	1	19	20	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Skin	–	5	5	–	–	–
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense:—						
Ophthalmia	2	30	30	2	–	–
12. Accidents and Injuries:—						
Contusions	3	142	143	–	1	1
Sprains	–	10	9	–	–	1
Fractures	–	3	3	–	–	–
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	46	46	–	–	1
Burns and Scalds	–	6	6	–		–
13. Feigned Diseases:—						
Insanity	–	2	2	–	–	–
Total	24	733	728	6	4	19

Medical Officer's Report.

A RETURN of PRISONERS INVALIDED from Chatham Prison, Juring the Year 1862.

Reg. No.	Name.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health in Prison.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Invaliding.
3,924	G. J.	33	Pentonville	July 22, 1861	Good	Good	Woking	Jan. 10	Imbecile.
3,792	C. C.	23	,,	June 7, 1861	,,	,,	,,	,,	Weak mind.
2,557	J. H.	49	,,	July 29, 1859	,,	,,	,,	,,	Hydrocele and infirm.
3,256	T. P.	45	Wakefield	Aug. 14, 1860	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Amaurosis.
3,262	M. J.	21	,,	Aug. 14, 1860	,,	,,	,,	,,	Struma and hæmoptysis.
3,561	P. M.	57	Millbank	Dec. 18, 1860	,,	,,	,,	,,	Aged.
3,737	J. G.	37	Leicester	June 5, 1861	,,	,,	,,	,,	General debility.
3,910	J. O.	41	Pentonville	July 22, 1861	,,	,,	,,	,,	Withered leg and asthma.
2,883	J. T.	31	Wakefield	Mar. 27, 1860	,,	,,	,,	,,	Stricture of urethra.
3,110	W. T.	44	Pentonville	June 5, 1860	,,	Good	,,	,,	Pleurisy.
3,208	M. H.	46	,,	July 12, 1860	Indifferent	Indifferent	,,	,,	Rheumatism.
3,571	J. O.	29	Millbank	Dec. 18, 1860	Good	,,	,,	,,	Secondary ulceration of nose.
3,555	G. H.	55	,,	Dec. 18, 1860	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	General debility.
3,644	J. A.	26	,,	Jan. 19, 1861	Good	Good	,,	,,	Crippled hand.
4,026	N. O'F.	29	Leicester	Aug. 29, 1861	Indifferent	Indifferent	,,	,,	Dyspeptic.
4,410	T. B.	19	,,	Nov. 28, 1861	Good	,,	,,	,,	Debility.
2,914	D. H.	20	Millbank	Mar. 29, 1860	Indifferent	Good	,,	July 31	Disease of knee joint.
3,906	W. S.	18	Pentonville	July 22, 1861	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Chest disease.
3,923	J. V.	42	,,	July 22, 1861	Good	Good	,,	,,	Paralysis.
4,037	T. H.	29	Wakefield	Aug. 27, 1861	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Rheumatism.
4,108	A. C.	28	Millbank	Oct. 29, 1861	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	Dyspepsia.
4,249	A. B.	17	Pentonville	Nov. 7, 1861	Good	,,	,,	,,	Ophthalmia.
4,688	T. W.	23	Leicester	Mar. 18, 1862	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	Phthisis.
4,738	T. H.	44	Millbank	April 16, 1862	Good	Good	,,	,,	Paralysed fingers.
4,589	J. D.	31	Pentonville	Mar. 8, 1862	,,	Indifferent	Dartmoor	Aug. 1	Scrofula.
4,747	W. T.	25	Millbank	April 16, 1862	,,	Good	,,	,,	Cripple.

Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN of DEATHS that have occurred at Chatham Prison during the Year 1862.

Registered Number.	Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
2978	M. J.	34	April 19, 1860	Pentonville	Good	January 31, 1862	March 5, 1862	Anasarca.
2766	J. N.	19	January 10, 1860	Millbank	,,	January 26, 1862	March 31, 1862	Phthisis.
3095	J. S.	33	June 5, 1860	Pentonville	,,	March 28, 1862	April 27, 1862	Phthisis.
4110	E. S.	27	October 29, 1861	Millbank	,,	July 25, 1862	August 30, 1862	Peritonitis.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF SICK PRISONERS.

Number in the Prison.	Sick in Infirmary.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Complaining Sick in the Prison.
1·045	22·75	2·074	3·58

Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CASES of OFFICERS treated during the Year 1862.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1, 1862.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Disabled.	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1862.	Remarks.
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Diarrhœa - -	—	22	22	22	—	—	
Purpura - -	—	2	2	2	—	—	
Catarrh - -	—	46	46	45	—	1	
Febricula - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	
Ague - - -	—	2	2	2	—	—	
Erysipelas - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	
DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Abscess - -	—	4	4	4	—	—	
Ulcer - - -	1	—	1	—	1	—	A Mr. Lawrence, Jan. 13.
TUBERCULAR DISEASE.							
Scrofula - -	1	—	1	1	—	—	
Phthisis - -	—	2	2	—	1	1	Mr. Bussage, clerk, July 28.
DISEASES OF THE BRAIN.							
Vertigo - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	
Dementia - -	—	2	2	1	—	—	Warder Hayler, April 18.
Neuralgia - -	—	3	3	3	—	—	
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Dyspepsia - -	—	14	14	13	1	—	A Mr. Warden, May 4.
Colic - - -	—	6	6	6	—	—	
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.							
Stricture of Urethra -	—	1	1	1	—	—	
DISEASES OF THE JOINTS.							
Arthritis - -	1	7	8	8	—	—	
Muscular Rheumatism -	—	9	9	7	—	2	
DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.							
Carbuncle - -	—	3	3	3	—	—	
Boils - - -	—	9	9	9	—	—	
Scabies - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	
Bunions - -	—	3	3	3	—	—	
DISEASES OF SENSE.							
Ophthalmia - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	
ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.							
Contusions - -	1	6	7	7	—	—	
Sprains - -	—	3	3	3	—	—	
Fractures - -	—	1	1	1	—	—	
Incised and punctured wounds -	—	2	2	2	—	—	
Total -	4	152	156	148	4	4	

BRIXTON PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1862, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards Brixton Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. 4. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Hon. SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1863.

We have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1862, upon the Female Convict Prison at Brixton.

Buildings and Premises.

Buildings and Premises.

The buildings are in good repair.

The ventilation is reported to be effective, and the drainage is satisfactory.

Officers' Conduct.

Conduct of Officers.

The superintendent reports, with one exception, satisfactorily of the efficiency of the prison officers, both male and female.

It is with great regret we have to notice the death of Miss Browne, who, during six years, filled the post of deputy superintendent. She was an excellent officer, and appears to have gained to an unusual extent the esteem and good will of those with whom, and over whom, she was placed.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

During the year, 649 prisoners have not been reported for any misconduct; 268 have been punished; and 776 have escaped punishment, out of a prison population of 1,044.

The conduct of the prisoners, in comparison with former years, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Prisoners not reported.	Prisoners not punished.	Prisoners only once punished.	Total No. of Punishments.	Total No. of Prisoners.
1858	476	605	127	764	898
1859	474	665	155	523	913
1860	649	824	177	616	1,073
1861	678	818	126	677	1,074
1862	649	268	127	624	1,044

Prisoners reported above four times in the year are as follows:—

Prisoners reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.	Prisoners reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
5 times	30	150	12 times	1	12
6 "	14	84	14 "	1	14
7 "	8	56	15 "	1	15
8 "	11	88	16 "	2	32
9 "	5	45	24 "	1	24
10 "	5	50			
11 "	1	11	Total	80	581

The above is only an additional record of the reckless and insubordinate characters who form the worst, but happily a comparatively small minority of the female convicts. The refractory cells are very generally occupied by the same prisoners, who are no sooner released than they commit other acts of violence, or of wanton mischief, which bring them again under prison punishment, till health breaks down, and punishment necessarily ceases to be enforced, before they are either deterred or improved. In many of our reports we have made the same remarks, and we entertain no expectation of being able to say otherwise.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the Prisoners.

Number of prisoners on 1st January 1862 -		624
Received during the year from:—		
Millbank Prison - - - -		402
Bow Street Police Court - - -		9
Fulham Refuge - - - -		9
Total - - -		1,044
Disposed of during the year, by:—		
Transfer to Millbank Prison - -	36	
" Fulham Refuge - -	146	
" Lunatic Asylums - -	3	
		185

Conditional pardon - - -	1	
Licence on medical grounds - -	3	
Licence - - - -	249	
Expiration of sentence - - -	14	
		267
Deaths - - - - -		5
Number remaining 31st December 1862 -		587
Total - - -		1,044

Expenses of the Prison.

Expenses.

The total expenses of the prison for the year ending 31st of March 1862, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 18,622*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, as shown in detail in the Appendix, p. 263, including a sum of 826*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* paid as gratuities, and portions of earnings to prisoners on discharge with licence, expiration of sentence or otherwise, and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 17,649*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

Prisoners' Employment.

No change has been made in this respect since our last Report.

The work which was done is stated in detail in the Appendix, page 262.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

The Report by Mr. Rendle, the medical officer of the prison, appears in the Appendix, accompanied by the usual statistical tables. The health of the prisoners has been as good as in former years.

The deaths that have taken place in the prison are recorded in Table I., page 275.

The particulars of prisoners who were released on licence on medical grounds are given in Table II., page 275.

Three cases of insanity occurred during the year.

The dietary of the prison remains unaltered.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

The Report made by Mr. Moran appears in the Appendix, page 263.

No change has been made in the course of instruction, either religious or scholastic; and the library books are of the same class as heretofore.

The lady visitors continue their visits, and we are much indebted to them for their useful interviews with the prisoners, and the interest they take in their welfare.

A Roman Catholic priest was appointed, in the month of September, to attend the Roman Catholic prisoners; and greater facilities for the observance of their religious services were provided under the rules issued by the Secretary of State, which will be found in the Appendix to the Millbank Prison Report, page 95.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
J. Jebb, Major-Gen. R.E.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien,
Visiting Director.

APPENDIX.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

Gentlemen, *Brixton Prison, January* 6, 1863.

I beg to forward the required report of this prison for the year 1862.

Conduct of Officers.

It is a gratification to me to state that the conduct of the officers, with but one exception, has been highly satisfactory, and that it has exercised as usual a beneficial influence over the majority of the prisoners; they have spared no pains in the vigorous and faithful discharge of their duties, and have cherished a feeling of unity with each other; in their hours of recreation, also, the same good spirit has been apparent.

On the 8th of November we lost the services of a good assistant matron, Miss York, who received an appointment as matron to an Industrial school, for which she is well qualified.

On the 19th of December the services of an assistant matron were "dispensed with," from I regret to say a suspicion of her having trafficked with prisoners. Her place has not yet been supplied.

An augmentation of four new officers has been sanctioned which new plans connected with the Roman Catholic prisoners render indispensable.

The subordinate male officers continue to merit my approbation of their zeal, diligence, and general good conduct.

Mr. Ralph, foreman of works, a valuable man as regards fidelity, in duty, good principle, and superior abilities, has been promoted to be clerk of works at Broadmoor; he will be a great loss to this prison having been here more than eight years.

G. Aylward, a porter in the steward's office, has been appointed storekeeper to the Marylebone workhouse, after discharging his duties in this prison very faithfully for seven years.

Treatment of the Prisoners.

The severity of penal servitude has been maintained by strict adherence to discipline according to the rules, and every regulation has been carried out for the promotion of habits of industry, cleanliness, and order, which contrary to the popular notion which would class them under the head of luxury, form in reality a most irksome part of their punishment, being totally at variance with their tastes and antecedents, and with the habits they would choose; although I am happy to add that many learn to value them in time, and to feel that they are essenti-

Superintendent's Report.

ally among the first steps to a reformed life. Anxious care has been taken to promote good conduct within the prison, based on a right foundation which can alone enable the prisoners to resist the temptations to return to a criminal life which beset them upon their discharge. We have had fewer incorrigible prisoners this year, and there has been a greater facility in sending them to the penal and probation classes at Millbank. 36 have thus been transferred, of whom 13 had assaulted officers, for which outrageous and cruel offence no punishment in this prison could be adequate, this being intended for the second stage of discipline. To say truth, I wish there were some prison under entirely different discipline, which should punish such savage conduct most severely, and perchance impress upon those miscreants what a heinous crime it is ferociously to injure their fellow creatures, whatever be the motive, and how surely a fearful retribution awaited themselves; which would prove the most forcibly deterring argument with the few who thus misconduct themselves.

Firm but gentle discipline has been maintained in the infirmary under the judicious management and influence of Chief Matron Miss Looker, assisted by the other infirmary matrons.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The majority of the prisoners have been amenable to the discipline; 649 have never incurred report, which implies real good conduct, self-respect, and self-command in manner and language, no slight achievement with such beings of impulse, whose bringing up has been the employment of language, on the most trifling occasions, inherently fearful.

The prisoners have been industrious also, and work hard, especially in the laundry. My experience satisfies me that female convicts, as a body, cannot bear to be idle. The present public distress shows it more particularly, as we cannot obtain an adequate supply of needle-work. Unless actively employed they become restless and desponding, and brood over the wretchedness their crimes have entailed on husbands and children; that this is the case with many I am quite sure; therefore it appears to me that although sedentary, monotonous, and uninteresting employment, with separation, is a right and salutary punishment for a considerable time during the first stage of imprisonment, it would, if persisted in for a more lengthened period, augment cases of insanity and of suicide. 159 have been reported for slight offences arising from irritability, such as a hasty word or action, soon repented of, but not to be excused, it being highly necessary to enforce strict discipline; hence the benefit of badges, and of remission of a portion of their sentences; they are great accessories to the rigid fulfilment of the end of penal servitude; take these away, and we should have to deal with two extremes, stubborn unimpressionable logs; or furies, giving as much trouble and doing as much mischief as can be imagined by spirits actuated by no other motive than sullenness or revenge; and so unimproved and friendless, that all hope would be at an end of their ever desiring to lead better lives upon their discharge.

Special Service Class.

This class still acts beneficially as a test of integrity; nine is the usual number of prisoners employed in it. They are selected, a few weeks before their discharge, for good prison conduct, being the absence of many or of serious reports, by which it is hoped that they

Superintendent's Report.

have attained some reformation and power of resisting the habits of deception, theft, and bad language in which so many have been trained from their earliest youth. No prisoner, with revoked licence or second sentence of penal servitude, is admitted into it; and for one report a prisoner immediately forfeits her place in this class. They are employed singly.

Employment of the Prisoners.

There has been no change in this respect from preceding years; it will therefore be sufficient to say that the prisoners have been industrious; the needlework of many very good, and the laundry work of others really superior. Some of them are very earnest in doing their best, not actuated solely by the authorized gratuity, but by the attention and zeal of the officers, who feel a pride in rendering to me a good weekly return of work from their respective divisions. The painting of the prison occasioned numerous and long-continued vacancies, and so lessened our amount of work; and now the pressure of the times renders work exceedingly difficult to obtain, excepting so far as our working for the male prisons makes us partly independent of other supplies. I must again assert that a want of work is real punishment to our prisoners.

Escapes.

No instance of an attempt to escape has ever occurred in this prison.

Use and Abuses.

The only abuse of which I am aware of is the incident referred to, which occasioned the departure of an assistant matron.

State and Condition of the Buildings.

The whole of the prison has been colored and whitewashed internally, and a great portion of the interior and exterior painted during the past year.

The buildings are in good repair and proper order, the ordinary repairs having been properly and regularly executed.

General Remarks.

The Scripture Readers.—The same ladies as last year are devoted to their labours among the prisoners. They take a warm interest in endeavouring to impart to them scriptural knowledge, and ever manifest a decided and earnest desire that they should be thoroughly reclaimed. One of these ladies has had a discharged prisoner as servant in her family for the last 18 months, of whom she has made an excellent servant, and who proves to be in every respect trustworthy.

Miss Charlotte Fraser, our kind, indefatigable lady Visitor, is a blessing to the prison. I can find no other expression that can adequately express my sense of her services. She yields to none in her horror of crime; yet no prisoner need despair whom she visits. She possesses the hopeful buoyant spirit of a true Christian, and gives many cases that might well nigh be deemed hopeless a chance at least of leading a better life, by obtaining admission for them to the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, or, best of all, by assisting them to emigrate. I am happy to say that we have reason to feel encouraged by reports of some of our discharged prisoners, who evince, by steady, consistent conduct, that our efforts to reform them have not been fruitless. We have for six

Superintendent's Report.

years kept up communication with "E. A.," who has recently thus written to her benefactress, Principal Matron Miss Jones: "Thank "God, He has kept me. By His help I have been able to earn my "own living, and have made many friends; but still I wish to keep "some of my old friends. You I look upon as one of the best I ever "had; you helped me when I was really in want. I never forget a "kindness, nor those from whom I receive it. More than one person "has been kind to me through your intercession, and God, I hope, will "reward you." Other instances might be adduced where families have been supplied with good and faithful servants through the energy of the officers of this prison who have taken every pains to reclaim and qualify them for such duties when under their charge, and with their small means have helped to equip them suitably, having obtained that much needed employment for them; encouraging them quietly from time to time, so as not to draw injurious attention to their antecedents by other than their employers. It being impossible for hundreds of honest women to obtain employment, a female convict, unless thus protected, stands but a poor chance of earning a honest livelihood. The sincerity of many to lead a reformed life is unquestionable, since they voluntarily give up their friends, and all the money they have in the world, with the confiding hope of being assisted to work hard and honestly for their future support. The opportunities of providing for such are unfortunately very rare, so few families being willing to employ them; therefore, are many driven to relapse into crime, whilst others, alas, leave prison with no other intention; yet, although our measure of success may appear small, we must persevere, encouraged by the reflection that "there is joy in the presence of the angels of "God over *one* sinner that repenteth."

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

We have again to render our sincere thanks to this invaluable society for the opening it affords to many of our discharged prisoners. Some have through its agency, been assisted to retrieve the past in distant lands; others have had situations quietly provided for them in this country, where, by their amended course of life, the stamp of the convict is for ever effaced; still, to meet the heavy demand, we want an outlet and employment on a larger scale; but, unfortunately, those who raise the loudest outcry against convicts seem least disposed to make self-denying effort to meet the alternative to them between crime and starvation, by supporting a society calculated to repress crime, by providing situations of honest employment either at home or abroad for discharged prisoners.

We regret to lose the very valuable services of Miss Neeve, who has been a visitor to this prison ever since it was opened nine years ago, but who is no longer able to undergo the fatigue.

This year has been eventful in the prison by the death of the Deputy Superintendent, Miss Browne, who for six years was most devoted to her duties; she was cut off in the midst of her usefulness by a fever, caught whilst paying a visit of a few hours to her family, who were heavily afflicted by it although it was not supposed to be contagious. No one could more diligently or faithfully have occupied herself in her public duties, and no one could more serenely have laid aside that occupation when seized so suddenly with the fatal illness. Her first words to me were "I am in God's hands, He will do what is right," uttered in a cheerful tone; her last words were "I am going to Jesus," spoken with real joy; such was her "peace with God through Jesus Christ."

Superintendent's Report.

Mrs. Seale has been appointed Deputy Superintendent on probation, and appears to give good hope of becoming efficient.

The month of September was marked by the appointment of a visiting Roman Catholic priest to this prison, whereby a broader line of separation was made between the Roman Catholic prisoners and the Protestants, and the Roman Catholic prisoners afforded increased and more regular means of receiving instruction from the priest authorized to attend.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, excepting in such cases as have been brought under the notice of the Director.

In conclusion, I beg gratefully to acknowledge the encouragement and support I have so invariably received from you in the execution my duty, and

Have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Emma M. Martin,
Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Annual Statement of the Removal and Reception of Convicts to and from Brixton Prison for the Year 1862.

Number of Prisoners on 1st January 1862 - - - -	624	Disposed of during the Year, by—		
Received during the Year, from—		Transfer to Millbank Prison -	36	
Millbank Prison - - -	402	„ Fulham Refuge -	146	
County and Borough Prisons -	—	„ Lunatic Asylums -	3	
Lunatic Asylums - - -	—			185
Bow Street Police Court - -	9	Free Pardons - - -	—	
Fulham Refuge - - -	9	Conditional Pardons - -	1	
Daily Average - 584·92.		Licence on Medical Grounds -	3	
		Licence - - -	249	
		Expiration of Sentence -	14	
				267
		Deaths - - - -		5
		Number remaining 31st December 1862 - - -		587
Total -	1,044	Total -		1,044

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS of FEMALE CONVICTS in Brixton Prison during the Year 1862.

Nature of Punishment.		Less than One Day.	Number of Days.										Total.
			1	2	3	7	8	10	14	20	21	28	
In Handcuffs - - -		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
In Strait Waistcoat - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refractory cell	Full rations - -	—	33	49	83	1	1	—	4	—	3	26	200
	Bread and water -	—	23	21	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
	Do. on alternate days	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	14
	Indian meal diet -	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	21	—	8	18	51
On bread and water diet - -		—	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Deprived of a meal or part of a meal		211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211
Total - -		212	72	72	170	2	1	3	25	1	12	54	624

RETURN of PRISONERS PUNISHED at Brixton Prison for the Year 1862.

Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.	Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once -	127	127	11 times -	1	11
Twice -	58	116	12 „ -	1	12
Thrice -	31	93	13 „ -	1	13
4 times -	26	104	14 „ -	1	14
5 „ -	10	50			
6 „ -	7	42		268	624
7 „ -	2	14	Not punished	776	
8 „ -	1	8			
10 „ -	2	20	Total Prisoners	1,044	

RETURN of PRISONERS REPORTED at Brixton Prison for the Year 1862.

Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.	Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once -	159	159	13 times -	1	13
Twice -	74	148	14 „ -	1	14
Thrice -	45	135	15 „ -	1	15
4 times -	36	144	16 „ -	2	32
5 „ -	30	150	24 „ -	1	24
6 „ -	14	84			
7 „ -	8	56		395	1,180
8 „ -	11	88	Not reported	649	
9 „ -	5	45			
10 „ -	5	50	Total Prisoners	1,044	
11 „ -	1	11			
12 „ -	1	12			

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of ESTABLISHMENT WORK performed at Brixton Prison from the 1st January to the 31st December 1862.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
1	Cotton Shirts -	4d.	13,132	29	Counterpanes -	2d.	50
2	Flannel ditto -	3d.	7,116	30	Pillow Cases -	1d.	60
3	Ditto Drawers -	3d.	5,295	31	Night Caps - -	1d.	60
4	Ditto Vests -	3d.	2,101	32	Children's Frocks -	4d.	6
5	Ditto Shifts -	3d.	1,464	33	Do. Petticoats -	2d.	12
6	Ditto Petticoats -	2d.	1,218	34	Do. Hat trimmed	3d.	2
7	Cotton Shifts -	3d.	1,028	35	Do. Flannel Shirts	1d.	10
8	Serge Skirts - -	2d.	1,172	36	Ditto Pinafores -	1d.	12
9	Ditto Jackets -	4d.	752	37	Est. Clothing marked & repaired -	½d.	Sundry.
10	Stays - - -	8d.	898				
11	Hose - - -	8d.	799	1	Officers' Uniform Dresses -	1s. 6d.	64
12	Day Caps - -	2d.	958	2	do. Jackets - -	1s.	77
13	Neckerchiefs - -	½d.	6,238	3	do. Bonnets -	6d.	87
14	Hammock Girths -	½d.	418	4	do. Skirts - -	6d.	41
15	Towels - -	1d.	203	5	do. Cloaks - -	2s.	3
16	Prisoners' Kit Bags	1d.	610	6	do. Aprons -	1d.	1
17	Bonnets - -	6d.	561	7	do. Dresses turned	1s.	5
18	Handkerchiefs -	½d.	6,360	8	do. Jackets „	6d.	1
19	Cotton Dresses -	1s.	486	9	do. Repairs -	3d.	2
20	Badges - - -	½d.	270				
21	Canvas Dresses -	1s.	12		Washing for—		
22	Aprons - - -	1d.	1,464				Scores.
23	Blk. Stuff Petticoats	2d.	269	1	Establishment and Officers - -	6d. per Score.	15,740
24	Table Cloths - -	2d.	20				
25	Men's Caps - -	2d.	537	2	Millbank - -		13,015
26	Sets, Bed Furniture	1s. 6d.	2	3	Pentonville -		8,342
27	Sheets - - -	2d.	1,561	4	Private parties -	6d. per dozen.	Dozen. 3,477
28	Window Blinds -	1d.	25				

STATEMENT of PRIVATE WORK made between the 1st January and 31st December 1862.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Prices.	Quantity.
1	Shirts - - -	5½d. to 6d.	21,487	25	Marking Articles -	½d. to 1d.	Sundry
2	Chemises - -	2d. to 6d.	311	26	Transferring - -	2d.	1
3	Dresses - -	6d. to 2s.	104	27	Drawers - -	2d. to 3d.	54
4	Petticoats - -	2d. to 1s.	107	28	Shawl trimmed -	2d.	2
5	Night Gowns -	1d. to 6d.	97	29	Waistcoats - -	3d. to 6d.	14
6	Flannel Vests -	2d. to 4d.	11	30	Mantilla - -	4d.	12
7	Repairs - -	Sundry	389	31	Bodies - -	3d. to 6d.	48
8	Alterations - -	„	45	32	Cassocks - -	1s. 6d.	1
9	Frocks - - -	3d. to 6d.	45	33	Habit Shirts -	2d.	5
10	Crochet Caps -	6d.	12	34	Knitted Curtains -	1s. 3d.	2
11	Petticoat Bodies -	2d. to 6d.	14	35	Clerical Bands -	1d.	4
12	Strips of Embroidery - -	1d. to 1s.	73	36	Window Curtains -	4d.	1
				37	Jacket and Trowsers	1s. 6d.	5
13	Net Sleeves - -	1d.	10	38	Box Cover - -	2d.	1
14	Collars - -	1d.	179	39	Chair Covered -	4d.	5
15	Skirts - - -	6d. to 1s.	33	40	Baskets lined -	2d.	2
16	Jackets - - -	3d. to 1s.	42	41	Gaiters - -	4d.	2
17	Wristbands - -	1d.	16	42	Counterpanes -	4d.	2
18	Bread Cloth - -	4d.	2	43	Pinafores - -	1d.	12
19	Pillow Cases - -	4d.	16	44	Coats turned -	1s.	3
20	Crochet Edging, (yds of) - - -	1d.	12	45	Valence - -	1d. to 2d.	2
				46	Sheets - -	1d.	9
21	Towels - -	½d.	32	47	Sofa Cover - -	9d.	1
22	Cuffs - - -	1d.	24	48	Aprons - -	1d.	2
23	Handkerchiefs, hemmed	½d.	29	49	Bed restuffed - -	9d.	1
				50	Fancy Articles -	1d. to 6d.	11
24	Dressing Gown -	9d.	1	51	Bonnets - -	6d.	3

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Brixton Prison for the year ending 31st March 1862.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,344	7	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,055	8	1
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	656	10	4
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	572	19	4
Uniforms for officers and servants	171	9	9
Victualling prisoners	5,188	2	10
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,760	19	3
Bedding for prisoners	212	15	11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	124	13	6
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	343	9	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	858	4	7
Gratuities to convicts	826	16	6
Furniture and fittings	153	11	7
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	121	19	4
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,168	17	5
Buildings, and ordinary repairs	772	15	11
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	472	0	2
Brushes, brooms, and mops	62	5	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	14	4	0
Various small disbursements	531	16	11
Rent, rates, and taxes	209	5	6
Total	18,622	12	9
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	973	9	8
Net Expenditure	17,649	3	1

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, December* 31, 1863.

I BEG respectfully to lay before you my report for the year ending December 31, 1862.

In reference to the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, their progressive improvement, and other particulars upon which I am required to report, I have very little new to communicate. The past year has been more satisfactory on the whole than the one preceding, although some two or three serious acts of violence of individual prisoners have to be recorded. Some of the prisoners have been very attentive to religious instruction, and are, I have reason to hope, influenced by proper motives. There are others, and a larger number, who are indifferent to such matters, but who are cunning enough to conduct themselves in an orderly manner; while there are others as careless as ever, and who appear "neither to fear God nor regard man." The numbers in the last class are certainly less than formerly, and the occupants of the refractory cells are very generally the same prisoners, who are no sooner released than some act of violence or of folly necessitates their being again placed under restraint. And very little more can be done with them, on account of the delicate state of their health either mental or bodily, or both combined. They have no fear

Chaplain's Report.

of punishment, nor is it at all likely to *deter*, or to *improve* them. The only method at all likely to succeed with this class of prisoners, is inspiring them with *a* hope, *the* hope that they are not altogether abandoned to destruction, and that some portion of time may be regained by subsequent good conduct. Instances are fresh in my memory of women who became disposed to alter their reckless course, because in dealing with them, a conviction was evinced that recovery and reformation were possible. There are some indeed now conducting themselves in a satisfactory manner through this mode of treatment who were once most outrageous and disorderly in their conduct. Those reconvicted are not always, nor even chiefly the women whose conduct in prison was unsatisfactory. Although more *reconvicted* prisoners have been received during the year than in former years yet the per-centage upon the whole number released is not large, nor has it much increased, which is so far satisfactory considering the difficulties with which discharged prisoners (especially females) have to contend, the homes to which they return, and the prejudice against them in the public mind. What appears to me to be really needed is to send the women abroad either to complete their sentences in a penal settlement, or as emigrants to one of our colonies.

The Bishop of Winchester kindly paid his annual visit to the prison, and confirmed 47 candidates in the prison chapel. The occasion was deeply interesting to all the prisoners, and, through God's blessing, I believe of great benefit. The number of communicants has not much varied. The two daily services have been regularly celebrated, and the attention to the daily lecture as marked as ever. The catechetical classes have also been well attended. Some good has resulted from addresses delivered to prisoners at the time of their reception. I have endeavoured as usual to see the prisoners constantly either in school, or at exercise, or in their respective wards. The visits of the lady Scripture readers have been thankfully received, and I believe attended with satisfactory results. On this subject it may be well to quote from Miss Frazer's interesting paper read at the Social Science Congress: "The visits of the Scripture readers who are employed in " reading the Scriptures to prisoners are often referred to in conversa-" tion with the voluntary visitors, as productive of great benefit and " pleasure."

The school instruction has been valued by many and I hope some progress made. The plan adopted some considerable time ago of teaching the prisoners in their respective wards (in the old part of the prison) and in smaller classes, has worked well. Still I fear we cannot expect very great results when we consider the lamentable state of ignorance of nearly all female convicts. (See Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3.)

The probable effects of the discipline have not much varied. As I have before stated, it is no easy matter to carry out discipline in a female prison, and the difficulty is increased when the staff of officers is less than is desirable for the discharge of the arduous duties devolving upon those who are engaged in prison work. And when any unprincipled officers creep into a prison it is a very great injury. It is very trying to a most respectable body of officers, it seriously affects the discipline, because a matron who can be guilty of trafficking with prisoners and getting money from their friends, must place herself so completely in the power of the convicts that she can hardly refuse them anything for which they ask, and she must feel unable to report their offences. It is difficult, too, to know how to manage such creatures of impulse as constitute a large number of female prisoners. They have never been accustomed to govern their tempers; the least restraint

Chaplain's Report.

under the parental roof led them to run away from home (see Table, No. 4). When visiting the refractory prisoners, one moment you will hear them jumping, singing, and knocking in their cells; speak to them solemnly yet kindly, they will admit all you say, and perhaps a flood of tears will follow, but the door of the cell is hardly shut when they again begin to jump and knock and sing; and when released from a refractory cell take the first opportunity of breaking everything which comes within their reach, and then sink down exhausted with the exertion. And I may repeat that broken down health renders it impossible to do anything more than restrain them in the refractory ward. Notwithstanding all this it is surprising what a change there is for the better since the prison was first opened for the reception of female prisoners. It would be difficult for any one to conceive the state of fury and violence manifested by the women received here from Millbank after the cessation of transportation. It required years to settle down into something like a calm after the storm excited by such women as the G. M.'s, or the S. D.'s, or the S. M'W.'s, or others of that day. The women, too, are more industrious, I hope. This is evident by their regret when work is scarce. It is much to be regretted that a larger supply of work cannot be procured.

We are greatly indebted to the lady visitors for their kindness and for their efforts to procure employment for discharged prisoners, some of whom are going on in a satisfactory manner. The committee of the Elizabeth Fry Refuge have also kindly received some of the women on their discharge from prison. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has never failed to help us, and again and again has rendered assistance to those who "were ready to perish."

If it should appear necessary to place certain classes of prisoners under observation on their release from prison, I hope it may be under some special department of Government, or under some society sanctioned by Government; for the more I consider the subject the more do I feel averse to their being placed under the surveillance of the police. I have from time to time met men who have been released from different convict prisons where I have laboured as chaplain, and who did not hesitate to come up and speak to me in the streets of London because they knew that I would not betray them. But if they were watched by the police I believe they would in all probability be utterly ruined. With *reconvicted* prisoners it may, perhaps, be necessary to adopt a different mode of treatment altogether, if ever they should be released before the expiration of their sentences. To deal properly with *reconvicted* prisoners I believe it will be essentially necessary to separate them altogether from those who have been convicted for the first time. The less association the better. I have always spoken strongly of the evil of placing prisoners in constant association. I am glad we have now only one room for this purpose, which is appropriated to nurses and their children and convalescent prisoners. Convicts may work together in their daily avocations, but each prisoner should have a separate cell for meals and to sleep in. Association without this is an unmitigated evil, in my opinion.

It is with considerable pain that I just refer to a subject which I cannot conscientiously omit, the change about to be made with respect to Roman Catholic prisoners. The Act of Parliament under which it was generally understood we were placed, and upon which all our prison rules are formed, allowed full liberty of conscience, and the prisoners have been thoroughly satisfied and have made no complaints, and all has worked well. I believe the liberty hitherto enjoyed by such prisoners will be seriously affected, as they will be obliged to see

Chaplain's Report.

a priest, whereas, before, the request was made by them if they wished for a visit, and many never expressed any such wish. I have hitherto been required by the rules, under which I have been acting for nearly 16 years, to see all the prisoners and to gain their confidence, and this I have done and have been always welcomed, and have impartially carried out my instructions. It is a serious matter to have this interfered with, no complaints having ever been made. It will be very difficult to carry out the regulations unless there is a different prison, or a portion of a prison assigned to such prisoners.

The causes of crime have varied little as far as I have been able to ascertain. All, or nearly all, the prisoners have been neglecters of public worship, and consequently Sabbath breakers; many ran away from home, and strong drink and bad company have involved numbers in ruin and led them into prison. (See Table No. 4.) Education appears to exercise a more wholesome effect among women than among men. Is it that the nature of the education is different? Does not the religious element enter more into their education? And what is education? Is it not the training of the whole being, "body, soul, and spirit," in accordance with that Word, which Timothy knew from a child, and "which is able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus." (See Tables 1, 2, 3.)

Many changes have taken place in the convict service since I first entered the service, as chaplain at Woolwich, in the year 1847. In reviewing the past I cannot but feel thankful for the improvement which has taken place. Even at the hulks some good was effected.* I was transferred to Portland, and watched the new system for the first five years, and since then I have been at Brixton, and I do not hesitate to say that the plans sanctioned by Government for the improvement of convict discipline have been very successful, and that those who have devised and have laboured to carry out the present system have great encouragement to persevere, "through evil report and good report." That no system is perfect every one will admit; but it is far easier to find fault than to originate and work out a comprehensive scheme of convict discipline. At no period perhaps has this subject assumed such an important aspect as at the present moment. Many causes have combined to bring about this state of public feeling. Not a few, specially interested in a particular plan, have spared no trouble to advocate it, and to disparage every other. Writers who are really very ignorant on the subject have tried to lead the public mind; and other writers, whose motives would not appear in a favourable light if the truth were fully brought out, have apparently mingled personal feelings of bitterness in all that they have said. In the midst of this paper warfare crimes of violence have been committed, and the fear of falling into the hands of garotters has so agitated the public mind that the subject can hardly be considered with calmness. The blame is at once thrown upon the convict system, and every evil perpetrated is at once declared to be the act of some ticket-of-leave holder. That some few of the crimes have been committed by these men is true, but that all the evils are to be traced to them is wholly without foundation. We hear *only* of the *bad;* the well conducted and industrious shrink from observation, and of course avoid publicity. It requires but little observation to perceive that there is a great tendency in the human mind to imitate what other people do. Thus, if a suicide is committed and reported in the public papers, other such cases have almost immediately followed. So

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* See "Prisons and Prisoners," by the Rev. J. Kingsmill.

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with the garotte fever. Was it not the same when Burke and Hare made themselves so notorious? Who did not fear their designs and those of their imitators? Even when our gracious Queen was endangered, by some vain and wicked man attempting to strike her, were there not others bad enough to imitate this wicked act, until Parliament interfered. That many evil-disposed persons must be mingled with our population, when nearly all our criminals are kept at home instead of being sent out to the colonies, is very evident, but that the present convict system has caused the evils complained of is, I believe, without foundation. I for one would rejoice to hear that some plan could be devised for sending male and female convicts out of this country, either to complete their sentences, or as emigrants to some colony. But if transportation is really revived it ought to be made in some way more to be dreaded than it now is; for, after nearly sixteen years' experience among the convicts, I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that the criminals most to be dreaded are the very persons who dislike the public works most, and who would be only too glad to be sent out of the country. When I left Portland there were about 300 men who had completed the term fixed by the rules for their detention on public works, and who were entitled to tickets-of-leave on reaching the colonies. Their conduct was admirable, notwithstanding the state of uncertainty in which they were kept, and the apparent want of faith on the part of the authorities; but their anxiety to be sent abroad was intense, and their fear of being detained on the public works very great. It is well known the colonies refused to receive any more convicts, and it became necessary to keep them at home, but the Government felt bound not to break faith with them, and hence the origin of tickets-of-leave being granted to prisoners in this country. Out of 939 *women* released from this prison only 71 have had their licences revoked; *including* these 71, there have been 270 women sent back to this prison since 1853. But since that time there must have been upwards of 2,300 women set at liberty in the country, either by licence or on account of the expiration of their sentences. (See Table No. 5, page) It is scarcely necessary to say that the popular cry, that tickets-of-leave are granted because prisoners have managed to deceive the chaplains, is without foundation, for I think it is becoming known that this can have nothing whatever to do with the matter. Whatever changes may be made in our treatment of criminals, I earnestly hope that due notice will be given on the subject to the prisoners, and that the changes may not be retrospective. Nothing tends more to upset discipline, and to unfit the minds of the prisoners for religious and industrial training than constant changes, or departures from the printed regulations, which are constantly read to the prisoners, which they are expected to obey, and in which certain promises are made to them for orderly and industrious conduct. Under certain restrictions, transportation would be a boon. No one, however, could wish it revived, with all its evils and abominations, as it formerly existed, and which in a great measure led to its abandonment. The evils of a large penal settlement for male criminals cannot be fully understood. Convicts generally would rejoice at the prospect of getting abroad. Female convicts might be useful in our colonies after the moral, religious, and industrial training which they have had in our convict prisons.

I cannot but refer to the sudden and lamented death of Miss Browne, the late deputy superintendent of this prison. Her removal was a great loss, and the deep feeling manifested at the time was an evidence of the faithful and exemplary manner in which she discharged the arduous and often painful duties which she had to fulfil.

In concluding my report, I think it is evident that we are not with-

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out encouragement in the work (however thankless) in which we are engaged. If, in the opinion of some, the Christian element of compassion for the fallen may have been carried too far in our efforts to procure the reformation of criminals, while punishment is also inflicted upon them, let us not, by any popular cry, be drifted into an opposite direction, and aim merely at punishing the offender; for I am persuaded that this course will be completely inoperative. Viewing the matter even in connexion with those principles by which human minds are usually swayed, it must be a failure; but looking at it in connexion with the effects produced by the present, as compared with all former systems, and looking at the subject in the light which that Word sheds upon it which is a lamp to our feet and a light unto our path, I believe we can have no permanent success, apart from such a system as manifests hatred of the offence and pity for the offender, and thus combining judgment and mercy. In this way the public will be protected, crime diminished, and the sentences carried out in such a manner as to be a terror to evil doers, while a hope will be held out to those who are anxious to amend their ways and to put away the evil of their doings in the sight of that Divine Being "who looketh upon man, and if any "say I have sinned and perverted that which was right and it profited "me not, He will deliver his soul from going down into the pit, and "his life shall see the light" (Job xxxiii. 27, 28).

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HENRY MORAN, A.B.,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.

EDUCATIONAL STATE of 1,706 PRISONERS received into Brixton Prison from the Year 1853 to 1858.

Uneducated.	Read and write tolerably, but received their Education chiefly in Prison.	Could read and write tolerably on reception.	Read a little.	Tolerably well educated.	No Account, or accounted for before.	Total received into Brixton Prison from 1853 to 1858.
851	615	81	50	10	99	1,706

NOTE.—By a reference to Table No. 2 it will be seen that the educational state of 420 women received during the year 1862 does not much vary.

TABLE II.

EDUCATIONAL STATE of 420 PRISONERS on first entering Prison, and who were afterwards received into Brixton Prison in the Year 1862.

Could not read at all.	Could read very little.	Could read and write very little.	Could read tolerably but not write.	Could read and write tolerably well.	Total.
174	54	20	29	143	420

EDUCATIONAL STATE of the same 420 Prisoners at the time of their reception into Brixton Prison in the Year 1862.

Did not know the Alphabet.	Could just read the Alphabet.	Could read Monosyllables only.	Could read Dissyllables.	Could read in the Testament.	Could read tolerably.	Could read well.	Total.
10	14	50	47	97	156	46	420

Chaplain's Report.

EDUCATIONAL STATE of the same 420 PRISONERS on reception at BRIXTON in the Year 1862.

Could not write at all.	Could just make the Letters.	Could write large hand indifferently.	Could write small hand very indifferently.	Could write tolerably well.	Could write well.	Total.
75	80	22	150	76	17	420

TABLE III.

EDUCATIONAL STATE of 457 PRISONERS who have left the Prison during the Year 1862.

Well educated before they came to Prison.	Could read and write tolerably when received and have not made any visible progress.	Have improved in Reading and Writing.	Have improved in Reading only.	Have improved in Writing only.	Doubtful, dull, or inattentive, and were in the Prison a very short time.	Total.
7	40	229	40	29	112	457

TABLE IV.

CAUSES of CRIME of 1,706 PRISONERS received into Brixton Prison from the Year 1853 to 1858.

Drink.	Drink and Bad Company or Bad Company.	Ran away from Home or Service.	Say that they are innocent.	Say that they were in want.	Suddenly and from causes not easily specified.	Accounted for before.	Not accounted for, the Papers having been lost.	Total Number of Prisoners received from 1853 to 1858.
148	826	305	53	58	94	102	120	1,706

THE CASES of 330 WOMEN received during 1862 will show nearly the same state of things as up to 1858.

Drink.	Drink and Bad Company.	Ran away.	Various Reasons.	Total.
106	127	54	43	330

TABLE V.

RETURN of CONVICTS DISCHARGED by LICENCE from this Establishment from November 1853 to December 1862.

Total Number discharged by Licence.	To whom Balances have been due.	To whom no Balances were due.	Who have applied for Balances with Forms.	Who have not applied for Balances.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	By whom Certified.		
							Clergyman.	Magistrate.	Any other Person.
939	628	311	457	98	456	1	296	103	57

Revoked Licences - - - - - 71.

Others have been reconvicted, as stated in the Report.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January* 22, 1863.

MY Report on the sanitary condition of the inmates of this prison during the year 1862, and on those other subjects which more or less influence the health of prisoners undergoing long sentences of imprisonment, will, as regards health, be as satisfactory as either of my former annual reports.

The cases of serious illness have been, comparatively speaking, few in number, and the deaths have been fewer than during any former year since the prison has been fully occupied. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the prison during the year was 584·9, being an increase of 23·2 on the daily average of 1861. The daily average number imprisoned here for the five years ending December 1861 was 606·7.

The yearly average death-rate of the prison for the five years ending December 1861 was, of those prisoners who were healthy on reception, 8·54 per thousand prisoners, and including those women who were invalids on reception, 20·35 per thousand. During the year 1862 the death-rate, *including the deaths of prisoners who were invalided to the prison*, amounted to only 8·54 per thousand prisoners, precisely that of the five years' average, above quoted, of the deaths of the prisoners who were healthy on reception.

I do not wish to attach particular importance to the low rate of mortality in the prison during the last year, nor do I positively trace that favourable state of health to the influence of any one cause which was in operation within the prison during the year. I have noticed on two previous occasions, within the last 14 years, a similar fall in the mortality of prisons, and on each of those occasions the decrease took place in the year which immediately followed a temporary vacation of a portion of the prison. It occurred in Millbank Prison during my period of office there; and it has now occurred in this prison in the year which immediately followed the vacation, for the first time, of portions of this prison. During the years 1860–61 the whole of the interior of the prison was repainted, and, of necessity, portions of the habitable part of the establishment were alternately and completely vacated for a period of four or five weeks, until the whole of the work mentioned was completed. I do not wish, as I have before stated, to attach undue importance to this fact as being the cause of the low mortality of the last year, nor should I have thus noticed it had it occurred for the first time in my experience, but as a similar result has invariably followed three consecutive temporary vacations of prison buildings, I have thought it worthy of being placed on record. Whitewashing and colouring of the corridors and cells is done yearly, but the above recorded facts seem to justify the inference that a *temporary rest*, if I may so express it, of portions of a large establishment, at intervals of six or seven years, is followed by decided benefit to the health of its inhabitants. If this be so, might not such a simple sanitary measure be occasionally employed, when an opportunity offered for doing so without seriously interfering with the working of the prison? And, further, if it be true in reference to the health of prisoners, might we not expect that a like measure would be followed by a corresponding benefit to the health of the inmates of other public buildings which are constantly and fully occupied?

The admissions during the year were 420, 27 of whom were in impaired health, or in the proportion of 6·4 per cent. The average yearly per-centage, during the last five years, of women who at the time of admission were in impaired health, has been 10·6 of the total number received.

I would beg leave to enter somewhat into detail in reference to the state of health, age, and former sentences of prisoners admitted to and detained in this prison.

The admission of invalids, and the detention of aged prisoners, constitutes this prison the invalid establishment for female convicts, in addition to that of a prison for the healthy. I refrain from repeating that which I have expressed in former reports in reference to invalid convicts. It is, however, necessary to remember that a large number of the female prisoners in Brixton prison are permanently invalided, and that as such they come to us. 10 per cent. of the admissions may be considered as under, rather than over, the average of prisoners whose health is impaired on admission. These women must remain in Brixton until their sentences expire, or, as in many cases, until they die.

The table immediately annexed shows the ages on conviction of all the prisoners who have been admitted here since the 24th of November 1853 (the day on which female convicts were first sent to this prison), until the 31st of December 1862. The table is so far valuable, that it gives, beyond a doubt, the number at each decennial period of years who have been convicted of penal servitude and admitted to the Government prisons :—

Under 15 years.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 and above.	Total.
28	1,549	963	440	167	37	11	3,195

In reference to the female prisoners who have been re-convicted of penal servitude :—During the year 1861, of the total number of prisoners who were received into this prison, 13·1 per cent. had undergone penal servitude in this prison. During the year 1862, of the 420 prisoners who were admitted, 82 of the number, or 19·5 per cent., have undergone former sentences of penal servitude or transportation. 77 of the 82 underwent their sentences in this prison, two underwent them in Liverpool, one was in Ireland, one in Scotland, and one had returned from a penal colony.

The state of health of these re-convicted women on their admission to Brixton, in 1862, was as follows :—

Good health - - - - - -	72
Delicate - - - - - -	7
Invalids requiring immediate admission to the Infirmary	3

The five women who were in other prisons during their former sentences were in good health when received here.

The ages on re-conviction of these 82 prisoners are given in the table which is immediately added :—

15 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	Total.
26	30	17	8	1	82

Medical Officer's Report.

The conduct in this prison, when undergoing their former sentences of the 77 re-convicted, I have copied from the prison misconduct book and is as follows :—

"Good"	49
"Tolerable"	9
"Indifferent"	5
"Troublesome"	4
"Bad"	10

I refer to former conduct in prison, because it materially bears on the subsequent health; for, as a general rule, it will be found that re-convicted women who are in good health on re-admission have behaved well during their former sentences; whereas those re-convicted women who during their former sentences were "troublesome" or "bad," will, if not suffering from actual disease, probably be ailing and sickly during their second imprisonment.

I say nothing as to the cause of these women returning to crime on their release from prison. It is, however, evident from the foregoing tables, that neither bad health nor advanced age can be pleaded as the cause. Indeed, as a body, the re-convicted women who hitherto have returned to Brixton are in better health than women who have not previously undergone a sentence of penal servitude.

In contrast with these re-convicted prisoners I will here place the case of those women who, during the year, were returned to Millbank Prison in consequence of long continued bad conduct in this prison.

In my annual reports for the years 1856-7, I entered fully into the condition of these women. I showed that, as to age, they seldom exceeded 25 years, and that the majority of them were below 20 years. I may say that they are unchanged both as to age and conduct. The refractory prisoner now is the fac-simile of the refractory prisoner of former years. Thirty-six of these women were returned to Millbank during the last year. Their ages on conviction were :—

From 15 to 19 years of age	20
„ 20 to 24 „	13
„ 25 to 30 „	2
Above 40 years	1

It is a remarkable fact that a woman of this class rarely during a sentence alters her prison character. There are, I know, a *few* exceptions, but as a general rule she continues her bad conduct until the end of her sentence. It is, on first sight, equally remarkable that re-convicted women of this class will not unfrequently behave well in prison during a second sentence of penal servitude. The cause of this apparently improved conduct, may generally, I believe, be ascribed to that condition of health which I have before mentioned as being ailing and sickly, but not amounting to actual disease. Many of these women die in prison, and a few of them die at their homes. Occasionally they die very rapidly of tubercular disease of the lungs. I have known of many deaths amongst these women during the last seven or eight years, and in every instance that I have known, with one exception only, pulmonary consumption has been the cause of death.

Bad as is the prison conduct of these incorrigible prisoners, they are not, I believe, morally worse than very many of the women who go through their sentences without incurring a report. I would as readily hope for the ultimate reformation of some of these incorrigible women as for the reformation of many of the first-class women :—women of whom the well-conducted but re-convicted prisoner is a type, and who, as they advance in years, conform the more readily to discipline because they value their personal comfort, and because, I believe, they look on the prison as their home.

The deaths are recorded in Table No. 1. I have no remarks to make thereon.

The medical pardons are also given in the accompanying table. The first case on the table is the only one which requires notice here. The prisoner was an invalid on reception, and also suffering from serious disease of the knee joint. A severe operation became necessary, but in her state of health a fatal result was feared. To give her, however, every chance of recovery, she was pardoned and removed to one of the London hospitals. The operation was performed, but she died six weeks after.

Three insane prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum during the last year.

Two of the three women were in this prison only a few months. The first symptoms of their insanity were observed soon after their removal from Millbank. I have before noticed and mentioned in my reports, that insanity occasionally manifests itself very soon after removal from Millbank. There are not in these cases any observable indications of the disease at the time of removal, but the excitement consequent on the change from prison to prison seems enough to bring out the real state of the prisoner's mind.

Two of the cases recorded in the table, presented at the commencement of the mental disease that marked and important early indication of insanity which has been repeatedly noticed in this prison, and to which I drew particular attention in my report for 1860. The early indication to which I refer is that of a well-conducted woman persisting in disobeying any one rule of the prison, without assigning a cause for doing so.

The importance of these cases will, I think, justify me in troubling you with the following extract from the report referred to: "It has " been invariably noticed in this prison, that whenever a prisoner, whose " general conduct is otherwise good, has taken, without assigning any " cause for so doing, to obstinately persist in disobeying any one rule or " regulation of the prison, that such conduct is almost a sure indication " of a disordered condition of mind. Several of the cases of insanity " that have occurred in this prison in former years began in the way I " have mentioned. In two or three instances the determined obstinacy " on the part of the prisoner continued for several months before any " other indications of insanity were visible."

The two cases that occured in the last year, and which I have mentioned as marked illustrations of mental disease commencing as noticed in this extract, were Register Nos. 1538 and 2961. Register No. 1538 was received from Millbank Prison of the 20th of May 1858. She was somewhat eccentric in manner, but was well conducted, and conformed to the prison rules for two years. In the year 1860 she refused to take exercise; in September of that year I sent her to the infirmary under medical observation. She was industrious, went frequently to the chapel services, and never incurred a report; but nothing would induce her to take exercise in the open air, and she refused to do so for more than a year and a half. I kept her in the infirmary, and towards the end of the summer of last year she became wild and violent in manner. She screamed, and walked her room all night, and was at last dangerous to both officers and prisoners.

The first indication in the case of the other woman, Register No. 2961,

Medical Officer's Report.

was refusing to use her books during service in the chapel. This continued for a few weeks, and she then refused to go to school. Ultimately she had delusions about the Jews, and said that she "refused to use her books because of the Jews." Previous to her removal to an asylum, she was restless, and constantly wanted to be shifted from one infirmary room to another, and she had delusions on other subjects in addition to the one I have mentioned.

No case of suicide has occurred, nor has there been anything worthy the designation of a suicidal attempt.

The dietary of the prison has been the same as in former years.

The general medical statistics, including the number of cases of casual sick, are given in an accompanying table.

I cannot conclude my report without expressing sorrow at the loss of the late deputy superintendent. That lady died in October, of typhus fever, after a short illness. She caught the disease from her sister, who resided a few miles from the prison. Her loss was felt and regretted by all the officers of the prison, by whom she was valued as a friend and respected as an officer.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. D. Rendle, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE I.—DEATHS in Brixton Prison during the Year 1862.

Register No.	Age on Conviction.	Cause of Death.	Whence received.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence. Years.	Date of Death.	Date of Reception at Brixton.	State of Health on Reception.
2,860	26	Congestion of the lungs -	Millbank	October 22, 1860	5	April 11, 1862	Dec. 17, 1861	Good.
2,919	45	Tubercular disease of the abdomen.	Millbank	October 25, 1860	4	June 16, 1862	Feb. 13, 1862	An invalid, suffering from scrofula and debility.
414	40	Fatty degeneration of the heart and kidneys.	Edinburgh.	May 18, 1853	Life	July 31, 1862	June 27, 1854	An invalid, suffering from general debility and chronic pleurisy.
2,706	20	Pulmonary consumption -	Millbank	May 15, 1860	4	August 12, 1862	Sep. 20, 1861	Good. (This prisoner underwent a former sentence of penal servitude in this prison and was released on the 9th of January, 1860.)
1,902	31	Apoplexy - - -	Millbank	March 19, 1859	6	October 18, 1862	August 3, 1859	Good.

TABLE II.—RELEASED on LICENCE on MEDICAL GROUNDS during 1862.

Register No.	Age on Conviction.	Disease for which Pardoned.	Whence received.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	When received at Brixton.	Date of Discharge.	State of Health on Reception.
2,620	34	Disease of the knee joint -	Millbank	Sept. 17, 1860	6	July 5, 1861	February 11, 1862	An invalid.
2,518	34	Cancer of the breast - -	Millbank	Dec. 7, 1859	5	March 7, 1861	August 25, 1862	Good.
2,637	18	Pulmonary consumption -	Millbank	March 19, 1860	4	July 9, 1861	Sept. 18, 1862	Good.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE III.—INSANE PRISONERS during 1862.

Register No.	Age on Conviction.	Character of Attack.	Whence received.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence. Years.	When received at Brixton.	Whither and when removed.	State of Mind on Reception.
2,961	25	Delusions	Millbank	Dec. 8, 1860	3	March 7, 1862	Fisherton, Sept. 22, 1862.	Apparently sound.
1,538	33	Delusions, and occasionally violent.	Millbank	June 15, 1857	Life	May 20, 1858	Fisherton, Nov. 21, 1862.	Mind sound, but in manner eccentric.
3,154	43	Delusions, very violent and suicidal.	Millbank	July 4, 1861	3	August 12, 1862	Fisherton, Nov. 21, 1862.	State of mind doubtful, and general health bad.

TABLE IV.—GENERAL MEDICAL STATISTICS for the Year 1862.

Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted to the Infirmary.	Daily average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Deaths of Prisoners who were healthy on Reception.	Total Deaths (including Deaths of Invalids).	* Deaths *per Thousand*, of Prisoners healthy on Reception.	Deaths *per Thousand*, (including Deaths of Invalids).	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Removed to Lunatic Asylums.	Casual Sick treated in the Wards of the Prison.			
									Aggregate No. of Cases.		Daily average No. of Cases.	
									New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	New Cases.	Renewed Applications.
584·92	238	33·8	3	5	5·12	8·54	3	3	3,599	9,265	9·8	25·3

* Calculated on the Daily average Number of Prisoners.

FULHAM REFUGE.

REPORT,

For the Year 1862, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards Fulham Refuge, in pursuance of the Act 5 Vict. cap. 29. sec. 13.;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street, July* 1863.

The Fulham Refuge for Female Convicts was under the sole direction of the late Chairman of the Directors, Sir Joshua Jebb. I am informed that just previous to his death he had commenced the MS. of the report, but what he intended to say I have no means of ascertaining; and Captain Gambier and myself, the other Directors, not visiting the prison, or being in any way concerned in its management, are incompetent to supply the deficiency.

I am, therefore, under the necessity of forwarding the reports of the respective officers of the prison without further observation or comment.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. O'Brien,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

SIR, *The Refuge, Fulham.*

I HAVE the honour to forward my Report of this establishment for the year 1862.

Conduct of Officers.

Since my last report one assistant matron has left, having passed an unsatisfactory probation. The labourer has also been dismissed for frequent neglect of duty.

On the whole our present staff of matrons is superior to any we have had at one time.

I need not year by year repeat the names of those who have been long with us, yet it is with pleasure I am able to state that they manifest the same unabated zeal and interest in the discharge of their arduous duties, and merit my highest praise.

At the same time I would beg leave to express my opinion as to the importance of selecting as far as possible young women of a superior class as prison matrons. From frequent observation and attention to the subject I am persuaded that the association *necessary* between officers and prisoners has a very deteriorating effect upon the minds of the former, unless of a class so far removed from even our best prisoners by position, strength of character and principle, as to rise superior to such influence.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

On 1st January 1862 :—

Number of Convicts in Fulham Refuge - - -	174
Received during the year from Brixton prison - -	146
,, with revoked licence from Bow Street	1
	321

Daily average during the year - - - -	174

Discharged on licence :—

January - - - - - -	13
February - - - - - -	8
March - - - - - -	16
April - - - - - -	22
May - - - - - -	5
June - - - - - -	4
July - - - - - -	18
August - - - - - -	13
September - - - - - -	9
October - - - - - -	7
November - - - - - -	7
December - - - - - -	2
	124

Total discharged during the year - -	124

Removed to Millbank for misconduct	9	
„ under revocation of licence	1	
		10
Removed to Brixton on account of ill health		9
Died		2
		21
Number remaining on 31st December 1862		176

Very trifling variation takes place every year in the number of prisoners received and disposed of, as will be seen by comparing the returns for the last two years; but as this is matter of little consequence I need not give again the table of last year. The numbers received this year have been 146, and those disposed of 124. One poor woman, due for discharge, and whose licence had been in my hands for some days, died only a few days before that on which she would have gained her liberty. I have this year to record the death of two prisoners, one from pulmonary consumption, and the other from some affection of the brain, after an illness of only a few days.

As I believe it is the intention of the chaplain, as on former occasions, to give a detailed account of those discharged during the year it will be unnecessary for me to do more than furnish the following particulars respecting their disposal.

Sent to relations, &c.	89
To Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	11
To service	2
On their own account	22

I have much satisfaction in stating that a few cases have been undertaken by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, as will be seen from the above return. Last year I had, with regret, to record the inability of this society to render further aid to female convicts from want of funds. It is a matter of thankfulness to find that its valuable aid is once more open to us, and I can only trust that it may long be enabled to receive such as prove themselves deserving of assistance. It would only be harping on the same string to dwell upon my inability to secure employment for our women through any other channel.

When the state of our manufacturing districts is considered, it is rather surprising to find that only one woman has been returned under revocation of licence during the year. It might easily be imagined, that the distress prevailing in a part of the country where so many of our prisoners locate themselves upon discharge, would bring several within our walls again. I have no means of knowing how many reconvictions have taken place during the year.

Out of the 124 discharged, 102 have applied for and received the whole or such portion of their gratuities as became due. Seven are not yet due, and fifteen have not applied, or having applied could not produce testimonials of good conduct as required by the rules.

Whenever any case has been of a doubtful nature I have always taken the precaution to pay the money into the hands of the clergy with a request they would be good enough to disburse it for the advantage of the women.

Employment of Prisoners.

The prisoners have been employed in exactly the same manner as last year.

Superintendent's Report.

The total amount of earnings for the year, as will be seen by reference to the annexed Appendix, page 9, is 2,802*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, the cost of washing materials, &c., including the carriage of linen, 711*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance of 2,090*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* in favour of the establishment. The average earnings of each woman employed in the laundry (reduced to full time) being about 23*l.* 4*s.* 7¾*d.* In making this calculation it must be understood that we reckon the daily average of women so employed to be 90, working full time.

The money receipts for the year are 1,539*l.* 2*s.*; the outstanding debts 142*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, making a total of 1,681*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* payable into the Exchequer in reduction of the expenses of the establishment.

When we take into consideration the inexperience of the women, and the changes that are constantly taking place in the laundry department, I think that we have every reason to be satisfied with the amount of work done, and I am pleased to find that, notwithstanding all our disadvantages, the laundry work continues to give very general satisfaction; and I have no hesitation in saying that, if there were accomodation for another hundred women, I could find employment for all in a few weeks.

I wish that I could speak as favourably of the needlework department. To improve this appears a hopeless task. A woman is only occasionally to be found who really takes pleasure in needlework.

Treatment of Prisoners.

I am glad to say that there has been a decrease of reports and punishments this year, whilst the daily average of prisoners has been the same, viz., 174. Last year there were 115 reports, 75 prisoners reported, and 64 punished. This year there have been 99 reports, 67 prisoners reported, 43 punished, and 55 punishments.

Having frequently been struck with the low and depraved class of women which now come under my charge, I am surprised at being able to give so satisfactory a report of their general conduct. At the same time, I cannot but be aware that the duties of the officers are far more trying than in former years, and that it is only by untiring exertions on their part that such a degree of order can be maintained. Often have I to encourage the officers and myself as well, with the hope that the worst of our criminal class is being brought under the power of the law, instead of being at large to exercise their evil influence over those less depraved and criminal than themselves; and thus we trust that, although our labours are more arduous, good is being done to the country at large.

Condition of Building.

The buildings are in good repair. A trifling alteration has recently been made in the ironing room of the old laundry, which has been of service, especially in bringing all the women under view of the officer, which was not the case formerly.

New ironing plates have been fixed in both laundries this year, in place of the old stoves, which were not only inconvenient but insufficient.

Abuses, &c.

No abuses have occurred excepting such as have been brought under your immediate notice, and dealt with at the time.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the rules have been adhered to.

Results of Discipline.

The difficulty in engaging sympathy on behalf of discharged prisoners renders it almost impossible to bring them under good influence when most they need it. As experience forbids our expecting aid from private individuals, we can only hope that Government will speedily devise some plan for the better disposal of our female convicts. The wretched homes to which they often return make it matter of surprise that re-convictions and revocations of licence are not tenfold more numerous than they are.

As it is now very generally known that prisoners have money credited to them, and are moreover supplied with a small sum and a change of useful clothing when they leave our walls, old acquaintances and relations are always to be found ready to receive them, as they say, with "open arms," and thus they are induced to return once more to old haunts and scenes of former wickedness, and but for the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society numerous cases of this kind would occur every year.

I refer particularly to the London cases, as of these I am better able to judge from the accounts given by the officers whose duty it is to convey the women to these scenes of misery and temptation.

I need hardly say how truly painful our duties are, year after year to be obliged, after all our efforts to benefit those under our charge, to send them to where every influence is likely to be exerted to induce even the best disposed to return to their former evil courses. We cannot suppose that the honest and virtuous would take up their abode in the neighbourhood of thieves and prostitutes, and therefore the respectability of the *neighbourhood* to which a prisoner returns ought, perhaps, to be as much a matter of inquiry as the home which is to receive her. It is only those who visit the courts and alleys of London, and may I not add Liverpool, and see the haunts of our criminal class, who can form an adequate idea of the temptations to which our women are exposed, or can fully realize the utter hopelessness of securing the fruit of our labour, so long as we are obliged to send them to these abodes of misery and vice.

I am sure that too great importance cannot be attached to this subject, and I do earnestly trust that it will meet with the consideration it deserves. I cannot but think that it would be better for the public interest, as well as for the convicts themselves, if means could be adopted for inducing them to emigrate, after having passed a certain portion of their sentence in this country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
CATHERINE INNES,
Superintendent.

Major-Gen. Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Superintendent's Report.

ROUTINE throughout the Year.

—	From	To	H. M.
Prisoners rise, dress, and make beds	5 45	6 15	0 30
Labour	6 15	7 30	1 15
Breakfast (officers and prisoners)	7 30	8 0	0 30
Exercise	8 0	9 0	1 0
Prayers	9 0	9 30	0 30
Labour	9 30	1 0	3 30
Dinners (officers and prisoners)	1 0	2 0	1 0
Exercise	2 0	3 0	1 0
Labour	3 0	5 0	2 0
Prayers	5 0	5 20	0 20
Suppers and time for serving	5 20	6 0	0 40
Labour	6 0	8 0	2 0
Reading, &c.	8 0	8 45	0 45
Retire to bed	—	8 45	0 15
Doors locked for the night	—	9 0	
Total	- -	- -	15 15

SUMMARY of the above ROUTINE.

—	H. M.
Hours of labour	8 45
Prayers and lecture, including time for assembling	0 50
Exercise	2 0
Meals, including time for serving	2 10
Rising and dressing, &c., morning and evening	0 45
Reading	0 45
	15 15

RETURN of PRISONERS reported at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1862.

Prisoners reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once	40	40
Twice	23	46
Thrice	3	9
4 times	1	4
	67	99
Not reported	254	
	321	

RETURN of PRISONERS punished at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1862.

Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	34	34
Twice	7	14
Thrice	1	3
4 times	1	4
	43	55
Not punished	278	
	321	

Superintendent's Report.

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS of FEMALE CONVICTS at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1862.

—	Less than a day.	Days.			Admonished or Reprimanded.	Reduced to Lower Class.
		1	2	3		
Kept in their rooms on full diet	—	13	18	4	40	4
Bread and water in light cell	—	—	—	2	—	—
Full diet in dark cell	1	2	—	—	—	—
Special diet	—	—	10	4	—	—
No dinner	1	—	—	—	—	—
	2	15	28	10	40	4

LIST of ARTICLES manufactured at this Establishment for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

No.	Establishment.	Rate.		Amount.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
137	Print Dresses	1	6	10	5	6
87	Windsey „	1	6	6	10	6
183	Linsey „	1	6	13	14	6
27	Uniform „	1	6	2	0	6
9	„ Jackets	1	0	0	9	0
300	Washing Frocks	0	3	3	15	0
240	„ Skirts	0	3	3	0	0
330	Cotton Chemises	0	3	4	2	6
472	Flannel „	0	3	5	18	0
622	„ Drawers	0	3	7	15	6
400	„ Petticoats	0	3	5	0	0
150	Linsey „	0	3	1	17	6
110	Black Stuff „	0	3	1	7	6
800	Aprons	0	1	3	6	8
290	Day Caps	0	3	3	12	6
100	Night „	0	3	1	5	0
255	Stays	0	8	8	10	0
336	Neckerchiefs	0	0½	0	14	0
408	Pocket Kerchiefs	0	0½	0	17	0
100	Kitchen Cloths	0	1	0	8	4
200	Hand Towels	0	1	0	16	8
200	Dusters	0	1	0	16	8
9	Knitted Hose	0	8	0	6	0
15	Window Blinds	0	2	0	2	6
7	Bed furnitures	0	9	0	5	3
20	Round Towels	0	1	0	1	8
20	Sheets	0	2	0	3	4
28	Sundry Bags	0	1	0	2	4
16	Table Cloths	0	2	0	2	8
2	Carpets	1	0	0	2	0
11	Bath Curtains	0	2	0	1	10
914	Ironholders	0	1	3	16	2
6	Articles turned	0	1	0	0	6
160	„ repaired	0	1	0	13	4
30	Bonnets trimmed	0	1	0	2	6
				£92	2	11

Superintendent's Report.

LIST OF ARTICLES—*cont.*

No.	Private.	Rate.		Amount.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
34	Dresses	2	6	4	5	0
16	Shirts	1	6	1	4	0
59	Chemises	1	0	2	19	0
44	Night Dresses	2	0	4	8	0
11	Pairs Drawers	0	9	0	8	3
34	Petticoats	1	0	1	14	0
24	Night Caps	0	6	0	12	0
1	Dressing Jacket	—		0	0	3
1	„ Gown	—		0	1	6
3	Embroidered Collars	1	6	0	4	6
2	„ Cuffs	0	9	0	1	6
10	Bodices	0	3	0	2	6
15	Aprons	—		0	3	9
1	Coat	—		0	1	6
6	Jackets	0	9	0	4	6
1	Vest	—		0	0	6
5	Cloaks	1	0	0	5	0
1	Frock	—		0	0	6
2	Pinafores	0	3	0	0	6
36	Collars	0	2	0	6	0
17	Pairs Cuffs	0	2	0	2	10
4	„ Sleeves	0	2	0	0	8
3	Valances	0	3	0	0	9
8	Skirts	0	9	0	6	0
1	Chair Cover	—		0	0	2
1	Cot „	—		0	0	2
2	Bolster Slips	0	2	0	0	4
4	Pillow „	0	2	0	8	0
1	Bed Tick	—		0	0	6
2	Mattrasses	0	6	0	1	0
1	Wrapper	—		0	0	3
11	Bags	0	1	0	0	11
4	Quilted Petticoats	2	0	0	0	8
70	Articles marked	0	0½	0	2	11
186	„ repaired	0	1	0	15	6
174	„ hemmed	0	1	0	14	6
14	„ trimmed	0	1	0	1	2
				£19	19	1

Superintendent's Report.

COST of MATERIALS used in WASHING the Year ended 31st December 1862.

Quantity.	Description.	Rate.		Amount.		
cwt. qrs. lbs.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
32 0 7	Soap	25	10½	41	9	7½
139 3 21	Do.	24	4½	170	10	11½
171 2 0	Soda	5	9	49	6	1½
332^{3}	Starch	0	4	5	10	8¾
$1{,}107^{13}$	Do.	0	4½	20	15	5
61	Blue	0	9	2	5	9
236	Do.	0	10	9	16	8
60½ yds.	Brown Holland	0	8¾	2	4	1½
1,190	Ironholders	0	0¾	3	14	4½
8 gross	Clothes Pegs	3	6	1	8	0
5 lbs.	Pins	1	8	0	8	4
77	Clothes Baskets	4	0	15	8	0
32 yds.	Calico	0	4¾	0	12	8
162 „	Do.	0	5½	3	14	3
126 „	Ironing Baize	3	0	18	18	0
12 „	Fine Flannel	1	1	0	13	0
30 „	Do.	1	0½	1	11	3
39	Large Irons	1	6	2	18	6
16	Small do.	0	6	0	8	0
39	Goffering do.	0	10	1	12	6
6	Do.	1	0	0	6	0
4	Italian do.	3	6	0	14	0
35	Iron Stands	1	0	1	15	0
2	Starch Pans	1	9	0	3	6
6	Linen Stirrers	4	0	1	4	0
38	Fibre Brushes	0	10½	1	13	3
19	Damping Bowls	1	6	1	8	6
12	Harden	0	7½	0	7	6
2	Hair Sieves	3	6	0	7	0
2 oz.	Ingram Cotton	—		0	0	10¾
1	Rinsing Tub	—		2	5	0
4	Gut Bands	14	0	2	16	0
12 pr.	Hooks and Eyes	2	0	1	4	0
1 „	New Wheels for Truck	—		3	10	0
1	Tarpaulin	—		1	10	0
24	Brass Levers	1	0	1	4	0
8 gall.	Engine Oil	6	9	2	14	0
2	Piggins	3	6	0	7	0
1,950,000 gall.	Water	0	8	65	0	0
250 chr.	Coke	12	2	152	1	8
8 tons.	Coal	20	2	8	1	4
				£601	18	11

WASHING.

			£	s.	d.
Private	41,004 dozen and 7 articles at 1s.		2,050	4	7
Establishment	15,050 „ 8 „ „		752	10	8
			£2,802	15	3
Expenditure			601	18	11
Payment for carriage of linen			109	16	6
			£711	15	5
Paid into the Exchequer			1,539	2	0
Outstanding Debts			142	1	3
			£1,681	3	3

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Fulham Refuge, from the 1st of April 1862 to 31st March 1863.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	1,229	19	2
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	385	10	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing and labour departments	224	4	9
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	129	8	8
Uniforms for officers and servants	53	1	1
Victualling prisoners	1,861	19	10
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	657	18	7
Bedding for prisoners	18	5	10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	62	19	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	8	12	7
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	439	10	10
Gratuities to convicts	785	15	2
Furniture and fittings	162	12	2
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	42	15	1
Fuel and light for general purposes	633	13	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	438	12	3
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	550	15	1
Brushes, brooms, and mops	29	19	8
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	4	18	6
Various small disbursements	223	1	11
Rent, rates, and taxes	56	11	4
Total	8,000	5	11
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,566	0	3
Net expenditure	6,434	5	8

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

SIR, *The Refuge, Fulham, January* 6, 1863.

I BEG to furnish a report of the chaplain's department of the Fulham Refuge for the past year.

The number of women who have passed through the Refuge, and who are now with us, is as follows:—

In the Refuge on January 1, 1862		174
Received from Brixton	146	
,, from Bow Street	1	
		147
		321
Left during 1862		145
Remaining on January 1, 1863		176

1. The first subject on which I am called to report is, the *moral and religious* condition of the women. Of this condition it is very difficult to form an opinion upon which reliance can be placed. Some, who have given fair promise while in prison, and have even appeared to be under religions impressions, have disappointed our hopes and turned out ill; while others, of whom we stood in doubt while they were with us, have shown firmness and resolution after discharge, in keeping clear of evil influences, and in steadily pursuing an honest course.

I can only, therefore, speak with reservation when I report upon their *religious* condition.

I believe I may say with truth that, considering what they have been and still are, the moral status of our inmates is quite as high as could be expected, though far from being all that we could wish.

There are, indeed, exceptional cases amongst them; some who have been led into crime by peculiar circumstances, and who are greatly to be pitied, if only because their fall from rectitude has obliged them to descend to the level of those who in moral character are far beneath them. But the majority of our women belong to the criminal class, and have passed many years in vice and crime.

In many women of this class a great change for the better is gradually wrought, and sincere and honest desires are awakened of leading a new life, but in this state of improved feeling they generally pass from us to come under other influences, which may either carry forward, or check, the reformation of character thus begun. Everything depends upon a favourable mode of discharge for our women, and hence the great value of the assistance rendered by Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, in obtaining employment for female convicts, and in superintending them when they first leave prison.

The chapel services have been conducted, as heretofore, twice daily, and three times on Sundays. And the Lord's Supper has been administered six times, including Easter and Christmas. The average number of communicants from amongst the women has been 19.

The Bishop of London again held a confirmation in the chapel (as was the case last year). The service took place on the 25th June, when 35 women were confirmed, one of whom had been baptized on the previous Sunday evening, her baptism having been neglected in childhood. Her case was an imteresting one, and I hope she was under real and permanent religious impressions.

Chaplain's Report.

An important movement, though on a very small scale, has been commenced this year, in providing an opportunity for women who are so disposed, to sign a total abstinence pledge before they go out into the world again. We have been careful not to press the subject on them, but have simply brought it before their minds, and pointed out the advantages to themselves of forming such a resolution before they are again exposed to direct temptation. A few have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and we have the names of 10 women, out of those discharged last year, thus attached to the pledge; seven of these went to London, two to Birmingham, and one to Chester.

The same means for influencing the women rightly have been employed as in former years. Bible classes have been held in the school by the lady scripture-reader, who has also read to the women in the work-room on two afternoons of the week, and met them for a short exhortation on Sunday mornings before chapel, and distributed tracts among them. Reading aloud to the women, by the matrons on duty, at the close of the evening, has also been continued, and books selected from the library by the schoolmistress, as suitable to the capacities of each, have been circulated and exchanged monthly.

I have to record two deaths, which took place in December last, within a week of each other.

2. I now pass on to report concerning the *educational condition* of the women. The school classes have been conducted by Mrs. Melhuish, the schoolmistress, with the same earnestness and diligence as in former years, and from the careful individual attention bestowed, improvement has been marked and decided in many cases, especially in writing; though, as a rule, the women are not apt to learn, and some are quite incapable of making any perceptible advance. Nearly all, however, have earned a good character for paying attention to the instruction imparted, whether they have been able to make progress or not.

The schoolmistress makes the following general remarks on the subject :—

" The attention of the women in the school continues to be almost
" remarkable, rarely requiring a reproof for inattention, although many
" do not value the instruction, nor desire to improve; while others are
" most anxious to grasp all in their power, admitting that, possibly
" had they been taught when young, they should have led different
" lives, and the power of reading for themselves seems almost to have
" opened a new world to them."

The subjects of study have continued as before ; in fact, they could not be much varied. After the Scripture lesson, attention is particularly paid to reading and writing, the History of England supplying useful reading, and keeping up the interest of the women. In addition to these branches, geography and spelling are taught to the classes likely to profit by them.

A record is kept of the general behaviour and progress or otherwise of the scholars from month to month, and it may be interesting to enter here the result that I have obtained from the examination of this record, taking a single quarter as a sample for the rest of the year. In the second quarter of 1862, ending June 30th, there were 192 women attending in school for the whole or a part of the time, and I have taken out the last record of each of these individual cases, as entered in the words of the schoolmistress at the end of the quarter. The following is the result obtained :—

127	recorded as - - -	Attentive.
21	" - - -	Very attentive.
2	" - - -	Very diligent.

Chaplain's Report.

1 recorded as	Attentive, but not diligent.
6 ,,	Read better.
7 ,,	Write better.
1 ,,	Is more conformable.
1 ,,	Not persevering.
1 ,,	Often unsteady.
19 ,,	No improvement.
1 ,,	Very careless.
5 ,,	Take no pains.
192	

III. *Discharge and Disposal.*—This subject is of great importance. We cannot but feel deeply interested in the future course of those who have been under our care, and anxious that they should find the means of honest employment, which is generally a matter of great difficulty, however well disposed the discharged prisoner may be.

It is, however, to the influences brought to bear after discharge, and the opportunities of leading a new and better life then afforded, that we must chiefly look for real reformation, and a future steady course.

I proceed to give such an account as I am able of those who have left us during the past year. Their number is 145 :—

To Millbank for misbehaviour	9
,, on revocation of licence	1
To Brixton (sick)	9
Died in Refuge	2
Discharged on licence	124
	145

The above 124 women were sent as follows :—

To their husbands	9
,, parents	34
,, other relations	32
,, friends	14
To make homes for themselves	22
To service direct	2
To the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	11
	124

Setting aside the 11 who were taken up by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 113 went out direct from the Refuge, and of these I am able to give the following account :—

Doing well in service	9
Earning livelihood, reports received favourable	64
Married since discharge	5
Uncertain, no *definite* account received	5
No account received, either from having lately left, or from other causes	22
Known to be unfavourable cases	8
	113

Chaplain's Report.

Of the 11 sent to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, I have been furnished by the secretary with the following report :—

Emigrated	5
In service	2
In a laundry	1
Sent to their friends in the country	2
Doubtful	1
	11

The following is a summary of the above cases taken together :

In service, doing well	11
Emigrated	5
Earning livelihood, favourable reports received	65
Married, doing well	5
Uncertain, no definite accounts	8
No accounts received	22
Decidedly unfavourable	8
	124

Of those entered "Uncertain," and "No accounts received," I reckon one-half as probably earning their living in an honest way, which will make a total of 101 believed to be doing well, leaving 23 unfavourable cases.

I add a similar table to the one I gave last year, brought up to Dec. 31, 1862, of the way in which all the women have been disposed of who have left us from the opening of the Refuge in 1856 :—

—	Sent to Parents.	To other Relatives.	To Husbands.	To Friends.	Married on or shortly after Discharge.	To Elizabeth Fry Refuge.	To Lock Hospital	To Service direct.	To Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.	To make Homes for themselves; not being eligible for disposal in any other way.	Totals.
1856 -	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	12
1857 -	16	19	7	8	5	2	—	7	4	—	68
1858 -	28	17	8	5	1	1	—	6	25	19	110
1859 -	29	14	12	—	1	—	1	6	24	20	107
1860 -	33	34	5	7	1	1	—	2	41	7	131
1861 -	32	26	15	5	—	—	—	2	41	8	129
1862 -	34	32	9	14	—	—	—	2	11	22	124
	176	146	56	40	8	4	1	28	146	76	681

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

To Major-General Sir J. Jebb, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

JAS. INNES,
Chaplain.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

SIR, *Fulham Refuge, January* 5, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report of the health of the convicts in this prison for the year just ended, and in doing so, am pleased to direct your attention to the annexed tables, as showing that this establishment still maintains as high a position in a sanatory point as can well be expected.

There has been much more than the usual amount of disease throughout the whole Metropolitan area, and the mortality has been greatly in excess of former years; this neighbourhood has not escaped, but with the exception of some few cases of erysipelas, which threatened at one time to assume somewhat of an epidemic character, the prisoners have been remarkably free from any particular or special disease.

Two deaths have occurred during the year, one from pulmonary consumption, and the other from strumous disease, and perforation of the bowel, &c.

Nine women have been returned to Brixton as invalids, or unequal to the routine labour here, and one to Millbank, in consequence of her constant complaints of sickness, and refusal to work, although I was unable on many occasions to make out any symptons to justify them; active treatment was adopted two or three times, reasoning with, and at last threats, but all without any good effect, so, as her example was likely to be injurious, where all are expected to be useful and industrious, I was compelled to advise her removal. I am happy to say this was the only case of the kind to which my attention has been called during the year.

So much has been said lately out of doors concerning "Our over-fed convicts" that I have looked most carefully over the diet table, with a view to find fault, or recommend some diminution in the quantity, but, fair allowance being made for the health of these women, who have all been some considerable time under sentence, and that a good day's labour is exacted from them, I am free to admit, that I could not see my way to advise any reduction in the scale of allowance.

The labour here is as varied as it can well be in any convict establishment, and admitting that the women receive rather more privileges than in the prison they have left, there is still the one theme, "the time," for the mind to brood upon, the depressing effect of which shows itself more or less seriously upon the health of all. I find when any of them come into the infirmary, suffering under almost any disease, it is absolutely necessary at once to resort to more nourishing diet, and in many instances to stimulants, this has been most signally exemplified in several cases of erysipelas, occurring in different women at different times, without any local injury, or other assignable cause beyond a depraved or low state of health.

Even with the "complaining sick," in women who are doing a good day's work, the indications of treatment are very often precisely the same, ammonia, quinine, or iron, are essentially necessary to restore and keep up the tone of health.

There has been rather more sickness amongst the officers than in former years, but, with two exceptions, they are now in very good health.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY PAWLE REE.

To Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE 1.

No. of prisoners admitted during this year	146
Daily average	174

TABLE 2.—RETURN of "COMPLAINING SICK" treated in the REFUGE from January 1st to December 31st 1862.

New cases	2,526
Renewed applications	1,852

TABLE 3.

No.	Name.	Register.	Disease.	Remarks.
1	C. W.	801	Inflammation of Eye	Cured.
2	E. B.	804	Pneumonia	Ditto.
3	A. E.	722	Debility	Sent to Brixton.
4	E. W.	812	Erysipelas	Ditto.
5	E. M.	654	Bronchitis	Cured.
6	M. A. J.	730	Pneumonia	Sent to Brixton.
7	C. M.	781	Bronchitis	Ditto.
8	E. B.	646	Menorrhagia	Cured.
9	H. P.	681	Ulcerated Leg	Sent to Brixton.
10	M. A. T.	668	Debility	Cured.
11	A. T.	671	Hæmatemesis	Ditto.
12	E. C.	673	Amenorrhœa	Ditto.
13	A. W.	656	Debility	Ditto.
14	S. A. R	675	Abscess	Ditto.
15	B. S.	842	Debility	Sent to Brixton.
16	M. A. J.	788	Hæmoptysis	Cured.
17	R. S.	862	Debility	Sent to Brixton.
18	A. S.	844	Ditto	Ditto.
19	C. H.	732	Ditto	Ditto.
20	C. W.	801	Erysipelas	Cured.
21	J. P.	884	Ditto	Ditto.
22	M. F.	790	Ditto	Ditto.
23	M. F.	790	Ditto	Ditto.
24	L. E.	906	Ditto	Ditto.
25	J. B.	834	Sore Throat	Ditto.
26	M. P.	901	Ditto	Ditto.
27	M. E.	840	Phthisis	Dead.
28	E. E.	777	Erysipelas	Cured.
29	H. M.	914	Debility	Ditto.
30	E. S.	896	Inflamed Eyes	Ditto.
31	J. C.	858	Inflammation of Knee	Under Treatment.
32	E. J.	904	Ovaritis	Cured.
33	M. A. R.	940	Iritis	Under Treatment.
34	E. J.	694	Debility	Ditto.
35	C. M.	830	Perforation of Bowel	Dead.
36	A. M.	824	——	Sent to Millbank.

WOKING AND BROADMOOR PRISONS.

REPORT,

For the Year 1862, of the Directors of Convict Prisons made, as regards Woking and Broadmoor Prisons, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1863.

We have the honour to submit our report for the year 1862 on the state and condition of the Woking prison for invalid convicts.

State of the Buildings.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are all in a good state of repair.

The roads, parade grounds, yards, and all parts of the premises are in a complete and satisfactory state.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

The superior officers in the several departments continue to evince the utmost zeal and attention to their duties. Capt. Warren, the Governor, reports that, with few exceptions, he has every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the discipline staff of the prison, all of whom have satisfactorily performed their respective duties.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Remaining in confinement on 1st of January 1862		402
Received during the year—		
From Millbank Prison	159	
„ Pentonville „	30	
„ Portland „	20	
„ Dartmoor „	77	
„ Portsmouth „	10	
„ Chatham „	26	
„ Broadmoor „	1	
„ Wakefield „	71	
„ Leicester „	7	
With Revoked Licences	2	
		403
Total		805

Disposed of during the year by transfer to—		
Millbank Prison	7	
Pentonville „	1	
Portland „	13	
Dartmoor „	45	
Portsmouth „	25	
Chatham „	20	
To lunatic asylum	1	
Released on expiration of sentence	13	
„ by licence	118	
„ on conditional pardon	1	
„ by free pardon	1	
Deaths	22	
		267
Remaining in confinement on 31st of December		538
Total		805

Condition and Treatment of the Prisoners.

Condition and Treatment of the Prisoners.

The convicts have nothing to complain of in their general treatment or condition as prisoners undergoing sentence of penal servitude; they have been treated in accordance with the regulations, so far as the infirm and exceptional state of health of many of them would admit.

Their diet and clothing are sufficient, and their employment has been duly regulated under the direction of the Medical Officers, according to the physical abilities of each individual.

The rules have not been deviated from, except as occasion might require, in the case of the sick and aged.

Complaints have been but few, and these of the most trifling nature; in many cases springing from the unhappy state of mind, engendered by disease, of the complainant, and always proved to be groundless. Nevertheless, each one has been inquired into by the Visiting Director, and the result recorded.

Moral and Religious Improvement and School Instruction.

Moral and Religious Improvement and School Instruction.

The Chaplain, in his annexed annual report, enters very fully into all these points. Each man, so far as practicable from the state of his health, has had the regulated amount of school instruction, and every opportunity of moral and religious improvement. An additional bible class was held by the Chaplain weekly for many months, for the more careful and studious reading of the Holy Scriptures, and intended chiefly for prisoners of superior education; a few, however, of the less educated expressed a wish to join it; the attendance in all was about 23. This voluntary meeting appeared to be greatly appreciated by the men, and the Chaplain is in hopes that it may be productive of good.

The weekly lectures during the winter months, and reported upon by us last year, were again re-commenced towards the close of November, and Mr. Bird, the Schoolmaster, in his report to the Chaplain says, " The prisoners are obedient, attentive, and willing " to receive instruction, and we have very seldom to report a " prisoner for misconduct in the school. With the majority of " prisoners there is a desire for knowledge; this is manifested by " the constant application for books to take to their cells, so that " they may improve themselves in grammar, arithmetic, geography, " and other branches of learning.

A Roman Catholic priest was appointed at the latter end of the year to visit and instruct Roman Catholic prisoners, and rules were issued by the Secretary of State to give greater facilities for the observance of their religious services. A copy of these rules will be found in the Appendix to the Millbank Prison report.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

We can report that the main body of the prisoners have behaved in a quiet and orderly manner during the year, evincing a spirit of cheerful obedience to the rules. The Governor, however, feels compelled to call attention to certain exceptional cases. He writes as follows:—

" I regret I cannot report as I was enabled to do last year a " marked improvement in the general behaviour of the convicts; on " the contrary, I am afraid the increased number of reports and " punishments for prison offences (even when allowance is made " for the increased number of convicts over last year) will tend to " show rather a falling off in that respect. Several of these offences " have been of a serious nature, such as assaults on officers and " riotous conduct. It is true such offenders form but a small portion of the whole body of convicts, and, moreover, that the same " men are constantly repeating their misconduct."

The Chaplain also in his annexed annual report in writing of this class, says, " This class of prisoners is perhaps the worst, consisting of men who for the most part have by their vices and bad " conduct in prison brought themselves into the miserable condition of permanent invalids, to which must be added the lame, " the deformed, the aged, the latter always a very hopeless class; " what can be done with such men on their discharge? What can " be looked for but their return to crime and to prison?"

Dr. Campbell in reporting on this class writes, " I may mention

" that the means of punishing the refractory characters in an " invalid establishment requires much attention, for the men are " for the most part too much reduced to withstand much of a " depressing nature, and some of the most incorrigible are even " so much weakened in health as to be unfit for anything more " severe than simple confinement to a cell; these cases are not only " extremely difficult to manage, but very painful to witness; some " men would seem to be almost bereft of reason, and regardless " alike of kindly advice and coercive treatment, although they may " be fast sinking to their graves."

Health of the Prisoners.

Health of the Prisoners.

The number of deaths during the year have been 22, and it will be seen from the mortality table in the appendix to the Medical Officer's report, giving the cause of death and other particulars, that, without a single exception, every one of the above cases were very serious when received into Woking Prison, and the majority scarcely ever quitted the hospital during the whole period that elapsed between the time of reception and death.

Dr. Campbell also reports, " Another year's experience has fully " confirmed the opinion I have always entertained of the health- " fulness of the situation, as well as the excellent arrangements " of the building for the confinement of invalid prisoners. The " ventilation and heating are excellent, the former in particular " has sometimes been severely tested in the hospital wards from " their being constantly occupied, and sometimes with every bed " in use, owing to the frequent additions of fresh invalids from " various other prisons, many of whom required immediate admis- " sion; but, with due care on the part of the officers, a feeling of " closeness has rarely been experienced."

Employment and Industry of the Prisoners.

Employment and Industry of the Prisoners.

But little can be expected under this head, first, because of the class of invalids confined at this prison, and, secondly, when a man is sufficiently recovered to perform light labour, he is removed to the convict prison at Dartmoor, as opportunities offer; still the Governor, with the sanction of the Medical Officer, has been able to employ the more able-bodied at out-door labour on the farm, in digging, trenching, &c., and a gang of men has been also formed, called the "test gang," in which are employed the strongest and most able-bodied of the invalids, the number averages from 15 to 20, and from this party, after a fair trial, selection is made by the Medical Officer from time to time for their removal to an able-bodied public works prison. Those unfit for out-door labour are employed in knitting stockings, picking oakum, or as tailors, shoemakers, bakers, carpenters, washermen, cleaners, &c.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The expenditure during the year, exclusive of building materials, as detailed in the Governor's report, has been 23,994*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* This includes a sum of 2,069*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* paid as gratuities to convicts discharged on licence or otherwise, and is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 23,363*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*

General Observations.

General Observations.

In the month of March it was determined, with your sanction, to occupy a portion of the unfinished buildings of the "Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor" with 130 prisoners of good character, and who were within a few months of their liberty, for the purpose of trenching and laying out grounds, making roads and terraces, and generally assisting in the completion of the establishment. Mr. Sutherland, a chief warder from Millbank, has had the charge of this party, and we have much pleasure in expressing our unqualified approbation of the manner in which he has performed his duties. His report is attached in the appendix to the Governor's annual report of Woking Prison. 254 convicts have been transferred at different times from the Portland, Portsmouth, and Chatham prisons to Broadmoor, out of which number 122 have been discharged on licence, 46 of whom have been taken in hand by the "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society." The conduct and industry of these 254 men has been as a body exemplary, but 11 have been reported for any breach of prison rules; and Mr. Sutherland expresses himself much indebted to all those officers who are associated with him in carrying on the works and other duties of the prison. A report by Mr. Sayer, the acting religious instructor, is attached to Mr. Sutherland's report.

The number of prisoners discharged from Woking Prison during the year has been 118, making a total from this establishment since October 1853 of 1,009. Two have been returned here with their licences revoked during the past year, making a total of 52 since the commencement of the present system in 1853. The "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society" has taken in hand and provided for 26 out of the above number of 118. On this head the Chaplain reports as follows:—"Several prisoners who have been "discharged have availed themselves of the advantages offered by "the Prisoners' Aid Society; I should be glad if some plan could "be adopted for our regular and official information by this society "of the results of their benevolent efforts for the well-being of "the discharged prisoners, but this, I fear, would involve trouble "and labour incompatible with the slender resources of the society. "But it is a painful reflection for us, that whatever plan be adopted "for the assistance of liberated criminals, or whatever scheme "indeed be proposed and carried out in future for the management of prisoners, here, in this *invalid* prison, we must expect "the least satisfactory results.

"The class of prisoners is perhaps the worst, consisting of men "who for the most part have by their vices and bad conduct in "prison brought themselves into the miserable condition of permanent invalids, to which must be added the lame, the deformed, "the aged, the latter always a very hopeless class.

"What can be done with such men on their discharge? What "can be looked for but their return to crime and to prison?

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
J. Jebb, Major-General, R.E.,
Chairman.
J. M. Gambier,
Visiting Director.

APPENDIX.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN,— *Invalid Convict Prison, Woking, Jan.* 1, 1863.

I HAVE the honor to hand you my report for the past year.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining 1st January 1862		402
Number of convicts in Woking Prison received during the year, from—		
Millbank Prison	159	
Pentonville „	30	
Portland „	20	
Dartmoor „	77	
Portsmouth „	10	
Chatham „	26	
Broadmoor „	1	
Government cells, Wakefield Prison	71	
Ditto Leicester „	7	
Bow Street Police Court revoked licences	2	
		403
Total		805
Disposed of during the year by transfer to—		
Millbank Prison	7	
Pentonville „	1	
Portland „	13	
Dartmoor „	45	
Portsmouth „	25	
Chatham „	20	
		111
Removed to lunatic asylum		1
Released on expiration of sentence	13	
By licence	118	
On conditional pardon	1	
By free pardon	1	
		133
Deaths		22
		267
Number remaining in confinement 31st December 1862		538
Total		805

Conduct of Officers.

I have, as usual, to express my thanks to the Chaplain and Medical Officers, for their kind support and cordial co-operation with me, in carrying out the responsible duties of my office. I have much pleasure in being able to speak highly of the zeal and attention evinced by Mr. Finnie, the Deputy-Governor, and, indeed, I have every reason to be perfectly

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satisfied with the manner in which the whole of the Discipline Staff (with few exceptions) have performed their respective duties.

I trust I may be permitted to bring prominently to your notice the names of Mr. Cleere, my Chief Clerk, and Mr. Mabbott, his colleague, who are deserving of commendation for the zeal and attention shown by them in the discharge of their onerous duties, frequently entailing on them the necessity of working over the usual office hours, owing to the increase of work and the reduction of their number by the temporary transfer of Mr. Chapman to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor.

During the year one warder was superannuated, having been certified as unfit for further service. One assistant warder and one stoker resigned their appointments, the former having better prospects in view, and the latter from dislike to the duties pertaining to the appointment. One assistant warder resigned, on transfer to the Colonial Convict Service; two night watchmen were dismissed the service for bad conduct, and another was suspended for similar behaviour, but absconded during suspension.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Under this head I regret I cannot report, as I was enabled to do last year, "a marked improvement in the general behaviour of the "convicts." On the contrary, I am afraid the increased number of reports and punishments for prison offences (even when allowance is made for the increased number of convicts over last year) will tend to show rather a falling off in that respect. Several of these offences have been of a serious nature, such as assaults on officers and riotous conduct. It is true such offenders form but a small portion of the whole body of convicts, and, moreover, that the same men are constantly repeating their misconduct. It is to be regretted that, on the score of health, it is considered necessary to send men who have committed offences of the most atrocious nature in other prisons to an invalid prison, after having been sent either to the penal class at Millbank, or for a second probation at Pentonville, such punishment, perhaps, inducing ill-health. A little of such leaven will soon work into the whole batch of convicts, and it is incalculable the amount of harm these men do; they are the instigators of all mischief, and keep the quiet and well disposed in constant dread. When it is remembered that in nine cases out of ten prisoners of this class have ruined their health by their own acts, I cannot think there would be any cruelty in keeping them constantly in a separate prison, where they could do no harm to others, and where their evil propensities could be better kept in subjection than in one of this kind. For association they are totally unfit, and it is to be regretted that, after once having had a fair trial given them, they should be allowed to remain in an invalid establishment. Separation is the only plan for such men, and, though their health may perhaps suffer in consequence, they have only themselves to blame. I consider it absolutely necessary to keep such vicious characters where their presence will not contaminate others. For the number of reports, I beg to refer you to the Appendix.

Treatment of Prisoners.

It has been my aim, in the treatment of prisoners, to discriminate in awarding punishment for breaches of discipline between those whose bodily infirmities render them fractious and peevish, and disinclined to submit to necessary regulations, and those who from sheer viciousness of disposition set all law at defiance; for the former caution and admonition are generally sufficient, but the latter require a more rigorous

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treatment ; leniency in their case is regarded as weakness, and nothing but a firm determination to severely punish all acts of insubordination will keep such evil-disposed men in any degree of subjection.

Employment of Prisoners.

As last year the more able-bodied have been employed at out-door labour on the farm, digging, trenching, &c., and those unfit for this labour are employed in knitting stockings, picking oakum, or as tailors, shoemakers, bakers, carpenters, &c. One of the gangs employed in out-door labour, and composed of the strongest and most able-bodied of the invalids, is denominated the "test gang," and averages fifteen to twenty men in number ; from this party, and after a fair trial, selection is made from time to time, by the Medical Officer, for removal to a Public Works Prison. The distribution of labour and amount performed will be found in the Appendix.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are all in state of good repair.

The Farm.

The operations under this head have been continued as in the two previous years, reclaiming land, by trenching two feet deep, double and single digging, forming farm roads, together with other work which appertain to a farm. Six and a half acres of reclaimed land have been added to that already under culture, making altogether 13½ acres. The crops raised during the year were potatoes, cabbage, parsnips, turnips, and leeks. The potato crop looked well and promising up to the 4th August, when the blight first appeared, which stopped their further growth, and, notwithstanding every exertion made to secure them, more than one-third were lost. The cabbage tribe, as in the previous year, was superior to anything of the description grown in the immediate neighbourhood, both in quantity and quality. The other crops, though of small extent, produced a fair average yield.

Escapes.

There were eight attempts at escape, but none were successful.

Abuses.

I have reason to believe none exist.

Licences.

The number of prisoners discharged on licence during the year is 118. Of these, two have been returned to prison on revoked licences. Out of the total number of convicts licensed during the year, 26 have applied to that most valuable institution, "The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society," and have without any exception (so far as I know) met with the assistance and encouragement sought, and which I have every reason to believe has been instrumental in obtaining work for them, thereby enabling the applicants to lead an honest and respectable life.

The aggregate number of licences granted since October 1853 has been 1,009, out of which number 52 have been returned here with their licences revoked.

Concluding Remarks.

In concluding my report, I have no further remarks to offer respecting this establishment, but would mention that in March last the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, was occupied by able-bodied convicts from Portland, Portsmouth, and Chatham; Chief Warder Sutherland, from Millbank Prison, was sent in charge of them ; one principal

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warder and three assistant warders were detached from this prison, and others from Portland, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Parkhurst, formed the staff for duty there. In accordance with Home Office authority, and your instructions, Broadmoor has been placed under my temporary jurisdiction, and I have regularly visited that establishment twice every month. I have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Sutherland reports most favourably on the conduct and behaviour of the convicts; only four have been brought before me by that officer for misconduct, one of whom on my recommendation was removed to Millbank Prison. Whenever I have visited the prison, I have always found the convicts most orderly and respectful in their behaviour, and most industrious at their labour. Only one man has effected his escape from Broadmoor since its occupation.

I hereby certify that to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of the Director.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. S. Warren,
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons.

Appendix (A).—Statement of Work performed by Shoemakers, Tailors, Washers, Bookbinders, Stocking Knitters, and Oakum Pickers, during the Year 1862.

Description.	Rate. s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Shoemakers.					
51 Pairs of Boots - - - - made at	3	3	8	5	9
9 „ Shoes - - - - „	2	4	1	1	0
10 „ Slippers - - - „	1	2	0	11	8
41 „ Liberty „ - - - „	3	3	6	13	3
4 „ „ Shoes - - - „	2	4	0	9	4
2 Artificial Arms - - - - „	2	6	0	5	0
3 „ Legs - - - - „	5	0	0	15	0
50 Spectacle Cases - - - „	1	0	0	4	2
11 Cripples Boots - - - - „	4	0	0	12	0
700 Boot and Shoe Laces - - - cut	0	3	0	1	9
567 Pairs of Boots - - - - repaired	1	9	49	12	3
1,726 „ Shoes - - - - „	1	3	107	17	6
90½ „ Slippers - - - - „	0	9	3	7	10
4 Artificial Arms - - - - „	1	0	0	4	0
1 „ Leg - - - - „	1	0	0	1	0
			180	1	6
Tailors.					
163 Brown Jackets for prisoners - made at	1	0	8	3	0
99 „ Vests - „ - „	0	6	2	9	6
136 „ Trowsers - - „ - „	1	3	8	10	0
34 Linen Jackets - „ - „	0	9	1	5	6
1 „ Vest - - - - - „	0	6	0	0	6
16 Pair Linen Trowsers - „ - „	1	6	1	4	0
16 Aprons - - „ - „	0	6	0	8	0
5 Slops - - - „ - „	1	6	0	7	6
386 Check Caps - „ - „	0	4	6	8	8
9 Trusses - - „ - „	2	6	1	2	6

Description.	Rate.		Amount.		
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
24 Pairs Braces „ „	1	3	0	2	6
46 „ Cloth Slippers „ „	1	2	2	13	8
4 Linen Caps „ „	0	6	0	2	0
5 Parti-colored Jackets „ „	1	0	0	5	0
15 „ Vests „ „	0	6	0	7	6
15 „ Trowsers „ „	1	3	0	18	9
222 Pillow Cases „ „	0	1½	1	7	9
1,546 Jackets „ badged	0	1	6	8	10
Altering Liberty Clothing	-	-	8	13	6
2,167 Brown Jackets „ repaired	0	4	36	2	4
1,113 „ Vests „ „	0	2	9	5	6
2,781 „ Trowsers „ „	0	4	46	7	0
237 Slops „ „	0	1	0	19	9
30 Hospital Coats „ „	0	4	0	10	0
189 Blankets „ „	0	2	1	11	6
39 Trusses „ „	2	6	4	17	6
2,600 Cotton Shirts „ „	0	1½	16	5	0
6,000 Flannel „ „ „	0	1½	37	10	0
6,000 „ Drawers „ „	0	1½	37	10	0
936 Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs „	0	1	3	18	0
312 Sheets „ „	0	1	1	6	0
159 Pairs Uniform Trousers	1	0	7	19	0
3 Uniform Caps „	0	1	0	0	3
24 „ Great Coats	1	0	1	4	0
56 „ Frock Coats „	3	6	9	16	0
82 „ Jackets „	2	6	10	5	0
			276	5	6
Washers.					
23,456 Cotton Shirts.					
13,827 Flannel Shirts.					
13,851 „ Drawers.					
22,970 Pairs Stockings.					
45,492 Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs.					
74,221 Towels.					
23,563 Sheets.					
2,486 Blankets.					
4,208 Pillow Cases.					
857 Slops.					
1,366 Aprons.					
1,473 Table Cloths.					
4,301 Night Caps.					
898 Bed Ticks.					
479 Rugs.					
1,309 Jackets.					
1,592 Trowsers.					
236,349 Articles washed at per Score	0	7	344	13	6
Bookbinders.					
Sundry Volumes bound for the Officers' and Prisoners' Libraries, repairs, &c.	-	-	35	2	11
Stocking Knitters.					
246 Pairs of Stockings made	1	0	12	6	0
426 „ new footed and repaired	0	4	7	2	0
			19	8	0
Oakum Pickers.					
60 cwt. Junk picked into Oakum, at 4*l.* per ton	-	-	12	0	0

ABSTRACT.

	£	s.	d.
Shoemakers	180	1	6
Tailors	276	5	6
Washers	344	13	6
Bookbinders	35	2	11
Stocking Knitters	19	8	0
Oakum Pickers	12	0	0
	£867	11	5

APPENDIX (B).—STATEMENT of WORK performed by Prisoners on the Farm, Roads, and Parades, during the Year 1862.

Description.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6½ Acres, trenched and levelled	9	0	0	58	10	0
7½ „ double dug	2	10	0	18	15	0
10 „ single dug (twice)	2	4	0	22	0	0
10 „ hoed (three times)	0	10	0	5	0	0
7 „ cleared of Brushwood, &c.	2	0	0	14	0	0
4 „ Sown and planted with Green Crops	0	12	0	2	8	0
7 „ rough ridged for winter	1	5	0	8	15	0
7 „ Crops taken up and stored	0	10	0	3	10	0
6 „ Single dug (once)	1	2	0	6	12	0
130 Loads Manure, carted on land	0	1	0	6	10	0
120 „ ashes and Night Soil carted and made into Light manure	0	2	0	12	0	0
30 Tons Rough Litter cut for Manure	0	10	0	15	0	0
120 Bushels Bones broken for Manure	0	2	0	12	0	0
1,680 Yards, Farm Roads made	0	2	0	168	0	0
2,500 „ Roads and Footpaths repaired	0	0	6	62	10	0
720 Rods Turf Wall cleaned and repaired (twice)	0	0	6	18	0	0
Total				433	10	0

APPENDIX (C).—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE sold and supplied to the Steward for consumption in the Prison during the Year 1862.

Description and Quantity of Produce.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
396 cwt. 1 qr. Potatoes	0	5	6	108	19	4
153 „ 1 „ Cabbages	0	6	0	45	19	6
22 „ 1 „ Turnips	0	5	0	5	11	3
3 „ 3 „ 3 lbs. Leeks	0	7	0	1	6	8
15 „ 1 „ Parsnips	0	5	0	3	16	3
Value of Vegetables sold to Officers	-		-	11	13	5
6,000 Poppy Heads supplied to surgery	1	0	0	6	0	0
Total	-		-	£183	6	5

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APPENDIX (D).—ARTIFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL RETURN showing the VALUE OF WORK performed by Prison Labour, at WOKING INVALID CONVICT PRISON during the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Trades.	Description of Work performed.	No. of Days employed.		Value of each Man's Labour per day.	Amount.
		4th Stage.	Invalids.		
				s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Carpenters	Preparing casing and covering water pipes from frost, making new hand-carts, making artificial feet and wooden legs for prisoners, preparing and fixing weather boards to the back doors of the 5th and 6th class houses, making drill and common rakes for Farm Bailiff, making frames for rules and regulations, altering ventilators E and W wings, making wheels for hand-carts and iron truck, making table and stool for the engine house, making and fixing rollers, &c. for diagrams for school, making and fixing brackets and rollers for blinds to the 12 new cottages, making high trestles for bricklayers' use, making trough for slops E wing, making stamps, &c. for Broadmore, making cupboard for Governor's clerks' office, making spigots and fossets for water butts, fixing sink, &c. for scullery E wing, making and fixing 4 letter boxes in the infirmary wards, making and fixing large oak gate and posts at the entrance by Hermitage Road, turning naves for wheels, handles, &c., &c., casing steam pipe under the chapel, turning 60 staves for officers, altering stairs in the bakehouse, fixing shelves in the surgery, making ladders and cripples, making packing cases for Broadmore, making platform on the top of Chapel for fixing the crosses, fixing zinc panels in screen of gallery of chapel, preparing and fixing shelves in storerooms, making medicine and dinner trays, fixing iron louvres to cell windows, fixing boxes under the weights of Hopper's main building, making drawers Steward's stores, making patterns for casting, fixing eaves, guttering and stack pipes new cottages, making 30 new stools for the infirmary, building coal shed Steward's yard, making amputating table, making 16 forms for day-rooms, making dietry boards, altering cupboard for Deputy Governor's office, making cupboard for Roman Catholic Priest's office, repairing wheelbarrows, handling tools, and all incidental repairs caused by fair wear and tear and wilful damages by the prisoners.	164	—	3 0	24 12 0
		—	713½	2 6	89 3 9
Sawyers -	Sawing timber, assisting fixing crosses on chapel, and sundry jobbing.	118	—	2 6	14 15 0
Masons -	Preparing coping stones, preparing and fixing stones for gulley gratings, repairs to surface guttering, assisting the fixing of 6 new retorts and crosses on the chapel, assisting carpenters, sawyers and bricklayers.	193	—	3 0	28 19 0
Bricklayers	Relining furnaces at gas-house, engine and apparatus rooms, coloring the whole of the water-closets, altering forge, altering several chimneys at the new cottages, general repairs to slating of roofs, fixing 6 new retorts, making cesspools and drains to new cottages, erecting scaffold, &c. for and fixing crosses on the chapel, building boundary wall in rear of the 12 new cottages and paving the back yards, repointing boundarr walls in general, coloring infirmary wards and passages, building coal shed in Steward's yard, opening and cleaning out drains and cesspools, and all incidental repairs.	160	—	3 0	24 0 0
		—	503	2 6	62 17 6

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Annual Return showing the Value of Work—*continued*.

Trades.	Description of work performed.	No. of Days employed.		Value of each Man's Labour per day.		Amount.		
		4th Stage.	Invalids.	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Smiths	Making screw plates, making fastenings for the outside of the prison doors, making and fixing new wrought iron valves for waterclosets in lieu of cast iron, making large hinges, &c. for entrance gate, making ironwork for new hand carts, fixing 6 new retorts, making screw bolts for bedsteads sent to Broadmoor, making springs for fastening dinner traps in cell doors, making hinges for trestles, making rods, &c. for clearing bore-pipe in well, fixing stack-pipes new cottages, repairs to pumps, &c., also general repairs.	496½	—	3	0	74	9	6
		—	76	2	6	9	10	0
Engineers	Assisting the engineer in general repairs to water and gas pipes, pumps, closet valves, and all incidental repairs throughout prison building and houses.	—	278	2	6	34	15	0
Painters	Painting fence in front of houses and casing over water-pipes, painting hand carts and doors in airing yards, painting bedsteads for Broadmoor, painting shelves in cells, painting fire engine, painting corridors infirmary wards, painting eaves, guttering, &c., new cottages, and general repairs.	273	—	2	6	34	2	6
		—	149½	2	0	14	19	0
Tinman	Making and repairing utensils	—	205½	2	0	20	11	0
Stoker	Assisting gas man at gas house	88	—	1	9	7	14	0
Stoker	Attending fires in apparatus rooms	—	147	1	6	11	0	6
Laborers	Attending bricklayers as above	—	321	1	6	24	1	6
	Total	—	—	—		£475	10	3

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APPENDIX (E).—RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS, for each Quarter of the Year 1862.

Quarter ending.	Class.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.													
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.		3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Life.
31st March - -	377	11	23	411	45	131	24	65	25	16	33	3	4	20	1	5	–	39
30th June - -	343	18	25	386	48	105	24	60	22	17	39	3	6	18	1	6	1	36
30th September -	422	18	25	465	66	122	39	63	29	18	51	4	9	16	1	9	1	37
31st December -	477	14	47	538	92	143	47	67	30	21	58	4	11	15	1	10	1	38

APPENDIX (F).—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year ended December 31, 1862.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Lowest Number of Men in Prison during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average No. of Offences daily.				
38	140	178	627	43	252	295	0·8	133	430	805	383

APPENDIX (G).—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal consumed in the Establishment in manufacturing Gas, and the Quantity of Gas produced, &c., during the Year ended 31st December 1862.

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—	Quantity.	Rate. s.	Rate. d.	Amount. £	Amount. s.	Amount. d.
Coal consumed for the manufacture of gas - - - - -	cwt. 2,943					
Coal used for heating retorts - -	1,057					
Total - cwt.	Tons. cwt. 4,000 or 200 0 at	20	3	202	10	0
Lime used in purifiers - - -	17½ yards - - at	12	6	10	18	9
Wages of gasman - - -	- - -	-	-	67	9	6
				280	18	3
Deduct Value of coke produced -	Bushels. Chalds. 6,030 or 167½ at	15	5	129	2	3½
Actual cost of manufacture -	- -		£	151	15	11½

Quantity of gas produced: 1,268,200 cubic feet at 2*s.* 4*d.* per 1,000.

APPENDIX (H).—ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by Convicts in the Establishment for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Nature of Employment.	Class of Men.	Number of Days.	Value of Labour per Diem. s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Carpenters - -	Able-bodied - -	164	3	0	24	12	0
Ditto - -	Invalids - -	713½	2	6	89	3	9
Sawyers - -	Able-bodied - -	118	2	6	14	15	0
Masons - -	Do. - -	193	3	0	28	19	0
Bricklayers - -	Do. - -	160	3	0	24	0	0
Do. - -	Invalids - -	503	2	6	62	17	6
Smiths - - -	Able-bodied - -	496½	3	0	74	9	6
Do. - - -	Invalids - -	76	2	6	9	10	0
Engineers - -	Do. - -	278	2	6	34	15	0
Painters - -	Able-bodied - -	273	2	6	34	2	6
Do. - -	Invalids - -	149½	2	0	14	19	0
Tinmen - -	Do. - -	205½	2	0	20	11	0
Stokers - -	Able-bodied - -	88	1	9	7	14	0
Do. - -	Invalids - -	147	1	6	11	0	6
Labourers - -	Do. - -	321	1	6	24	1	6
Cooks - -	Do. - -	1,878	1	6	140	17	0
Bakers - -	Do. - -	1,878	1	6	140	17	0
Nurses - -	Do. - -	3,756	1	3	234	15	0
Cleaners, &c. - -	Do. - -	3,756	1	6	281	14	0
Labourers on Farm -	Able-bodied and invalids	12,520	0	6	313	0	0
				£	1,586	13	3

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APPENDIX (G).—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Woking Invalid Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1863.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	3,566	14	3
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	4,166	15	3
Gratuities to officers - - - - -	87	12	0
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour Department - - - - - - -	743	8	3
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof -	927	14	9
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	315	8	8
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	6,056	7	5
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - - -	1,504	2	3
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	118	10	1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., - - -	187	2	10
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - -	167	18	9
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - - -	904	2	9
Gratuities, &c., to convicts - - - -	2,069	1	11
Furniture and Fittings - - - - -	69	12	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - - -	27	10	0
Fuel and light for general purposes - - -	1,449	17	8
Buildings and ordinary repairs - - - -	340	14	1
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles - - -	373	8	4
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	60	11	10
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - - -	43	5	0
Various small disbursements - - - -	626	10	7
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	187	19	10
Total - - -	23,994	9	5
Deduct amount of sundry receipts - -	631	0	5
Net expenditure - -	£23,363	9	0

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Woking Invalid Convict Prison, Jan.* 1, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1862.

Having entered very fully in my last report into the whole system of the Chaplain's department, spiritual and secular, I think it unnecessary to repeat those details, as no change in the system has been made.

In consequence, however, of the removal in the early part of the year of Mr. Sayer, second schoolmaster, to Broadmoor Prison, and later in the year, of Mr. Mose, religious instructor (who was appointed in that capacity to a convict ship), a considerable modification of the work previously carried on was found necessary.

Throughout the latter part of the year large additions were made to the number of the prisoners, so that whilst the work was increased the workmen were diminished.

The loss of a scripture reader at a time when the hospital wards were crowded was necessarily much felt, and one of the Sunday evening classes, the most hopeful, because *voluntary*, of our prison classes, was obliged to be discontinued; and the withdrawal of a schoolmaster necessitated the abandonment of what I consider a most important duty, the secular instruction in the hospital of the many who are able and willing to learn, and who are thus in some measure preserved from that wretched idleness which is almost as hurtful, I should think, to the body as to the mind. Eventually, also, in consequence of the increasing numbers, it was found necessary to lessen the attendance at school, arrangements however being made that this loss of instruction should fall only on the better educated of the prisoners. In November a temporary schoolmaster was appointed, so that I hope now to revert as far as possible to the scheme fully detailed in my last report.

The present unparalleled excitement of the public mind with respect to criminals and their punishment makes me unwilling to enter upon the subject of prison discipline, or to offer any very decided opinion of the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners under our charge.

I confess I was glad to see in the report for 1861 (page 75) of the Chaplain of Millbank Prison some remarks, in which I cordially agree, respecting the great number of religious services in our prisons. But, whilst I would lessen the number of obligatory services, I would encourage all voluntary attendance at religious instruction, of course guarding most carefully against the possibility of connecting such attendance with any prison privilege or advantage whatsoever.

Our Sunday evening class (which is quite voluntary) in three divisions, taken by the Chaplain and religious instructors, has averaged about 120.

I am unable to detect any improper motive actuating this attendance, except in very rare cases indeed. I therefore regard this as a most important means of grace, and I doubt not that much real good is the result.

The Holy Communion has been administered six times under the usual precautions of careful selection and examination, and averages an unsolicited attendance of about 28.

The number of deaths has been 22. As usual I have nothing to record of any importance under this head, the unfortunate, but I suppose necessary arrangements of the sick wards precluding all privacy, and therefore leaving little opportunity for that close dealing on the part of the minister, and that opening of the heart on the part of the sick man which are so necessary at this solemn time.

Chaplain's Report.

An additional Bible class was held by the Chaplain weekly for many months, for the more careful and studious reading of the Holy Scriptures, and intended chiefly for prisoners of superior education; a few, however, of the less educated expressed a great desire to join it; the attendance in all about 23. This voluntary meeting appeared to be greatly appreciated by the men, and I hope was productive of good.

The weekly lectures during the winter months, spoken of in my last report, were continued to the end of February, and have been recommenced towards the close of November. I speak with some diffidence just at this time of this somewhat novel plan; objection might be taken to the great indulgence thus afforded to the inmates of a prison, but some good effect, apart from any instruction afforded, must be gained by their supplying a source of reflection and conversation, and especially by originating another strong stimulus to the attaining the benefits and privileges of the first class, to which attendance at these lectures is restricted. Should these lectures become a permanent institution, I would suggest that the same plan should be adopted in the convict prisons that is now carried out in the army and navy training-ships, viz., that diagrams and simple philosophical apparatus be passed from one prison to another in rotation, thus affording a considerable and very necessary help to those who are engaged in this work. Mr. Bird, the schoolmaster, in his report to me, says:—

"The prisoners are obedient, attentive, and willing to receive instruction, and we have very seldom to report a prisoner for misconduct in school. With the majority of prisoners there is a desire for knowledge; this is manifested by the constant application for books to take to their cells, so that they may improve themselves in grammar, arithmetic, geography, and other branches of learning." I append to my report as usual a general statement of the improvement made by the prisoners in their education.

No change has taken place in the school system of instruction, but the evening class, for various reasons, has been discontinued, and those men who attended it now receive instruction in the regular course during the day.

Several prisoners who have been discharged have availed themselves of the advantages offered by the Prisoners' Aid Society. I should be glad if some plan could be adopted for our regular and official information by this society of the results of their benevolent efforts for the well-being of the discharged prisoners, but this, I fear, would involve trouble and labour incompatible with the slender resources of the society. But it is a painful reflection for *us*, that whatever plan be adopted for the assistance of liberated criminals, or whatever scheme indeed be proposed and carried out in future for the management of prisoners, *here*, in this *invalid* prison, we must expect the least satisfactory results.

The class of prisoners is perhaps the worst, consisting of men who for the most part have by their vices and bad conduct in prison brought themselves into the miserable condition of permanent invalids, to which must be added the lame, the deformed, the aged, the latter always a very hopeless class.

What can be done with such men on their discharge? What can be looked for but their return to crime and to prison?

May the sad reflections raised in the mind by the hopelessness of any reformatory scheme for such men only lead us to the more earnest ministering of that Gospel which is "the power of God unto salvation" of the worst sinner if only through grace he is brought to believe.

Chaplain's Report.

I am most happy as heretofore to bear testimony to the zeal and diligence of all the officers in the Chaplain's department, viz., Mr. Mose and Mr. Gregg, religious instructors, Messrs. Bird, Sayer, and Gibbard, schoolmasters.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
RAYMOND BLATHWAYT,
Chaplain.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATE of EDUCATION of the Total Number of Prisoners who have been received since 1st January 1862; as well as of those who were in the Prison at that time.

Prisoners who could not read on admission - -		124
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly -	53	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly only on admission -		136
Since improved, of these, so as to be able to write, also	98	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission		66
Since improved of these - - - -	51	
Prisoners who could read and write tolerably on admission, many of whom have since much improved - -		305
Prisoners well educated - - - - -		158
Prisoners of superior education - - - -		16
Blind prisoners who have learned to read the embossed book	4	
Prisoners excused attending school, being well educated -	4	
Total who cannot read, being blind, aged, or of weak intellect - - - - - -	10	
Total who have never attended school, being too ill; many of whom have died - - - -	98	
Average number of men attending school daily -	94	
Total number of prisoners -		805

PRISONERS' LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in the library on 1st Jan. 1862	1,901
Added during the year - - - -	305
Total - - - - -	2,206

BOOKBINDERS' WORK, 1862.

	£	s.	d.
1,072 library and school books rebound and repaired -	29	9	4
Sundry work - - - - - -	5	13	7
	£35	2	11

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Woking Invalid Convict Prison,
January 2, 1863.

Gentlemen,

In presenting my Annual Report for the year 1862 I should mention that this year differs from the last in this respect, that nearly all the inmates have been of the invalid class, whereas in the two preceding years a considerable number of able-bodied prisoners passed through the establishment. This being the case, I can with greater confidence make the observation, that nothing could well be more satisfactory than the state of health of the prisoners throughout the year, no epidemic, or disease which could in any way be attributed to the locality, having occurred, and the deaths having only amounted to 22, in a population of 805. No prisoners have been released on medical grounds.

It would be difficult for any one who has not visited this establishment to form anything like an adequate idea of the number of men confined within its walls suffering from disease, or of the very few who can be said to be free from some malady of a serious character. The symptoms in many of them may for the time be slumbering, but ready to break out on the slightest accession of cold or other exciting cause, and those men are often so enfeebled by long-continued disease or advanced age that any attack of illness may confine them to the hospital for months at a time.

One cannot fail to be struck with the contrast between the invalid and able-bodied prisoners, not only as regards physical appearance, but in their conduct and dispositions. This was very striking while the special-service men were here, as it was a very rare occurrence to have a case of misconduct or scheming amongst them, in fact, if obliged to be admitted into hospital for a few days, their great anxiety was to get back to their work again. These men were, however, in robust health and had the prospect of soon being restored to liberty, whereas in the case of the invalid, he feels a lack of power or strength for much work, and instead of doing the best he can is apt to lose heart and become irritable and discontented.

The casual complaints of an able-bodied man are also very different from those of an invalid who carries about with him a disease, which he has probably had for many years, and which he knows will some day prove fatal. Another marked difference between the two classes is that the invalid has generally a much larger number of summary convictions recorded against them than the able-bodied. From this we might infer that many of the former had originally been of a weakly frame, with the low physical development so characteristic of this class of men, and from want of strength or courage, had confined themselves to small depredations only punishable by short sentences, amounting sometimes to more than a dozen; one man who died in November had no less than 43 convictions, varying from 3 days to 3 months.

Many of these men would appear to have led a very wandering life, having been hawkers, tramps, and such like, sufficient in itself to engender tubercular diseases, rheumatism, and other maladies which result from exposure, starvation, and intemperance. It is therefore not surprising to find such men undergo a great improvement during imprisonment, for they are not only exempt from many of the exciting causes of disease, but the enforced order and regularity, together with

Medical Officer's Report.

a strict observance of cleanliness, wholesome food, and a pure atmosphere must all contribute both to the moral and physical improvement of the prisoners.

The previous occupations of the prisoners, with the exception of those before mentioned, were various, and not such as were likely to give rise to the maladies most common here. Prisoners are of course desirous to trace their illness to the effects of imprisonment, but although the separation and discipline of the early stage may tend to depress, it is not calculated to injure healthy men, and in the course of treatment, we generally glean sufficient to show that they had either suffered from the disease itself or some of the premonitory signs before conviction. I may add that many of the invalids before coming here would appear to have had only short periods in separation, from which I would infer that their health at conviction was not such as to admit of this discipline to the full extent.

At my monthly inspections there are generally a few prisoners found fit for removal to an able-bodied prison, but as some of these men have been complained of at the prisons to which they were sent, as being unfit for the work required of them, (although before recommending I had been very particular in my examination,) I thought it would be well if some plan could be fallen upon for testing the abilities of prisoners previous to their transfer, and which at the same time might act as a check on others, who from a desire for change were constantly applying to be sent to able-bodied stations, although totally unfit for regular work. I, therefore, with this view, recommended the formation of test gangs, in which men were placed after a medical inspection, and if found fit for the work, which consists in digging, trenching, &c., for two or three months, and if reported on favourably by the officers in charge, I could then with more confidence recommend their removal to public works.

This plan seems to have answered well in both respects, as those who are really willing and industrious have the power of proving their ability, whilst others who are weakly, and who merely apply for the sake of change, soon give in when sent to regular hard work, and their inability is thus proved without the expense of sending them to a labour prison, from which they would in all probability be returned.

The prisoners fit for the harder kinds of out-door labour form but a very small portion of the inmates of this prison, and light out-door gangs are therefore in use for the more debilitated. There are, however, many difficulties in finding suitable employment for a large number of aged, crippled, blind, and weakly men, and this class is constantly on the increase here. A good many of these are employed in tailoring, shoemaking, knitting, and picking oakum, and it appears to me that it would be advantageous if the two former trades could be extended and some others introduced, the produce of which might prove profitable to the establishment, whilst the learning of them might enable weakly or maimed prisoners to earn a livelihood on their discharge.

Regular employment is of great consequence for those men, as their various diseases and infirmities are sufficient to render them nervous and irritable, and when unemployed they are more likely to commit themselves. I may, however, mention that although desirous of seeing them all as much as possible employed, I set apart an hour every morning to see those men who have any complaints to make of their work, and although the complaints are often of a frivolous nature, there are occasionally cases where I find it necessary to recom-

Medical Officer's Report.

mend a change on account of health. These remarks may appear over fastidious when applied to prisoners, but it must be borne in mind that I am speaking of invalids who would be unfit for any laborious work, whether in or out of prison.

Restoration to health being one of the primary objects in view here, the food is not only nutritious and wholesome, but carefully prepared; and the result has been satisfactory, for besides a good many who have recovered sufficiently to be transferred to labour prisons, most of those who have left this on the completion of their sentences were so much improved as to be capable of working for an honest livelihood; whereas if they had been discharged in the same weakly, emaciated condition in which the majority are at the time of reception, and without friends to provide for them, they would be compelled to seek refuge in the workhouse, or be more apt to resort to their former dishonest course of life.

The recent daring acts imputed to discharged convicts have justly excited the alarm and indignation of the public, and although ten years' experience of prisoners deprives me of the slightest sympathy with the few incorrigible characters who have been found to resist the humane efforts made to change their vicious habits, still to reduce their physical condition by depriving them of sufficient nourishment might in many cases only aggravate the mischief. Bodily weakness does not always curb a vicious spirit, and the weakest may be and are capable of crimes of the greatest magnitude.

In connexion with this subject, I may mention that the means of punishing the refractory characters in an invalid establishment requires much attention, for the men are for the most part too much reduced to withstand much of a depressing nature, and some of the most incorrigible are even so much weakened in health as to be unfit for anything more severe than simple confinement to a cell. These cases are not only extremely difficult to manage, but very painful to witness. Some men would seem to be almost bereft of reason, and regardless alike of kindly advice and coercive treatment, although they may be fast sinking to their graves.

The Indian meal punishment diet seems best suited for invalid prisoners, for whilst it is sufficiently nourishing it is not liked, and my experience agrees with that of the late Dr. Baly, that there has been in most cases a slight increase in weight, and very few lost, at the end of the usual period, 28 days. Another advantage is, it can be continued sufficiently long to give them time to overcome their vicious tempers, whereas their dogged sullenness enables them to bear with apparent indifference the punishment of two or three days' bread and water. At the same time, the health of a weakly man may be seriously affected by it, even in that short period, and hence in such a case it cannot be continued long enough to be of much avail.

The high sanitary condition of our prisons at the present day is certainly a great contrast to that of former years, but with all the advantages of cleanliness, excellent ventilation, and wholesome food, they are still prisons, and, as such, can have no attractions for the criminal. The very efforts made to maintain this healthy state are felt as a punishment by many of these men. Even the bed-ridden, emaciated creatures in hospital are constantly sighing for liberty, that they may not die in prison, at the same time knowing full well that the change would be from a state of comparative comfort to one of misery and starvation. At the inquests on deceased prisoners the coroner and jury are always careful to inquire whether anything had occurred

Medical Officer's Report.

during imprisonment likely to injure health, and whether the prisoners had been supplied with all the comforts their cases required; and as these medical comforts have been distributed strictly in conformity to the wants of the sick, and with a due regard to economy, the jury have in all cases been pleased to express themselves satisfied.

Another year's experience of this plan has fully confirmed the opinion I have always entertained of the healthfulness of the situation, as well as the excellent arrangements of the building for the confinement of invalid prisoners. The ventilation and heating are excellent; the former, in particular, has sometimes been severely tested in the hospital wards, from their being constantly occupied, and sometimes with every bed in use, owing to the frequent additions of fresh invalids from various other prisons, many of whom required immediate admission, but, with due care on the part of the officers, a feeling of closeness has rarely been experienced.

The supply of water continues abundant and of good quality.

With these great advantages it is but reasonable to expect a corresponding improvement in the health of the inmates, and this has been well exemplified throughout the year by the exemption from epidemics, the small mortality for such a large body of invalids, and the great amendment that has taken place in the health and strength of the majority.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Invalid Convict Prison at Woking, for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Total number of convicts in the prison during the year 805; viz., 768 Invalids and 37 able bodied.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1862.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—					
Diarrhœa - - - -	2	31	32	—	1
Influenza and Catarrh - - -	8	72	68	—	12
Febricula - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Remittent Fever - - -	—	3	3	—	—
Purpura - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Syphilis - - - -	1	3	3	—	1
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat:—					
Hæmorrhage - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Ascites - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Abscess - - - - -	3	27	26	—	4
Ulcer - - - - -	1	13	12	—	2
Gout - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class - -	—	1	—	—	1
Elephantiasis - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases:—					
Scrofula - - - - -	5	30	28	—	7
Phthisis - - - - -	19	116	102	9	24
Hæmoptysis - - - -	1	11	9	—	3

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1862.
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—					
Cephalitis - - - -	—	1	—	1	—
Apoplexy - - - -	2	2	3	1	—
Paraplegia - - - -	7	13	11	1	8
Epilepsy - - - -	1	8	7	1	1
Hysteria - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Dementia - - - -	3	—	—	—	3
Other forms of Unsound Mind - -	—	11	9	—	2
Neuralgia - - - -	1	6	7	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	—	10	10	—	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation:—					
Hypertrophy - - - -	2	1	3	—	—
Palpitatio - - - -	1	29	25	1	4
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs:—					
Laryngitis - - - -	—	3	2	—	1
Bronchitis - - - -	3	34	26	1	10
Pleuritis - - - -	1	7	8	—	—
Pneumonia - - - -	1	—	1	—	—
Empyema - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Asthma - - - -	7	25	24	—	8
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs:—					
Hæmatemesis - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	1	26	23	1	3
Melæna - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Peritonitis - - - -	—	2	1	1	—
Colic - - - -	1	2	3	—	—
Hernia Reducible - - -	2	11	11	—	2
Hepatitis - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	—	4	3	—	1
Vermes - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Fistula in Ano - - - -	1	4	4	—	1
Prolapsus Ani - - - -	1	4	4	—	1
Scirrhus of Intestines - - -	—	1	—	1	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs:—					
Bright's disease - - - -	—	1	—	1	—
Nephritis - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Albuminuria - - - -	—	4	3	—	1
Diabetes - - - -	1	1	—	—	2
Stricture of Urethra - - -	1	18	16	—	3
Hydrocele - - - -	2	5	7	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. -	1	5	4	—	2
Strumous Disease of Bladder - -	—	1	—	1	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones:—					
Muscular Rheumatism - - -	1	34	34	—	6
Diseases of Bones - - -	1	14	6	—	4
,, of Joints - - -	4	16	13	1	6
Lumbar Abscess - - -	1	3	2	1	1
Amputation - - - -	1	—	1	—	—
Diseased Stump - - -	—	2	2	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—					
Boils - - - - -	—	12	11	—	1
Sycosis - - - - -	1	4	3	—	2
Eczema - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin - -	—	7	6	—	1
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—					
Ophthalmia - - - -	4	25	23	—	6
Otorrhœa - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Polypus of the Nose - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class - -	—	1	1	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries :—					
Fractures - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds - -	—	7	6	—	1
Burns and Scalds - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries - -	—	15	13	—	2
Debility - - - - -	7	35	35	—	7
Observation - - - -	—	6	6	—	—
Total - -	101	754	680	22	153

The increase in the number of invalids from 372 at the beginning to 536 at the close of the year was followed by a corresponding increase in the number of patients in hospital, as well as in the casual sick, and these additions made it necessary to open another hospital ward. The four wards formerly constituting the hospital only contained 140 beds, but by the new arrangement we can now accommodate 167 ; and as it is necessary to locate the prisoner nurses in the hospital, every bed is generally full ; and if the invalids continue to arrive in the same proportion as they have done of late, still further hospital accommodation will become necessary.

In an establishment of this nature the admissions and discharges may appear few in proportion to the number of patients under treatment, but this is owing to the long periods many of these men remain in hospital ; indeed, no inconsiderable number continue inmates from the time of reception till the expiration of sentence or death.

It will be seen that the hospital can be said to vary but little, and to be always well filled with serious and very tedious cases, few of which ever completely recover, whilst a large proportion are in that delicate state which renders the care and comforts of the hospital absolutely necessary. The fluctuating class is very small, seldom more than two or three a day being discharged, and their places are generally filled up by others from the casual sick list.

The Mortality Table will be found in the Appendix, giving the cause of death and other particulars connected with the 22 prisoners who have died during the year, and from this it will be seen that, without a single exception, all those cases were very serious when received here, and that the majority scarcely ever quitted the hospital during the whole period that elapsed between the time of reception and death.

Medical Officer's Report.

As before mentioned, we have been entirely free from epidemic diseases throughout the year; even the slight febrile and catarrhal attacks have been less common than usual; and although the latter may appear of little moment to people in robust health, they are much to be dreaded in the case of invalids, who have not the stamina to resist the debilitating effects of even a slight cold.

It may be well to give a cursory glance at the character of the diseases most common during the past year, and I must, as usual, begin with those of the respiratory organs, which would always seem to be the most common with prisoners, whether old, young, or middle-aged. There is a table in the Appendix giving the medical grounds of removal to this place, and from it it will be seen that phthisis formed the ground in 69 cases, and as 50 remained at the close of 1861, the total in the prison during the year labouring under this one malady amount to 119. Of these, 31 have been discharged, 9 died, leaving 79 phthisical men in the prison, being an increase of 29 upon those left at the end of last year.

The post-mortem examinations of eight out of the nine men who died of this malady revealed most extensive disease, not only of the lungs, but in most cases there was also tubercular ulceration of the bowels with fatty enlargement of the liver, either of which appearances would fully have accounted for the bad condition in which they were at the time of reception. In the ninth case the body was removed by friends.

The average age of the 119 phthisical patients was 29½. The longest period spent in hospital for this disease was somewhat under twelve months, and the shortest about two months. In both these cases the prisoners were admitted immediately on their arrival, and were almost constantly confined to bed. The first was subject to some attacks of hæmoptysis, and was a man of a most peculiar temper, sometimes lying for a whole day as if insensible, abstaining from food, and refusing to speak to the nurses or even the priest. This strange conduct did not appear to arise from any aberration of mind, but to be solely owing to a morose, sullen disposition. For some weeks before death it was necessary to have recourse to beef-tea injections in order to support his strength, and as he lingered on from day to day in a most emaciated state, the tenacity of life was a source of wonder to all who saw him. The other, although here so short a time, was suffering from the disease when convicted, and had been constantly under medical treatment previous to reception, at which time he was greatly exhausted.

Bronchitis.—Of this disease there were 40 cases received, and the greater number having long suffered from attacks of the complaint, the general health was much impaired. Only one death occurred, and as tubercles were found in the lungs, it might, perhaps, more properly have been classed under phthisis, although the immediate cause of death was bronchitis. This is also a common complaint among the many aged men here. The average age in the bronchitic cases is higher than in the phthisical, the former being 28, and the latter 29½. The oldest was 71, and the youngest 21.

Asthma.—In number these cases have been rather low, but they were nearly all much more severe than usual. As is almost always the case with this distressing complaint, the men had suffered from it for long periods, and although during the intervals of the paroxysms the health would appear better than might have been expected from the violence of the seizure, those men were seldom fit for any active exertion, and hence they generally spent most of their time alternating between the prison and hospital. As may be supposed, the state of the

Medical Officer's Report.

weather, change of wind, &c., have much influence in these cases, but I have often remarked that those men were rarely affected alike by atmospheric changes, some being quite well whilst others might be suffering most acutely. Average age, 52 ; oldest, 71 ; and the youngest, 19.

Diseases of the heart formed the ground of invaliding in 30 instances, in all of which the disease had existed for long periods, and was ascribed in most cases to attacks of rheumatic fever. Although the subjects of this malady were sometimes robust in appearance, they were often ailing, and, as they are liable to attacks of palpitation and dyspnœa on any exertion, they were frequent inmates of the hospital. From there being often well-marked symptoms of hypertrophy or valvular disease, the slow progress sometimes observable in these cases can only be ascribed to the regularity necessarily enjoined in a prison, with freedom from exposure and other exciting causes of disease.

In some cases the paroxysms of agonising pain were most distressing, and one man at present in hospital has several times seemed almost dying, but has on each occasion rallied ; this, however, cannot be expected to continue, as there is evident structural disease, which will probably ere long carry him off.

One death occurred from this disease ; the man, aged 37, was dropsical at the time of reception two months previously, and he continued constantly confined to bed. His appearance betokened his having been a robust man, but he had led a very dissipated life for some years, as we were informed by his friends. The arch of the aorta was greatly dilated, and near the commencement was a large patch of warty ætheromatous deposit. Palpitation and other symptoms of cardiac disease are very common amongst the weakly and dyspeptic men, but they generally moderate as the health and strength improve.

Under the head of disease of the brain and nervous system are included several maladies forming the ground of invaliding. Amongst them I may enumerate, paralysis 26 ; epilepsy 13 ; and mental disease 16. Of the paralytic cases, one half remained from the previous year, and the recent admissions were of considerable standing, the men being more or less helpless. The most serious form was that of paraplegia, and one death resulted from it. This was a most painful case, as there was extensive sloughing of the hips and back, exposing part of the sacrum, although air cushions were provided and every means taken to guard against this result. The man lingered on for weeks in this deplorable state, the smell being most overpowering ; but to the credit of the prisoner nurses, they never shrank from the disagreeable duty of washing the wounds, and although often seized with sickness and vomiting, they continued to evince the greatest kindness to the last, and helped not a little to soothe his sufferings. In connexion with prisoner nurses, I would observe that, however vicious and depraved these men may have formerly been, association with the sick appears to exert a humanizing influence, as the tenderness and good feeling displayed by them is very pleasing to witness.

Two aged men now in hospital for paraplegia have been unable to turn in bed without assistance for months. As the action of the bowels and bladder are quite involuntary, special mattresses were constructed to endeavour in some measure to obviate this inconvenience ; but were it not for the unremitting attention of officers and nurses the ward would soon become very offensive.

This disease is, perhaps, more frequently feigned than any other. One man, who had been shipwrecked off the Isle of Wight on the passage from Bermuda, was received here for spinal disease. He said

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that he had lost the power of the lower extremities, and was treated accordingly ; but, being a little suspicious, I insisted upon his trying to walk with crutches, and had him placed in a separate room adjoining the ward, and closely watched ; it soon became evident that this treatment was distasteful to him, and he one morning surprised those about him by throwing down his crutches and walking into the ward ; but he had sufficient cunning afterwards to say that he owned his extraordinary cure to a fright he had had in the night.

Epilepsy has of late been a less frequent ground of invaliding, and most of the cases that have come under my care were mild. One death resulted from it, and, as it was rather peculiar, I may shortly allude to it. The man was received from Wakefield on the 23d Jannary for the disease, but he had no seizure till the 14th February, after which time they continued to increase in frequency and violence up till the time of death, which happened on the 15th March. A depression was discovered on the upper part of frontal bone, which he stated was caused by a blow from a hammer, met with 20 years before. There was a slight depression and softening of the brain at the seat of injury, but little apparently to account for the fearful paroxysms which recurred with short intermissions for three days immediately preceding death.

One man, aged 76, died of apoplexy, after being 346 days in hospital for general debility. The man who died of cephalitis was received for phthisis, but he was always very eccentric, and suffered from headache. He mentioned that his skull was fractured while serving as a soldier in India, and there were evident traces of an old fracture, with depression of the inner table, above the left orbit. The brain was injected, membranes thickened, with considerable effusion.

Mental disorders having only formed the ground of invaliding in a small number of cases, I may mention that several prisoners received here for bodily ailments have exhibited various peculiarities of mind, and considerable impairment of the mental faculties. The case requiring removal to an asylum was of this character, the man having been received for age, debility, and rheumatism ; but his manner was from the first peculiar, and after an interval of some months, he became noisy, violent, and very filthy in his habits. As he continued to get worse, an inquiry took place, which resulted in an order for his removal to an asylum.

Nothing very peculiar has been observed in any of these cases, they having varied from simple weakness of mind to complete imbecility. Two of the latter have been long in hospital for greater security and observation, and their appearance would indicate congenital deficiency of intellect. As these men are generally unsettled, capricious, and passionate, they are seldom capable of regular employment ; and from their liability to fits of excitement, they require a good deal of management and careful watching.

Two cases sent here as feigned insanity have given a good deal of trouble. One who was noted as extremely filthy in his habits has improved in that respect, and has behaved in a rational manner, but he is still sullen and irritable. The other, a foreigner, has always shown a dogged determination to resist authority, and his manner was from the first so insolent and overbearing that nothing short of coercive measures would answer ; and although he has lately undergone a little improvement, his behaviour is still peculiar, and his manner sullen.

Digestive Organs—Under this head there are several diseases which formed the ground of invaliding, and of many ailments constantly under

Medical Officer's Report.

hospital treatment. Of these, dyspepsia is one of the most common, either as co-existing with some other ailment, or occurring in men whose ground of removal was general debility. In these cases, the change of air and light out-door labour frequently effects a great improvement in a short time. There were other diseases of a more serious character under this head, and of these one died of tubercular peritonitis, and one of scirrhus of intestines. They were both greatly reduced at the time of reception, and continually in hospital.

Hernia—From the large number of ruptured men in the establishment, there are generally a good many under treatment, or requiring medical assistance. Some of these cases are so peculiar that the ordinary trusses are of little avail, and it has often been necessary to have them altered, and various other contrivances resorted to, to meet difficulties as they occur ; and on these occasions the officers in charge of the mechanics have shown great willingness to exert their ingenuity.

Hæmorrhoids and prolapsus ani have been rather common complaints, and the latter often caused much trouble from the persistency with which the patients labouring under the disease seemed to aggravate it, by neglecting to return the protruded bowel. An instrument was devised of gutta percha, which effectually prevented the protrusion, and has in more than one case been attended with much benefit.

Diseases of the urinary organs are rather numerous at all times, and as they are similar to most of the other maladies as regards duration, and having been long under treatment elsewhere, they are rather discouraging. Some of the cases of stricture were very intractable, particularly when complicated with fistula; but a good many have undergone improvement.

The cases of disease of the kidneys received here are generally of a serious nature. One man died of Bright's disease, having been constantly in hospital. Diabetes is another form which may be almost considered incurable, and the four cases received during the year were of such a nature that little more than temporary benefit could be expected from any mode of treatment.

In the case of death from strumous disease of the bladder, the man had not shown any signs of the disease till within two days of death, he having been received for epilepsy several months before. The coats of the bladder were about an inch in thickness, and the neighbouring structures much diseased. An abscess had burst into the abdominal cavity, giving rise to peritonitis. This case shows the large extent of disease that may exist without giving any indication during life, and this is by no means of rare occurrence here.

Disease of the bones and joints include several bad cases of strumous disease of the larger joints, all of which were of long standing. In two cases of diseased knee joint I found it necessary to amputate at the middle of thigh, a consultation having previously taken place. The first, a young lad, had strumous disease of ribs, in addition to the diseased joint, on which account the case was very unpromising, but as he was evidently fast sinking and anxious for the operation, I deemed it right to comply with his wishes. The operation only occupied a few minutes, and he lost very little blood, but vomiting set in, and he died on the seventh day. The second, a man aged 34, was received on the 30th June, for disease of knee joint, which he stated had been getting much worse. From the time of reception the disease continued to advance, and a large abcess formed on the inside of the thigh. As he

Medical Officer's Report.

was rapidly sinking the operation was performed on the 22nd September, in the usual manner, and he has made an excellent recovery.

There are commonly a good many cases of diseased joints under treatment, and at present there is one of the shoulder, one of the elbow, and one of ankle joints, in all of which the articulation is greatly disorganized. The spine, sternum, and ribs are also frequent seats of disease, giving rise to extensive abscesses. In addition to these, there have been a considerable number afflicted with strumous disease of the glands of the neck, and other situations, giving rise to sinuses and intractable cases. Although some of these maladies have assumed a formidable character, and proved tedious and troublesome, they have, on the whole, been less severe than used to be the case some years ago, and the amendment in a good many instances has been very satisfactory.

Diseases of the eyes having been the ground of invaliding in 30 cases, there are commonly several under treatment. The diseases had existed a considerable time, and where the prisoners had been invalided from Bermuda and Gibraltar, the sight was often almost gone, and the constitution much impaired. These cases have sometimes proved very intractable, especially when the men were of a strumous habit of body, and when the lids had become granular. Persistence in the local and general remedies have sometimes been followed by great relief and improvement in the sight, but others, again, have only derived temporary benefit.

I am happy to say that the greatest order has prevailed in the hospital wards throughout the year, and the demeanour of the patients has been obedient and respectful. This is in a great measure due to the officers in charge of the wards, who have given me the greatest satisfaction by the uniform diligence, good temper, tact, and judgment they have displayed in the performance of their arduous duties.

The health of the officers and their families has been very good, only 20 of the former having been on the sick list all the year, giving an average of about three days to each.

Scarlatina broke out in the month of June, but it did not spread to any extent, only 11 cases having occurred amongst 120 children, and one death.

In conclusion, I beg to express my obligation to Mr. Blaker for the assistance he has afforded me throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D., R.N.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Return showing the Medical Grounds of Removal of 769 Invalids confined in this Establishment for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

State of Health.	Remaining January 1, 1862.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1862.
Healthy - - -	—	2	2	2	—
" loss of arm -	4	1	5	—	5
" loss of leg -	3	1	4	2	2
" lame - -	5	9	14	5	9
" ruptured - -	3	17	20	5	15
" aged - - -	1	—	1	—	1
" sight impaired -	2	1	3	1	2
Delicate and aged -	—	12	12	8	4
" loss of arm -	2	2	4	—	4
" loss of leg -	4	1	5	—	5
" lame - -	20	21	41	16	25
" ruptured - -	14	10	24	5	19
" sight impaired -	12	2	14	6	8
Infirm and aged - -	21	11	32	7	25
General debility - -	36	28	64	15	49
Subject to rheumatism -	13	12	25	6	19
" ophthalmia -	4	6	10	4	6
" pleuritis - -	1	3	4	2	2
" bronchitis -	34	40	74	13	61
" pneumonia -	2	—	2	1	1
" hæmoptysis -	12	5	17	8	9
" hæmaturia -	1	—	1	1	—
" catarrh - -	1	—	1	1	—
" paralysis - -	13	13	26	7	19
" epilepsy - -	5	8	13	4	9
" asthma - -	11	7	18	9	9
" morbus cordis -	17	13	30	14	16
" mental disease -	2	14	16	3	13
" phthisis - -	50	69	119	40	79
" scrofula - -	11	13	24	9	15
" fistula - -	4	2	6	2	4
" lumbar abscess -	2	—	2	2	—
" abscess - -	5	4	9	3	6
" disease of bones and joints - -	6	11	17	2	15
" ulcers - -	5	2	7	1	6
" injuries - -	—	2	2	—	2
" elephantiasis -	1	—	1	—	1
" stricture - -	7	7	14	4	10
" cataract - -	2	—	2	—	2
" pleurodynia -	1	—	1	1	—
" cough - -	5	2	7	—	7
" gastrodynia -	1	—	1	1	—
" sinus in thigh -	1	—	1	1	—
" contusion -	1	—	1	1	—
" hæmaplegia -	1	—	1	—	1
" variocele - -	3	—	3	—	3
" diarrhœa - -	5	4	9	1	8
" hypochondriasis -	1	1	2	1	1
" prolapsus ani -	3	3	6	4	2
" incontinence of urine - -	2	—	2	1	1
" dyspepsia - -	4	10	14	5	9
" vertigo - -	1	—	1	—	1
Carried forward -	365	369	734	224	510

Medical Officer's Report.

Return showing the Medical Grounds, &c.—*continued.*

State of Health.	Remaining January 1, 1862.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1862.
Brought forward -	365	369	734	224	510
Subject to hepatitis -	1	2	3	—	3
„ secondary syphilis	1	5	6	2	4
„ spinal disease -	1	2	3	1	2
„ hydrocele - -	1	3	4	1	3
„ diabetes - -	1	4	5	1	4
„ eruptions - -	1	1	2	—	2
„ amaurosis - -	—	1	1	—	1
„ varicose veins -	—	6	6	3	3
„ gout - -	—	1	1	—	1
„ hæmorrhoids -	—	1	1	—	1
„ chronic laryngitis -	1	—	1	—	1
„ hæmatemesis -	—	1	1	1	—
„ ascitis - -	—	1	1	—	1
Total -	372	397	769	233	536

Medical Officer's Report.

ANNUAL RETURN of AGES of INVALID CONVICTS confined in this Establishment during the Year 1862.

Age, &c.	No. of Prisoners remaining, Jan. 1, 1862.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Licensed.	Sentence expired.	Free Pardon.	Conditional Pardon.	Conditional Pardon on Medical Grounds.	Removed to other Prisons.							Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31, 1862.
									Dartmoor.	Portland.	Chatham.	Millbank. Penal Class.	Pentonville. Penal Class.	Portsmouth.	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.		
Above 10 & under 20	14	35	49	4	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	30
20 " 30	97	151	248	21	4	—	—	—	20	7	8	4	3	10	—	8	163
30 " 40	70	86	156	25	—	—	—	—	12	1	7	—	—	8	—	8	95
40 " 50	47	72	119	17	1	1	1	—	4	1	4	—	—	3	—	3	84
50 " 60	67	31	98	12	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	81
60 " 70	60	21	81	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	67
70 " 80	17	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15
80 " 90	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total -	372	397	769	91	9	1	1	—	45	11	20	5	3	24	1	22	536

Medical Officer's Report.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1862.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total period passed in						Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
			Separate Confinement.			Association.					From whence.	When.				Mths.	Days.		
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.											
997	W. A. Tailor.	40	0	9	2	2	0	12	1859. Mar. 17	8	Dartmoor	1861. June 22	Phthisis.	Very delicate in hospital from reception till death, chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis.	7	9	1862. Jan. 31.	Body much emaciated; the right lung was one mass of cavities and softened tubercular matter. The apex of left was found full of crude tubercle. Liver and kidneys fatty.
889	W. T. Glazier.	76	0	0	22	1	5	21	1860. Oct. 9	5	Millbank	Feb. 20	Age and feeble.	Very weakly, and constantly in hospital.	Apoplexy.	11	8	Jan. 31	Membranes healthy; the right lateral ventricle was nearly filled with a clot of blood, brain substance immediately round the clot softened.
1,003	S. W. Labourer.	35	0	4	13	0	6	18	1861. Mar. 7	6	Millbank	July 19	Phthisis.	Very delicate, constantly under medical treatment.	Phthisis.	4	11	Feb. 6	Both lungs adherent to walls of chest, the left was full of cavities varying in size from a nut to an orange, right only diseased at apex. Kidneys granular.
1,090	R. T. Labourer.	28	0	2	24	0	2	25	Aug. 19	6	Millbank	Oct. 28	Debility following dysentery.	Very delicate. In hospital till death.	Tubercular peritonitis.	3	16	6	Stomach, spleen, liver, kidneys, and intestines firmly matted together by tubercular deposit. The right lung was one mass of pus and cavities. Liver small and fatty.

737	J. R. Tailor.	30	0	10	22	4	0	16	1857. Mar. 9	6	Dartmoor -	1861. Jan. 24	Hæmoptysis.	Very delicate. Constantly in hospital, chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis. Bright's disease.	11	21	Feb. 14	Body pretty well nourished. Great œdema of feet. Left lung was most extensively adherent to the walls of chest; its upper lobe was full of large cavities, none existed in the right; fatty degeneration of cortical substances in both kidneys very indistinct.
704	R. B. Glazier.	24	0	10	2	3	1	7	1858. Mar. 8	6	Portsmouth	1860. Nov. 12	Hæmoptysis and phthisical.	Very delicate. Constantly under treatment, frequently in hospital.	Phthisis; tubercular ulceration of larynx.	4	27	Feb. 14	Body much emaciated. Both lungs were most firmly adheren to the walls of the chest, and full of crude tubercle; no softening. The vocal cords had been destroyed by ulceration for half an inch above, and an inch below, their situation; the surface had a coarse granular appearance.
1,208	B. S. Labourer.	47	0	7	3	0	3	8	1861. Apr. 24	4	Wakefield -	1862. Jan. 23.	Epilepsy.	Frequent attack of epilepsy, the result of an old fracture of skull.	Epilepsy.	1	21	Mar. 15	Twenty years ago was struck on the left side of the head with a pickaxe, the point of which must have penetrated the skull, for an opening, about the size of a small pea, was found to exist in the upper and inner portions of the temporal bone; the surrounding bone was much depressed, and from the inner ridge of the opening grew several spicula of bone towards the brain.
649	W. D. Labourer.	20	0	5	18	1	1	5	1860. Aug. 27	5	Millbank -	Oct. 18	Strumous disease of wrist joint.	A very delicate youth, constantly under treatment for diseased wrist and knee joints; also strumous wounds in the chest.	Prostration and slight peritonitis after amputation of the thigh from strumous disease of knee joint.	27	21	Mar. 19	Had his leg amputated at the upper third of the thigh for strumous disease of knee joint. Died on the 7th day after the operation. Slight inflammation of the peritoneum and small intestines. Slight deposit of tubercular matter at apex of left lung.

Medical Officer's Report.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in						Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
			Separate Confinement.			Association.					From whence.	When.							
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.								Mths.	Days.		
1,183	C. C. Soldier.	21	0	9	24	0	2	13	1861. Mar. 23	5	Pentonville	1862. Jan. 17	Phthisis.	Very delicate. In hospital till death, chiefly confined to bed.	1862. Phthsis and Bright's disease.	2	23	Apr. 9	The left side of the chest contained about three pints of clear-coloured fluid, the lung was collapsed against the spine, the right was a mass of softened tubercular matter. Kidneys outside of a yellowish-grey colour, inner surface presented a pale homogeneous surface.
1,229	T. O. Labourer.	37	0	5	20	0	8	13	May 25	4	Wakefield -	Feb. 22	Disease of the heart.	Very delicate. In hospital till death; chiefly confined to bed.	Disease of the heart.	3	0	May 25	Anasarca of both legs and the right arm. Emphysema of right lung. Heart much enlarged, the arch of the aorta twice its natural size; just above the aortic valves was a large patch of warty atheromatous deposit.
1,244	J Z. Tailor.	36	0	0	25	0	3	17	1862. Jan. 6	3	Millbank -	Mar. 28	Phthisis.	Greatly reduced. Confined to bed from reception till death.	Phthisis.	1	29	May 26	No post-mortem.
1,190	J. B. Drover.	35	0	5	15	0	7	16	1861. May. 5	4	Millbank -	Jan. 18	Chronic bronchitis.	Very delicate. In hospital from reception till death, chiefly confined to bed.	Chronic bronchitis.	4	18	June 6	The right lung was one mass of softened tubercular matter; also considerable effusion on this side the chest. The disease was still in the second stage in the left lung, and confined to the two upper lobes.

1,097	W. R. Oilcloth Maker.	40	0	11	11	1	7	21	1859. Nov. 21	7	Dartmoor -	1861. Nov. 8	Spinal disease.	Constantly in hospital, and confined in bed from reception till death.	Paraplegia.	7	18	June 23	The whole of the os-coccygis was a mass of carious disease, so was also nearly all the sacrum. The sphincter ani was quite ulcerated away; the membranes of the cords were very adherent to the posterior surface of the first lumber vertebræ, owing to caries of this bone. Substance of the cord appeared healthy.
969	F. H. Sailor.	29	0	9	3	0	11	2	1860. Dec. 15	Life.	Millbank -	May 20	Phthisis.	Very delicate, chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis.	5	10	July 19	The right lung was one mass of disease, and everywhere adherent to the walls of chest and the diaphragm; the left was much less diseased. Liver enlarged and fatty. Tubercular ulceration of intestines in patches.
1,307	T. H. Butcher.	28	0	10	27	0	8	29	Dec. 31	8	Dartmoor -	1862. July 12	Chronic bronchitis.	Very delicate, confined to bed till death.	Phthisis.	0	15	July 26	The right lung was almost one mass of puriform tubercular matter, and very adherent to walls of the chest; the left was much less diseased. The intestinal glands were also much enlarged by deposit of tubercle within them.
1,279	J. P. Dyer.	40	0	4	10	0	2	10	1862. Jan. 6	4	Millbank -	May 20	General debility, and renal disease.	Very delicate, in hospital from reception till death.	Scirrhus of the intestines.	2	10	July 28	The cœcum and all the adjoining portions of the intestines were bound together by a firm hard mass of scirrhus disease. The inner surface of the intestines was covered with ulceration and exuded blood; the passage of fæcal matter was much impeded.

Medical Officer's Report.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in						Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
			Separate Confinement.			Association.					From whence.	When.							
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.								Mths.	Days.		
1,221	D. S. Engine Driver.	42	0	9	17	2	1	14	1855. Dec. 3.	4	Portland	1862. Feb. 5	Epilepsy.	Delicate.	Strumous disease of bladder.	10	22	1862. Nov. 4.	The bladder was most firmly adherent to the sides of the pelvis, its walls were nearly an inch thick. A large abscess existed between the anterior surface of the bladder and abdominal wall, this had burst into the abdominal cavity and caused peritonitis.
1,095	D. J. Carpenter.	60	0	10	0	2	5	5	1859. Aug. 1	4	Dartmoor	1861. Nov. 8.	Abscess.	A weakly emaciated man, suffering from disease of spine, and elbow and ankle joints.	Lumbar abscess.	11	28	ov. 5	The right elbow joint was much diseased; the bones for nearly two inches above and below were in a caries state: the left ankle joint was also much diseased; the lower end of the tibia was quite gone. He had also lumbar abscess.
886	M. B. Painter.	59	0	2	7	1	10	18	1860. Oct 17	4	Millbank	Feb. 20	Age, debility, and chronic diarrhœa.	Very delicate, frequently in in hospital for bowel complaints.	Rupture of colon.	10	20	Nov. 11	He had had dysentery about a year ago. The ilio-cæcal valve, and the intestines, for about two inches above and below this point, were in a thin and ulcerated condition, and at one spot a rupture, the size of a shilling, was found to exist.

1,416	M. W. Carter.	27	0	5	10	0	5	13	1862. Jan. 11	4	Dartmoor -	1861. Sept. 25	Bright's disease.	Very delicate, constantly in hospital.	Disease of the kidneys (Bright's disease).	2	0	Dec. 4
991	P. B. Labourer.	29	0	8	20	1	3	5	1860. Dec. 25	3	Wakefield -	June 14	Tubercular disease of the lungs.	Delicate. Frequently in hospital.	Phthisis	7	23	Dec. 8
1,091	P. M. Labourer.	47	0	9	21	1	1	29	1861. June 11	4	Millbank	Oct. 28	Phthisis.	Delicate. Constantly under medical treatment.	Disease of brain.	6	0	Dec. 30

1,416	The surface of the glands had a brown speckled appearance. On being divided, the natural structure of the cortical substance was seen to be nearly obliterated. No tubercle in lungs.
991	Both lungs fast bound to the wall of chest, and both full of softened tubercular matter; at the apex of the left was found a cavity as large as an orange, into this blood had flown from one of the bronchial vessels.
1,091	Traces of old fracture of frontal bone; brain softened and injected. Membrane thickened, with considerable effusion.—Lungs: left, completely disorganized from tubercular disease; right, also diseased, but to a less extent.

Medical Officer's Report.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Year 1862.

Months.	Daily Average Readings of Barometer.	Daily Average Readings of Thermometer.					Weather.			Direction of Wind.							
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Fair Days.	Partially hazy, wet, or fog.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.W.	S.E.	E.	W.
										Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·69	38	41	41	57	24	8	20	3	—	4	9	—	11	7	—	—
February -	29·89	42	45	45	56	32	10	17	1	—	10	6	—	7	5	—	—
March - -	29·49	45	49	49	59	34	5	20	6	—	10	5	—	12	4	—	—
April - -	29·82	53	56	56	70	37	19	10	1	—	7	8	—	13	2	—	—
May - -	29·71	60	64	63	78	46	16	12	3	—	3	9	1	14	4	—	—
June - -	29·69	63	66	67	75	56	14	15	1	—	3	12	—	15	—	—	—
July - -	29·76	66	67	67	78	56	20	11	—	—	4	5	—	19	1	—	2
August - -	29·79	61	69	67	76	55	22	8	1	—	4	9	—	13	5	—	—
September -	29·84	60	63	63	70	52	21	7	2	1	10	3	—	13	2	1	—
October - -	29·71	53	58	57	68	35	11	16	4	—	5	5	—	18	2	1	—
November -	29·77	39	43	44	57	28	11	17	2	—	14	5	—	7	4	—	—
December -	29·75	44	48	46	53	36	12	18	1	—	1	11	—	15	4	—	—
Total -	29·74	52	$55\frac{9}{12}$	$55\frac{5}{12}$	$66\frac{5}{12}$	$40\frac{11}{12}$	169	171	25	1	75	87	1	157	40	2	2

BROADMOOR.

I.—ACTING GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Acting Governor's Report.

Broadmoor Prison, Berks,
January 3, 1863.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to the rules of the Convict Department, I beg to submit a report upon this prison from the opening of the same.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The total number of prisoners received into the prison since the 3rd March last	254
Deduct the number transferred and discharged with licence, &c.	125
Remaining in prison on 31st December 1862	129

Detailed Account of Prisoners received and removed.

Received since the opening of the prison from Portland		119	
„ „ „ Portsmouth		50	
„ „ „ Chatham		85	
			254
Disposed of since opening of the prison :—			
By removal to Woking	1		
„ „ Millbank	1		
„ escape	1		
„ discharge on licence	122		
		125	
Number remaining on 31st Dec. 1862		129	
			254
Daily average number throughout the year			105

Conduct of Officers.

I am happy in being able to state that the conduct of the officers has been very good, and every disposition has been shown to carry out all orders.

The officers have been withdrawn for this particular service from the Public Works Prisons of Portland, Portsmouth, and Chatham, and also from Woking and Millbank, and their previous experience has no doubt contributed to greater success than would otherwise have been attained in carrying on the works.

I have also to acknowledge the zealous and very able manner in which Mr. Chapman, the acting steward and clerk, has assisted in carrying out the various duties of his office.

To Principal Warder Moroney I am also indebted, for his zeal and attention to duty.

Conduct of Prisoners.

This place was opened in the first week in March last for the reception of able-bodied convicts, in order to prepare it for receiving criminal lunatics, both male and female, by trenching and laying out

Acting Governor's Report.

grounds, making roads, laying down drain pipes, digging out the foundations for new buildings, making turf wall around new cemetery, making grass-plots, terrace walks, &c.

The prisoners have been received from the Public Works Prisons of Portland, Portsmouth, and Chatham, with a period of sentence in each case of from six to eight months then unexpired. For the past five months, our number has been kept up to 130, and this body of men have been working under the supervision of but a very few officers, considering the facilities they have for escape, inasmuch as the grounds are very spacious, and there is no boundary wall. One man only has taken advantage of this by rushing into the woods, and succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers whom I sent out in search of him.

The superintendent of police, Hitchin, Herts (the man's native place) informs me that the prisoner has reached there, and I have no doubt but he will shortly be re-taken—he had only five months' sentence to serve, and was of exemplary character, neither had he been previously convicted.

I cannot sufficiently express my satisfaction at the manner in which, in every respect, the men have conducted themselves—they have worked willingly and well.

Eleven men only out of 254 have been reported for breach of prison rules; one only of these being a sufficiently serious case to cause removal. The remaining 10 having been admonished and cautioned, have not misconducted themselves since.

So unfavourable an impression seems produced in the mind of the public in regard to prisoners on "ticket of leave," that I consider it would be unfair in the case of the Broadmoor men not to record the fact that out of a number of 122 prisoners released since the month of June last, all with the exception of 11 have claimed the balance of their gratuities, and have thus proved that they are earning their living by honest means, their applications being backed by the certificate of either a clergyman or magistrate, or superintendent of police, in each case to that effect. Of these eleven cases, one man has been re-convicted. Two have not claimed their gratuity, the same being due in the month of November, and eight were payable in December, and I think we have some reason to hope that most of these will yet claim them.

I would here mention also the large number of prisoners who have shown their good intentions on discharge by going to that most admirable institution, the "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society," for assistance when set at liberty.

Out of the entire number of 122 prisoners liberated hence during the short period above named, no less than 46 have placed themselves under the kind offices of this society. Nor can we doubt their good intentions when it is reflected that in each case the applicant voluntarily agrees to forego the handling of his gratuity, desiring that it may be sent to the secretary of the Aid Society, to be laid out for him (the prisoner) as the society thinks best.

Prayers have been read daily by Mr. Sayer, schoolmaster of Woking Prison.

The prisoners attend school half a day in every week; and they are allowed to assemble in the evening to practise psalmody. Some of them may be seen reading instructive books, while others form themselves into classes to practise arithmetic, &c.

It is also the intention to hold winter evening lectures directly, in order to impart such knowledge to the men as might be useful to them on discharge.

Acting Governor's Report.

The rule as regards hours of labour has been similar to that of Portland.

I am unaware of any abuses having existed since the opening of this place.

The casual sick are visited by J. G. Barford, Esq., L.R.C.P., from Wokingham, and it affords me very great pleasure in stating that this gentleman has been very kind to the prisoners.

The prison has been visited twice every month by Captain Warren, Governor of Woking Prison, who decides any cases at issue, and to whom all prison accounts, including salaries, wages, gratuities to discharged prisoners, and incidental expenses connected with the prison, are transmitted weekly.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,
A. W. Sutherland,
Governor acting.

The Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons.

II.—SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

School-master's Report.

Gentlemen, *Broadmoor, Berks, January* 1862.

In making a report of the department which has been intrusted to me, I feel that I cannot be too thankful to Almighty God that results lead me to hope that my humble efforts have been made acceptable to those among whom I have laboured, and thus am enabled to write with much confidence and pleasure.

Arrival of Prisoners.

On the 10th of March last 19 prisoners were received from Portland, on the 12th 10 were received from Portsmouth, and on the 14th 19 were received from Chatham. This number was soon increased to 100, and shortly after to 130, which has been our complement ever since.

Religious Services.

On leaving Woking Prison to take my charge here, the Rev. R. Blathwayt suggested that I should conduct the religious services, as far as I could, as they are by himself. Having that standard set before me, I have endeavoured to keep close to it; so that daily prayers with a portion of Scripture and a lecture twice a week, have been observed; and on the Lord's Day we have had the full service morning and afternoon, and a sermon at each service; the choral part has been well sustained, the men have taken marked pleasure to make it as efficient as possible, and the attention and reverential behaviour of the men during the services have been the greatest encouragement and help to me.

The School.

Each man has had one half-day's schooling a week, at which times he has written letters to his friends; a Scripture lesson, a secular lesson, and a writing lesson have been given; the men have been very attentive, and many have evinced a desire to improve.

School-master's Report.

The Library.

They have also been well supplied with books from the Woking Prison library for reading in their cells. I have often been struck at the free use they have made of this useful mode of spending their intervals of rest.

Visiting and Evening Occupation.

In consequence of the men being at work all day, I have spent much time with them in the evening, and have found many who were striving to improve. Here I found a group reading the Scriptures, there a group at arithmetic, and many at the higher branches of mathematics, such as algebra, mensuration, mechanics, &c. These works I have lent them as they have shown a desire or aptitude for them.

Vocal music has also been well attended to. This I have felt to be important, in order that our religious services should be as attractive as possible.

Lectures.

The clerical and school duties, and so many men being discharged from here, have filled my hands so fully, and having spent so much time with the men in the evening, I have not been able to follow the course adopted at Woking of giving popular lectures, but am making preparations to do so when I am supplied with diagrams, according to your wish.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and humble servant,
William Sayer,
Schoolmaster
(*and Religious Instructor pro tem.*)

The Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1862;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
1863.

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
March, 1863.

SIR,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 76, I beg to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1862.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1863, may be estimated as amounting to *2,130.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1863,	1,138	437	1,575
Accommodation on 1st January, 1863,	*1,600	530	*2,130

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Number in custody on 1st January, 1863,	8	1	9

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 1,584.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE DURING THE YEAR 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
3 years,	144	67	211
4 "	98	38	136
5 "	65	40	105
6 "	15	2	17
7 "	31	6	37
8 "	2	1	3
10 "	44	8	52
14 "	19	3	22
15 "	2	2	4
Life,	5	–	5
Gross Total sentenced in 1862,	425	167	†592

---

* Not including the closed prison at Philipstown, which has accommodation for 750 males.

† Thirteen of these are military convicts.

Disposal of Convicts.

Discharged unconditionally, on completion of sentence, &c.,	99
Released on Orders of Licence,	218
Total,	317

Subjoined is a table similar to the one given in previous Annual Reports, showing the number of Convicts respectively "In Custody, &c.," "Convicted," and "Discharged," since the year 1854, inclusive:—

In custody in Government Prisons, January 1st.	Year.	Convicted.	No. Discharged.
*3933	1854	710	658
3427	1855	518	820
3209	1856	389	1107
2614	1857	426	910
2277	1858	358	946
1773	1859	322	595
1631	1860	331	524
1492	1861	368	561
1314	1862	†592	317
1575	1863	—	—

In will be seen by the above table that the numbers annually discharged have decreased considerably since 1856, and that in the year which is the subject of this Report, only 317 have been discharged, being 244 less than in the previous year.

Although from this cause and a sudden increase in the number of convictions and sentences to penal servitude, the number of Convicts in the Government Prisons at the end of 1862 was considerably greater than at the end of the preceding year, the increase is only in a small degree beyond the average number at the end of each of the last five years; that average being 1,557, and the number in custody at the end of 1862 being 1,575.

The increase in the number sentenced to penal servitude in the year 1862, may fairly be attributed to the prevalence of distress in many parts of the country; in corroboration of which it can be stated, from information obtained from official sources, that the numbers confined in the County and City Prisons have also increased in this year, and that there has been a considerable increase in the number of paupers receiving relief throughout Ireland. The figures in the following table exemplify this statement.

Years.	Prisoners in County Gaols.	Paupers receiving In-door or Out-door Relief.	In Convict Prisons.
January 1859	2,844	44,866	1,773
1860	2,535	44,929	1,631
1861	2,488	50,683	1,492
1862	2,916	59,584	1,314
1863	3,055	65,847	1,575

---

* In addition to this number there were 345 convicts under detention in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibraltar, who were subsequently discharged in Ireland.

† Thirteen of these are military convicts.

As might be expected, under the circumstances above referred to, the number of re-convictions within the past year shows a considerable increase over the previous years, when the country was in a different state. If the pressure of want leads into the commission of serious crime some who have not been known to have previously thus offended, it is not to be supposed that others who have already been known as criminals would be proof against such an incentive. The practice, moreover, in this country (as described in previous Reports), of systematically bringing to the notice of the Judges and Assistant Barristers full particulars of the antecedents of habitual criminals convicted before them who have previously been in the Convict Prisons, leads directly to such cases being returned to those prisons, instead of being only sentenced to imprisonment in the County Gaols.* As this part of the system becomes more developed, and all discharged Convicts come to be subjected to supervision for some period after discharge, it may reasonably be anticipated that but few of them who may return to a course of crime will escape identification and consequent increased severity of sentence upon re-conviction.

The supervision of discharged Convicts by the Police in the rural districts of Ireland, and by Mr. Organ, the indefatigable Lecturer of Smithfield and Lusk Prisons (whose Report is appended), in the City and County of Dublin, continues to work satisfactorily. Of twelve male Convicts whose licences have been revoked within the year, nine were thus dealt with in consequence of their non-observance of the regulations connected with their supervision, or otherwise imposed by their state of conditional liberty.

The working of the Intermediate Prisons, as the final stage before discharge on licence, has also been very satisfactory, considering the reduced numbers which have been maintained in those Prisons during the year, owing to the general shortness of the sentences of the prisoners who have passed through them, and the consequent short periods of their detention in this stage of imprisonment. Having due regard to the more penal objects of imprisonment, it has not been found practicable to allot for Convicts under sentence of three or four years penal servitude longer periods in the Intermediate Prisons than four or five months respectively. From these short periods, taken in connexion with their previous short detention in the Public Works Prisons, it is not considered that they can be so well trained and fitted for discharge as could be desired, and this is borne out by the proportion of relapses from this class of discharged prisoners being considerable as compared with those from the Convicts discharged after a longer course of imprisonment.

In previous Annual Reports it has been estimated that about 75 per cent. of the Prisoners would be qualified by conduct for discharge through the Intermediate Prisons, and this has been borne out by the experience of the last two years, in which out of the total number of 434 men leaving the Public Works Prison at Spike Island, 325 have gone to the Intermediate Prisons, or 74·9 per cent. Of the balance a considerable proportion has been excluded from those Prisons for special reasons independent of Prison conduct.

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* The forms in use for this purpose are given in the Appendix, pages 63 and 64.

The following are the total numbers of Convicts discharged from the beginning of 1856 to the end of 1862:—

		On Licence.	Absolutely.	Totals.	
Total discharged,	Males, . .	1,388	2,369	3,757	4,960
	Females, . .	510	693	1,203	

The numbers returned of the above to Convict Prisons were as follows:—

	Total.
Re-sentenced, ...	510
Licences revoked, ...	*107
Total, ...	617—out of 4,960, or 12·44 per cent.

It has not been the practice to include in the Directors' Annual Reports minute statistics showing per-centages of relapses on the numbers discharged annually from the Irish Convict Prisons. When dealing with small numbers exceptional occurrences may greatly disturb the practical value of statistical results, and lead to erroneous inferences. The exceptional circumstances of the year which is the subject of this Report, form an instance of what has just been stated. The number of discharges therein has decreased; while there has been an increase to about a similar extent in the number of convictions; and this has been accompanied by an increased number of relapses, as might be expected from the circumstances, already referred to, in page 7. The result has been, that by this one year,—the last of the seven referred to,—the per-centage of relapses has been raised to that above given from 9·9, the corresponding per-centage for the six years ending December, 1861.

It is submitted that the results of one year only, especially when that period is shown to have been attended with marked exceptional circumstances, can afford no fair criterion for judging of any Prison system, but that taking into account the appliances practically in operation in Ireland, by means of supervision and otherwise, for enforcing the conditions of licence on discharged Convicts and identifying those who may fall back into crime, the results above given of the seven years' continuance of the system can fairly claim to be considered as of a very successful character.

The Female Refuges at Golden-bridge and Heytesbury-street, for Convicts on discharge, continue to be most valuable adjuncts to the Convict system, and of great utility to the women in providing them with suitable means of employment, and keeping them from falling back into a course of crime. The admirable management of those valuable institutions deserves to be mentioned with commendation, and with thankfulness to the managers whose able and devoted attention produces such excellent results.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that the Convict Prison at Philipstown was about to be closed; this was effected by the end of March, and the Convicts were then distributed between Spike Island and Mountjoy Male Prisons. At the latter it was found

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* (Viz., 81 males and 26 females.) Of these the Licences of 34 males and 21 females were revoked for irregularities—not criminal offences.

practicable to establish an associated class of the tradesmen,—tailors and shoemakers,—who had hitherto been employed in the manufacturing department at Philipstown, a portion of the Mountjoy Prison being allotted exclusively to their use, and this arrangement has so far worked satisfactorily.

The closing of this Prison has caused a considerable reduction of expense in the Convict service; the staff of officers necessary to be kept up there having latterly been unavoidably great in proportion to the small number of Prisoners. The Governor, Mr. Hogreve, was transferred to fill the office of Secretary and Accountant in the Director's Office, in the place of Mr. Hickson (whose death was mentioned in the last Annual Report), and in this post Mr. Hogreve's Prison experience and other qualifications, have been of much advantage to the service.

The absence of any available vacancies elsewhere in the Convict department rendered necessary the retirement of the other superior and principal officers of Philipstown Prison. The subordinate officers capable of satisfactorily performing further effective duty have been absorbed, as far as possible, as vacancies occurred in the other Prisons.

The general result in point of economy in closing this Prison, may be stated as having reduced the rate of expenses for each Convict in the Government Prisons in this year by nearly £5 per head as compared with the preceding year.

The actual expenditure for the nine months of the financial year, from April to December, 1862, inclusive, gives the annual rate of cost, without deducting the value of labour, as £26 6*s.* for each Prisoner.

Although, however, the advantage has been gained of diminishing the expense of the Convict Establishments in Ireland by the closing of Philipstown Prison, there has been on the other hand the attendant disadvantage of having to remove the Invalids and other Prisoners unfit for actual employment on Public Works, including several who, though not insane, are weak-minded and irresponsible, to Spike Island, where the construction and general arrangements do not afford the means of dealing with these varied classes so conveniently or effectively as in the former Prison which was specially adapted for that object.

The presence of the class of men alluded to in an associated Prison for Public Works is, moreover, unfavourable for the purposes of discipline and regularity, and must add considerably to the ordinary difficulties of the authorities in immediate charge of such an establishment.

The Prison buildings at Philipstown are placed under the charge of a subordinate officer retained in the service and residing on the spot for this purpose; and they will be kept in a proper state of repair in case of their re-occupation becoming necessary.

In referring to the important change that has taken place within the year in the arrangements for superintending the Convict Prisons Department in Ireland, it would be unnecessary for me to enlarge on the great loss that the public service has sustained by the retirement, on account of ill-health (in May last), of Sir Walter

Crofton, C.B., the late Chairman of the Board of Directors, who with his first colleagues, Captain Knight and Mr. Lentaigne, founded and developed the Convict System, which is allowed to have worked so satisfactorily in Ireland, and has attracted so much public attention and favourable notice in other countries.

The change referred to consisted in the present abolition of the Board of Directors, and in leaving the superintendence to the charge of myself, the only remaining Director, with the aid of two Inspectors, Captain Barlow, previously Local Inspector of Spike Island Prison, and Mr. Netterville, previously Governor of Mountjoy Male Prison. The closing of Philipstown Prison had reduced to a certain extent the duties of general superintendence, and the change above described caused a saving in the expense of superintendence of over £500 a year; but the nature of the Irish Convict System required such constant and minute attention on the part of the Directors themselves, to the individual cases of the Prisoners in the progress of classification and in otherwise adjusting the process of marks for the right use of the Intermediate Prisons, that it may be considered as still experimental whether only one officer with the power of a Director, can carry out those objects and perform the general duties as efficiently as was practicable under the former plan of superintendence.

Alterations have been proposed in the Rules, for the purpose of giving increased powers to the Inspectors; but in the possible continued absence of the Director from illness or other cause, inconvenience to the service might still arise; and I feel also called upon to state that I have already experienced the result of the change in the heavy increase of labour and responsibility that must fall upon the person entrusted with the duties of sole Director, however zealously the Inspectors may perform the visiting and other duties that properly belong to their office.

The usual observations on points referring to each particular Prison will be found appended hereto, under the proper heads, with the Reports of the Governor and other superior Officers of the Prisons.*

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. S. Whitty, *Director.*

---

* See Notes, pages 33 and 46.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Mountjoy Government Prison.

Director's Report.

The only change of any importance that has taken place in connexion with this prison has been the introduction of an associated class of convicts, caused by the necessity for removing (as mentioned in the previous year's Report) the tradesmen, chiefly shoemakers and tailors, from Philipstown Prison, on the closing of that establishment. This class generally averages about forty-five in number.

A portion of one of the wings of Mountjoy Prison was temporarily screened off from the rest for this purpose, and workshops and exercising grounds allotted to this class of prisoners, so as to keep them entirely distinct from the convicts undergoing the ordinary course of separate confinement as the first stage of their sentences.

These arrangements, and the construction of an exercising shed for the use of this class in wet weather, have been the only alterations necessary in the prison since the date of the last annual Report.

The buildings generally are in good order and repair.

Owing to the introduction of the above class of convicts, and the increase during the year in the number of sentences of penal servitude in the country, the number of convicts in Mountjoy has been considerably greater than in the previous year. The average number this year has been 316. The accommodation of the prison extends to 496 cells.

It has been necessary, in consequence of this increase, to make an addition of six Warders to the staff of the prison, all of whom were called in from the list of Warders pensioned on the closing of Philipstown Prison.

The conduct of the officers of the prison has been generally satisfactory throughout the year, and there has been no occasion for any dismissal.

The general conduct of the prisoners, both in separate confinement and belonging to the associated class above referred to, has been good. There has been no necessity for having recourse to corporal punishment, and the penal ward remains unoccupied. Of the 310 prisoners removed after probation to other convict prisons during the year, 263 had qualified themselves by satisfactory conduct for such removal (agreeably to an existing regulation for the reward of good conduct) at eight months, instead of nine months, from reception. To obtain this advantage it is necessary that a prisoner should have incurred no punishment during the period of his confinement in the prison.

The convicts in separation have been employed as explained in former reports; viz., picking oakum for the first three months of their imprisonment; and afterwards in such ordinary work of boot-closing, repairing clothes, &c., as affords more mental occupation,

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Director's Report.

without requiring special instruction from the Warders. Those only who are found to be practised tailors and shoemakers are employed in their cells at their trades during this stage of separate confinement.

The industry of the prisoners employed as tradesmen, both in separate confinement and association, has been satisfactory. The amount of earnings is shown in the appended Governor's Report. There has been no idleness among the prisoners otherwise employed.

The juvenile class has at present disappeared from this prison, all under that appellation in previous years having attained the age of adults, and having been dealt with accordingly.

The Reports of the Chaplains speak favourably of the attention of the prisoners to their religious instruction.

The school continues to work satisfactorily under the Head Schoolmaster, Mr. M'Gauran, and his assistants, and to have its ordinary objects and advantages added to by the practice of instructing the prisoners when attending it in the objects of the prison system to which they are subjected, and the encouragement which it holds out to good conduct. Each prisoner receives an hour's schooling daily.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good throughout the year. It has been necessary to exempt twenty-three convicts, on medical grounds, wholly or partially from the ordinary course of separate confinement. These men, when this necessity was certified, were removed to an associated prison.

As stated in previous annual Reports, meat is not included in the prisoners' ordinary diet for the first four months of their detention in this prison.

The photographs of all the convicts are taken as soon as possible after their reception. It has become a subject of consideration whether it might not be desirable to have them taken again when the prisoner's course of probation in this prison has been nearly terminated.

The actual expenses of the prison during the year 1862 have been only the ordinary necessary items of expenditure, and are given in the Appendix to the Governor's Report.

On the appointment of Mr. Netterville to the office of one of the two Inspectors appointed on the abolition of the Board of Directors, Mr. Spread, who had long satisfactorily performed the duties of Deputy Governor of the prison, was promoted to be Governor in his place. The office of Deputy Governor was discontinued, and the first Principal Warder, Mr. Brown, was promoted to the rank of Chief Warder, an office not previously in existence in Mountjoy Prison. This arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily.

I. S. WHITTY, *Director.*

Mountjoy Government Prison.

——

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Mountjoy (Male) Government Prison,
January, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report and Statistical Returns of this prison for the year 1862.

With regard to the prisoners in separation, a similar mode of treatment to that adopted in the preceding years has, in every respect, been pursued; and in this first probationary, and very important stage of prison discipline, particular attention has been paid, religious and secular instruction imparted, habits of industry inculcated, and the sanitary condition of the inmates closely observed and provided for.

They were employed, as usual, at picking oakum for the first three months, and after that period their occupation was changed to learning the rudiments of tailoring, and how to close boot and shoe uppers.

The advantages to be acquired in their subsequent classification by good conduct and strict conformity to the prison rules have been carefully explained; and I feel much pleasure in being enabled to state, that out of 310 prisoners removed to association in the past year, 263 of these obtained that privilege in eight instead of the ordinary period of nine months, in consequence of the very creditable manner in which they conducted themselves during their probationary term.

Owing to the previous introduction of the system of Reformatory schools, only a small number of juvenile prisoners were remaining here at the end of 1861. In the course of 1862 these have since been disposed of by removal to Intermediate Prisons, discharge on completion of sentence, and transfer of the residue (a few grown-up boys) to the associated adult division; and as there were no juveniles received during the latter year, this class of convicts, which was formerly a numerous one at Mountjoy, now no longer exists.

On the abolition of Philipstown Prison in the month of March last, the convicts who were employed there in association as shoemakers and tailors were removed to this depôt, one of the divisions of which having been previously prepared and distinctly set apart for their location. Amongst this class, some of whom are special cases, and prisoners under long sentences of penal servitude, there are several good tradesmen, who have produced a considerable quantity of well-executed work.

In adverting to the conduct of the prisoners in general, I can testify in the most favourable manner. The penal ward remained unoccupied during the year, and, as will be seen by the annexed table, the punishments, in proportion to the daily average number of prisoners in custody, were remarkably few, and offences of a grave or aggravated nature were comparatively very rare.

The principal officers in every branch of this establishment have zealously co-operated with me from time to time in carrying out your instructions, and the subordinate officers, in general, have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The prison building and fittings have been kept in good repair, under the Board of Public Works.

I certify that the "rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to you, or brought under the notice of the Visiting Inspector."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. D. Spread, Governor.

To Captain I. S. Whitty, Director
of Government Prisons.

Classified Statement of the Number of Offences committed by the Prisoners during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

Offence.	No.	Offence.	No.
Gross Insubordination,	2	Insolence,	9
Insubordination,	5	Feigned attempt at suicide,	1
Disobedience and insolence,	21	Disorderly conduct,	19
Theft,	4	Wilfully damaging prison property,	4
Idleness,	2	Assaults on convicts,	10
Communicating and other minor offences,	55	Total,	132

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

CLASSIFICATION of CRIMES for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who were received during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Arson,	15	Larceny,	68
Arson in workhouses,	20	,, from the person,	28
Assault,	9	,, and previous conviction,	39
Assaulting dwelling,	7	,, and felony,	11
,, ,, and robbery,	8	Malicious assault,	6
Ass stealing,	1	Manslaughter,	6
Bigamy,	1	Murder,	3
Burglary,	42	Malicious injury to machinery,	2
,, and felony,	4	Military offences,	15
,, and robbery,	20	Obtaining money under false pretences,	1
,, and larceny,	10	Passing base coin,	2
Cattle stealing,	12	Picking pockets,	10
Coining,	3	Pig stealing,	1
Cutting and wounding,	7	Rape,	11
Embezzlement,	1	Robbery,	7
Escaping being a convict,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	22
Felony,	16	Ribbonism,	2
,, after previous conviction,	2	Sheep stealing,	26
Felonious assault,	2	Subsequent felony,	8
Forgery,	6	Uttering forged notes,	5
Grevious assault,	12	Uttering base coin,	2
Housebreaking,	10	Vagrancy,	1
,, and felony,	2	Writing threatening letters,	4
,, and robbery,	5	Placing piece of wood on railway,	1
,, and stealing therein,	1		
Highway robbery,	8		
Horse stealing,	2	Total,	508

NUMBER of PRISONERS admitted in association during the year ended 31st December, 1862, and instructed in trades—

Trades.	No.	Trades.	No.
Tailors from Philipstown Prison,	25	Removed Tailors,	11
,, ,, Separation at Mountjoy Prison,	8	,, Shoemakers,	15
Shoemakers from Philipstown Prison,	28	,, Carpenters,	–
,, ,, Separation at Mountjoy Prison,	12	,, Garden labourers,	3
Carpenters,	–	,, Smiths,	–
Garden labourers (juveniles),	–	Remaining on 31st December, 1862,	64
Smiths,	–		
Remaining on 31st December, 1861,	20	Total,	93
Total,	93		

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

	No.		No.
Men's shoes made,	1,026	Frieze jackets made,	544
,, boots made,	28	,, vests ,,	703
,, Blucher boots made,	24½	,, trowsers ,,	1,564
Women's boots made,	191	,, caps ,,	440
Boys' boots made,	11	,, braces ,,	484
Officers' slippers made,	81	Frieze jackets repaired,	227
Frieze slippers made,	100	,, vests ,,	118
Men's shoes repaired,	548	,, trowsers ,,	279
,, Blucher boots repaired,	20	,, vests sleeve lined,	52
Women's shoes repaired,	201	,, jackets faced,	79
Officers' slippers ,,	128	,, ,, badged,	94
Clog uppers closed,	351	Tweed vests made,	14
Prison uppers closed,	641	Flannel shirts ,,	291
Uniform top coats made,	57	,, drawers ,,	484
,, frock ,, ,,	140	,, shirts repaired,	50
,, trowsers ,,	150	,, drawers ,,	75
,, caps ,,	135	Linen shirts repaired,	179
,, top coats repaired,	24	,, sheets ,,	540
,, frock ,, ,,	45	Calico badges made,	608
,, trowsers ,,	49	,, aprons ,,	2
,, caps ,,	8		

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries,	3,393	1	4
Victualling, including officers' rations,	2,399	9	4
Lighting,	578	6	0
Contingencies,	118	10	11
Utensils and furniture,	106	16	10
Medicines and surgical instruments,	74	4	11
Medical comforts,	73	16	1
Gratuities to prisoners,	6	2	4
Freights and charges,	20	19	3
Travelling charges,	10	0	4
Prisoners on discharge,	16	0	9
Prisoners' clothing,	1,252	3	8
Funeral expenses,	3	5	6
Washing and soap,	165	11	6
Cleaning prison,	44	19	7
Bedding,	10	3	0
Officers' clothing,	310	11	5
Advertising,	8	4	3
Allowance to officers in charge of penal class,	36	0	0
Rates and taxes,	40	0	0
Total,	8,668	6	6

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862.

Received from—		Removed to—	
County and City Gaols,	421	Convict Depots,	328
Convict Depots,	64	Discharged,	18
Head Police Office (revoked licence),	10	Died,	5
Military Prisoners,	13	Remaining in custody on the 31st December, 1862,	337
In custody on the 1st January, 1862,	180		

TABLE showing the reported PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

Not reported to have been in prison before,	121	Eight times,	7
Once,	106	Nine ,,	1
Twice,	73	Ten ,,	5
Three times,	52	Ten and under fifteen times,	9
Four ,,	25	Fifteen times and over,	10
Five ,,	23	Antecedents not known,	50
Six ,,	14	Total,	508
Seven ,,	12		

AGES of PRISONERS on CONVICTION, received during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

Under fifteen years of age,	2	Forty, and under fifty,	28
Fifteen, and under twenty,	114	Fifty, and under sixty,	14
Twenty, and under twenty-five,	173	Sixty, and over,	4
Twenty-five, and under thirty,	98		
Thirty, and under forty,	75	Total,	508

SENTENCES of the PRISONERS committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

Ten years' transportation,	6	Seven years' penal servitude,	43
Fourteen ,, ,,	2	Eight ,, ,,	3
Fifteen ,, ,,	6	Ten ,, ,,	49
Life,	5	Fourteen ,, ,,	18
Three years' penal servitude,	158	Fifteen ,, ,,	2
Four ,, ,,	117	Life,	5
Five ,, ,,	63		
Six ,, ,,	31	Total,	508
Married, 135.		Single, 373.	

Protestants, 67. Roman Catholics, 433. Presbyterians, 8.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the PRISONERS, and the number Employed during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

How Employed.	Daily average No. employed 303 days.	Estimated value of the work performed.		
		£	s.	d.
Tailors, - - - - - - - - -	*49·16	337	14	9
Shoemakers, - - - - - - - - -	†75·92	246	9	7
Carpenters, - - - - - - - - -	1·70	37	5	4
Smiths, - - - - - - - - -	1·	22	14	6
Gardening and labouring work, - - - - -	12·03	182	5	0
Tinmen, - - - - - - - - -	·88	19	19	11
Net-makers, - - - - - - - - -	·39	2	19	1
Mop do., - - - - - - - - -	·76	15	16	1
Fatigue work, cleaning prison, cooking, and picking rope junk, - - - - - - - -	147·79	494	11	7
Daily average effective prisoners employed as above, -	289·63	—		
Daily average non-effectives (in the hospital, unable to work, sick in cells), - - - - - - -	26·96	—		
Total daily average, -	316·59	—		
Total, - - - -	—	1,359	15	10

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Prison (Male),
January, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour of laying before you a report of the sanitary condition of the Mountjoy Male Government Prison during the year 1862.

I am happy to be able to state that no outbreak of contagious or epidemic disease has occurred within the prison during the year now ended.

Five deaths have taken place during the year 1862, all resulting from chronic disease; three of these were from tubercular or scrofulous disease so common among the convict class, one from disease of the kidneys, and one from an old standing disease of the heart, giving rise to dropsy.

The per-centage of deaths is seen to be larger than has been usual for some years back; this is, I believe, to be accounted for by the fact, that at the time of the closure of Philipstown Prison, some invalids were necessarily transferred here, who were in a state of health too delicate to bear so long a journey as would have required to convey them to Spike Island Prison, and who died in this prison.

A larger number of prisoners than usual has been recommended for removal from this prison on medical grounds during the year 1862, in all amounting to twenty-two in number; of these three were epileptics, two were completely deformed, four were, from chronic bodily disease, unfit for the discipline of this prison, and thirteen gave such evidence of more or less marked tendency to mental disease, that they also were pronounced unsuited for the cellular discipline; of these latter I may add that two had been, when on a former occasion inmates of this prison, considered unfit to undergo the usual discipline from the same cause.

One case of attempted suicide has occurred during the past year; a thorough consideration of the circumstances of the attempt (which was fortunately unsuccessful) has convinced me that the individual was really bent on self-destruction, which was only prevented by the prompt and praiseworthy attention of the Warder on duty, and of the Resident Apothecary. This individual is at present under observation in hospital, where he is occupied in attending upon a fellow-

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* Of this number thirty-one were in separation learning the rudiments of tailoring three months after reception at Mountjoy.

† Of this number fifty-four were in separation, learning the rudiments of shoemaking, three months after reception at Mountjoy. The bulk of the trades' prisoners were not transferred from Philipstown until March, 1862.

Mountjoy Government Prison.

prisoner. Although apparently a quiet, well-conducted prisoner at present, I am of opinion that his attempt was made while in a state of temporary mental derangement, and of course in consequence that he is not fit for the cellular discipline.

Medical Officer's Report.

The following tables show the comparative state of the health department of this prison since it was first opened, as well as the monthly state of the hospital, diseases of prisoners, &c., during the year 1862:—

Year.	Total No. committed to this Prison.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
1850	962	253	2
1851	1,075	355	7
1852	971	466	5
1853	1,178	456	10
1854	1,096	503	9
1855	1,052	344	9
1856	841	292	3
1857	756	295	3
1858	661	221	2
1859	600	210	1
1860	499	182	1
1861	472	153	3
1862	508	193	5

Hospital Return for the year 1862.

Number of Prisoners in custody in this Prison, 1st January, 1862,	180	688
Number of Prisoners received in this Prison during the year,	508	
Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1861, - - - - - -	14	207
Admitted during the year, - - - - - - -	193	
Discharged, - - - - - - - - - - -	161	188
Removed to other Prisons, - - - - - - -	22	
Deaths, - - - - - - - - - - - -	5	
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1863, - - - -	19	

Deaths.

Reg. No., 5776; T. G.; age, 17 years; received in Hospital, 20th February; died, 15th April, of tubercular disease of lung, bowels, and brain. Reg. No., 5595; T. M.; age, 18 years; received in Hospital, 13th February; died, 2nd May, of phthisis with turbercle in the brain. Reg. No., 5840; J. J.; age, 18 years; received in Hospital, 24th May; died, 4th June, of phthisis with tubercle in the cerebellum. Reg. No., 5943; P. C.; age, 21 years; received in Hospital, 8th September; died, 22nd October, of disease of kidneys. Reg. No., 5824; D. C.; age, 20 years; received in Hospital, 22nd August; died, 26th October, of heart disease, with dropsy.

Monthly State of Hospital for the year 1862.

Admitted, 1862.	Under treatment in Hospital.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Jan. 1st, in Hospital, - 14 ,, admitted, - 16	30	18	–	12
February, - - - - -	26	12	–	14
March, - - - - -	40	15	1	24
April, - - - - -	44	22	–	22
May, - - - - -	37	25	1	11
June, - - - - -	28	11	1	16
July, - - - - -	23	10	–	13
August, - - - - -	30	15	–	15
September, - - - - -	31	16	–	15
October, - - - - -	28	10	2	16
November, - - - - -	35	16	–	19
December, - - - - -	32	13	–	19 in Hos. 1st Jan., 1863.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES of PRISONERS admitted to HOSPITAL during the year 1862.

Acute Mania,	2
Abscess in groin,	1
,, shoulder,	2
Anthrax,	1
Asthma,	2
Attempted suicide,	1
Chest Disease, Bronchitis, and Pleuritus,	9
Diarrhœa,	29
Debility,	4
Dyspepsia,	3
Dropsy,	1
Elephantiasis,	1
Epileptic,	3
Feverish attacks,	41
Gum-boil,	1
Fistula in Ano,	1
Hydrocele,	2
Hæmoptysis,	2
Herpes Zoster,	1
Injury to leg,	2
,, back,	1
,, head,	4
Inflamed Bursæ,	1
Jaundice,	1
Ophthalmia,	7
Observation, for,	19
Oedema of hand and foot,	1
Paralysis,	1
Polypus in ear,	1
Porrigo,	1
Piles,	2
Rupture,	2
Rheumatism,	2
Stricture,	4
Scrofulous glands,	24
Sciatica,	5
Syphilis,	5
Spermatorrhœa,	3
Ulcer of leg,	1
Whitlow,	2
Total,	193

Total number of individuals admitted during the year,	158
,, ,, prisoners prescribed for in the prison,	2,209
Individual prisoners that had change of diet,	48
,, that had extra diet,	5
,, that had extra exercise,	84

PRISONERS removed during the year 1862, on Medical Grounds.

Registry No.	Name.	Grounds for removal, as stated in letter concerning each case, when transference from this Prison was recommended.
5649	J. M'C.	Suffering from epilepsy.
5663	A. J.	Very eccentric, and, although quiet and manageable, certainly not of perfectly sound mind.
5687	W. H.	Old and very infirm; suffering from ruptures, and much debilitated.
5584	J. D.	Who was suffering from acute mania, has now quite recovered; but I recommended his removal to Spike Island.
5746	D. B.	Suffering from pulmonary consumption.
5636	W. M'M.	Who is from general delicacy and infirmity unfit for the discipline of this prison.
5912	J. O'B.	He is an epileptic patient, and suffers from the mental disturbance to which these patients are so often liable.
5718	C. H.	Very violent at times, injuring himself against the wall of his cell; sullen, morose, and sometimes maniacal.
5602	T. M.	This prisoner suffers from delusions—fancying that poison has been put in his food, and so forth. I think that on account of his mental condition he is not a fit subject for the discipline of this prison.
5966	J. R.	Of weak intellect; passionate and violent.
5967	P. C.	Military prisoner; recommended for removal on a former occasion (1859), in consequence of the opinion expressed as to his case by Board of Military Medical Officers (see Report, 21st September, 1859).
5695	T. B.	Has been suffering from delusions which give rise to doubt as to his perfect sanity, and make it desirable that he should be treated in association.
5999	M. K.	Partially paralysed, and of feeble intellect; removed from this prison on a former occasion (see Letter, December 31st, 1858).
6038	B. B.	Epileptic.
6058	P. C.	Very dull, and of weak intellect.
5899	P. G.	Great depression at times, delusions and melancholy.
5951	J. K.	At times violent, attempting to injure himself; sullen and stupid, but cunning.
5962	J. N.	Both on the grounds of being deformed, and unable to go up and down stairs.
5961	J. S.	
6094	W. H.	I am clearly of opinion that he is not a fit subject for the discipline of this prison. My colleague, Dr. Banon, concurs with me in this opinion.

Medical Officer's Report.

PRISONERS removed during the year 1862, on Medical Grounds—*continued.*

Registry No.	Name.	Grounds for removal, as stated in letter concerning each case, when transference from this Prison was recommended.
5841	J. C.	Was among the invalids received here from Philipstown Prison. At the time of his reception he was in too feeble a condition to go the journey to Spike Island; he is now greatly better, and, in my opinion, fit for removal to Spike Island.
6009	P. M'M.	I consider him unfit for the cellular discipline of this prison, on account of very eccentric manner.

From the foregoing tables it appears, that, as heretofore, diarrhœa and slight feverish attacks form the bulk of the cases treated in hospital, such cases recover quickly, and are soon capable of being again submitted to the ordinary discipline of the prison.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT M'DONNELL, M.D.

To the Director of Irish Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Mountjoy (Male) Government Prison,
15th January, 1863.

SIR,—In obedience to your requirement of a report of the working of my department in this prison, I have to state, that during the year 1862, the several services have been duly held as usual; and it is gratifying to see the earnest attention of the great majority of the prisoners. This is more striking on days when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered, which occurs eight times in the year, when more than half the men usually join in the Communion. Four days in each week are occupied in visiting the prisoners individually in their cells, and they all attend on every Tuesday for general religious instruction.

The removal to this prison, in March last, of all the healthy prisoners from Philipstown, has added to my duties a new department, which I did not at all contemplate when this chaplaincy was, in 1859, offered for my acceptance. Those men form quite a new class, entirely distinct from the ordinary inmates, under a totally different system, and requiring to be attended to, and dealt with in an entirely different manner. Thus, in addition to my own proper duties, there have been imposed on me all the duties heretofore discharged by the Chaplain of Philipstown Prison.

The fact that we have now in this prison a class of men who will remain here for two and-half or three years after they have been placed in the "associated" classes, renders it essential to provide for their use an extensive lending-library, of a miscellaneous character, to prevent the evil of their spare hours being spent in gossiping and unprofitable idleness.

Akin to this subject is that of school-instruction for the prisoners during their stage of probation, when each spends at least eight months in "separate confinement." Several of them, on their first committal, can read very imperfectly —some not at all; and as the improvement of the mind is an essential element in the work of reformation, little can be effected towards that all-important result until men are able to read well and intelligently. Now, the school-instruction afforded here is quite insufficient for such men. The teachers are highly qualified, most zealous, and devoted to their work; but what instruction can a teacher impart to a man whose education had been previously neglected in 50 minutes per diem, during which short period he has to instruct twenty or twenty-five men of different attainments and capacities, while, in case of the absence of a teacher, the men of his class cannot be sent to school at all, so that it is not uncommon for a prisoner to be for two or three days in a week without any school-instruction at all, though he may, for want of all other mental occupation, be very desirous of it, and therefore most likely to profit by it. The greatly in-

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

creased number of prisoners during the past year—being about double the number in the year 1861—makes this deficiency more patent and more to be regretted.

I desire to express the grateful sense I entertain of the unremitting kindness I have experienced from Mr. Spread, the Governor, and Mr. Browne, the Chief Warder, who not only afford me every possible facility, but, I must say, exercise a most salutary influence over the minds of the prisoners by their personal example, as well as by the most judicious discharge of their duties; and I most gladly bear my testimony to the attention and co-operation I receive from every officer of the prison. Where all are thus attentive and obliging, it may seem invidious to name any; but I cannot refrain from mentioning Warder Pascoe, with whom I am brought most closely and continually in contact, and of whom I feel that I cannot speak too highly.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain.

Captain Whitty, Director of Government
Prisons in Ireland.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy (Male) Prison,
10th January, 1863.

SIR,—I beg to present you my report for the year 1862. I am glad to be able to give a favourable account of the prisoners committed to my care. They came willingly at the appointed times to public instruction, and uniformly manifested an earnest attentiveness, with every mark of reverence and religious sincerity. They likewise approached the sacraments with due preparation, and assisted at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass with a devotion edifying in any congregation. Besides my duties in public, I had to visit them constantly in private, and I am happy to report that I always found them, with very few exceptions, tractable, docile, and respectful. Many of them, it may be observed, were not habitual criminals, but came under the sentence of the law rather by accidental temptation, or owing to special occasions; I therefore had not much difficulty, on the contrary, I had much satisfaction in my ministry among them.

The order and the arrangements of the prison, I am bound to say, allowed ample time, and provided all desirable facilities for the ministry of a Chaplain, and these advantages are still more enhanced by the obliging attention and kind offices of the excellent Governor and various officers of the prison.

I feel it a duty to record my very grateful sense of the attention paid to the sick, and I thank the persons in charge for their strict punctuality in sending for me when required.

I have great pleasure in referring to an improvement which you conferred on the prison during the past year. You felt that the prisoners, as is natural in their isolated position, had a great desire for reading, but you felt also the inconvenience which would inevitably result from permitting all sorts of books to circulate among them. To guard against this you prudently allowed the Chaplains a discretion as to the books proper for the use of the prisoners belonging to their respective communions. This authority to be conveniently exercised soon pointed out the expediency of separate libraries, a measure you were pleased to grant, to the great satisfaction of all concerned. For this humane and beneficial arrangement, I beg, on the prisoners' behalf, as well as my own, to offer you my very sincere thanks.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) MICHAEL CODY, R. C. Chaplain.

The Director of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

Mountjoy Government Male Prison,
January, 1863.

SIR,—In presenting my report for the past year, I am happy to state, that my experience as regards the convicts under my care and the general prison management, was never at any period more satisfactory and comfortable. My warm thanks are due to the prison officials generally, but especially to those more immediately connected with the department assigned to me.

The number in my charge during the year somewhat exceeded that of several preceding years. They were drawn to a considerable extent, as usual, from the rural districts; while the military class prevailed rather more than formerly, a fact suggesting reasons for considering, in the proper quarters, more efficient measures for the employment and general improvement of the army in time of peace, constituting as it does so large and interesting a portion of our fellow subjects. With a very few special exceptions, in peculiar circumstances, I cannot remember one whom I regard as a decidedly bad, hopeless, or desperate character. Indeed a prisoner who has made crime a sort of profession, is, I believe, entirely unknown among the comparatively limited number with whom I have had uniformly to deal within the walls of Mountjoy Prison. One or two individuals had been previously sentenced to penal servitude; but with most it was a first conviction, the crime in several cases caused by sudden and violent temptations, generally while under the influence of strong drink. And I am persuaded, judging from the fullest evidence, that, with most of them, it will prove the last criminal conviction to which they will ever be subjected for the violation of the laws of the land; while I trust with some, higher and more precious results of their prison instruction and discipline will abide for ever.

The usual prison duties during the year were regularly discharged by me in person, or during temporary illness, by an approved substitute. Divine service was duly performed every Lord's day, without exception, to an almost uniformly decorous and attentive congregation, in the Protestant chapel of the prison; while very frequent cell visits, with the reading of the Scriptures, exhortation, personal examination, distribution of approved books, and other similar appliances, were used to bring home the Truth of God's Word individually to the understanding, the conscience, and the heart, it is hoped with some good fruit. To the sick in hospital the usual visits were regularly paid, while the general courtesy and facilities for the comfortable discharge of duty were extended to me in that department.

I uniformly examined the prisoners as to their progress in learning at the prison school, and while I found others in some cases, perhaps, not so satisfactory as in former years, I am well assured of the zeal, assiduity, and labours of the respected Superintendent of the educational department—a department in which he and his assistants have so long exerted themselves for the improvement often of very rough and untoward materials.

In conclusion I cannot but express my satisfaction that the system of prison management under Government direction in this country continues, on the whole, to work so efficiently; and at the same time, add my fervent prayer that, in the consideration of the whole subject of secondary punishments, those in authority may be guided by wisdom from above to right conclusions, alike for the reformation of the convict and the protection of society.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

Captain Whitty, Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Mountjoy Government Prison.

Head School-master's Report.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Eighth Annual Report.

The juvenile class, as has been anticipated, has become extinct in the Convict Depôt. The causes which have brought about so happy a result have been already stated.

Upon the closing of Philipstown Prison, about seventy of the prisoners in custody at that establishment were removed to this depôt as an "associated class," to be kept distinct from the other prisoners who form the "probation class." Each of these classes attends school at different hours, the probation class, consisting of three divisions, attends each day, from eleven o'clock, a.m., till two o'clock, p.m., which allows one hour's schooling to each division. The associated class, consisting of two divisions, attends school in the evenings from five o'clock till seven o'clock, which allows but one hour's schooling to each division, as in the other class.

Each prisoner, therefore, gets one hour's schooling in the day. Some people think this time is too short to permit the prisoners to make much progress at school. This is not the place to discuss this question. After eight years' experience of its working, and carefully noting its results, I find it amply sufficient, as the following tabular statement will testify.

Table showing the Progress of the Prisoners* who passed through Mountjoy Male Prison during the Year ended 31st December, 1862:—

Subjects examined upon, and Degree of Proficiency attained.	Numbers.				Per-centages.			
	Admission.		Removal.		Admission.		Removal.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Reading—								
Not able, - - -	70	92	14	15	30·9	31·2	6·1	5·1
Badly, - - -	66	65	82	102	29·0	28·8	36·1	34·6
Fairly, - - -	91	118	131	178	40·1	40·0	57·8	60·3
Writing—								
Not able, - - -	117	177	27	39	51·5	60·0	11·5	13·2
Badly, - - -	91	100	67	78	40·1	33·9	29·5	26·5
Fairly, - - -	19	18	133	178	8·4	6·1	59·0	60·3
Arithmetic—								
Perfectly ignorant of, -	143	207	37	82	63·0	70·1	66·3	27·8
Acquainted with part of S.R., - - - -	63	68	110	131	27·8	23·1	18·5	44·4
Acquainted with part of C.R., - - - -	8	13	43	39	3·5	4·4	18·9	13·2
Acquainted with part of Proportion, &c., - -	13	7	37	43	5·7	2·4	16·3	14·6

The foregoing table exhibits the attainments of the prisoners upon their admission into the prison, and also their proficiency when leaving; the difference between these two shows their progress. For the purpose of comparing the results of the past with those of the previous year, I have placed the statistics of

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* This includes prisoners physically or mentally incapacitated to learn any of the above branches of education; it also includes prisoners not allowed (on special grounds) the privilege of attending school; but it does not include prisoners removed on medical grounds to another prison before the expiration of the usual period of probation, neither does it include the prisoners removed to Smithfield Intermediate Prison, as it would not be fair to take credit for their progress, those removed being prisoners whose progress was made during their detention in Philipstown Depot.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

one side by side those of the other, so that the contrast, if any, might be seen at a glance. And it is really curious to mark how nearly alike they are in almost every particular. The education of the prisoners upon admission is something lower this year, while it is higher, upon removal, than that of last year, except in the writing, which is nearly equal in both years upon removal. Hence the efficiency of the school has not only been fully sustained; it has actually improved in a very perceptible degree, a state of things it is my very pleasing duty to report.

The number of prisoners in custody has very much increased during the past year. If the numbers go on increasing in the same ratio for another year this prison will fill to such an extent as to render the detention here of an associated class an impossibility. Should such a contingency arise, the teaching power will require to be brought up to its former strength, in order that the efficiency of the school may be fully sustained.

The system of marks, badges, gratuities, stages of imprisonment, &c., and the regulations which govern it, are fully explained and illustrated to the prisoner the first day he attends school, and occasionally afterwards during his detention in the prison, so that he may be made thoroughly alive to his own best interests, and to co-operate with the authorities placed over him in carrying out the work of promoting his own reformation.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my best thanks to the Governor for his uniform kindness and courtesy; to the Chief Warder for his cordial co-operation; and to the Principal and Acting Principal Warders, for the willing assistance they rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWD. M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

Captain Whitty,
Director of the Irish Convict Prisons.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Director's Report.

As was stated in the last Annual Report to be intended, the invalids and weak-minded prisoners at Philipstown were removed to Spike Island, on the breaking up of the former Prison Establishment in the month of March. About seventy prisoners were thus added to the number at Spike Island, and although the introduction of such a class into an Associated Prison for Public Works not possessing the special appliances desirable for dealing with them, has been, to a certain extent, inconvenient for discipline and order, the difficulties have been so met by the Governor and Medical Officer and other Officers in special charge of these prisoners, as to diminish this unavoidable evil as much as has been possible.

As far as the circumstances of the place allow, they are kept apart from the other prisoners, and employed at such work as their mental and bodily health may render them capable of performing.

The conduct of the general body of the prisoners has been satisfactory during the year, both as regards discipline and industry on the works. The practice of separating them as much as possible into classes according to their progress in classification, continues to work very satisfactorily, and follows easily from the use

Spike Island Prison.

Director's Report.

of the marks and badges denoting their progress towards the higher privileges of the system, or the delay or forfeiture of these privileges when rendered necessary by their misconduct. The practice also of separating the obstinately idle and the violent prisoners into lower and more penal classes, with diminished diet, has been found very useful and deterrent; and it is believed to be chiefly owing to the use of these penal classes that another year has passed without the occurrence of any extreme case of misconduct rendering it necessary to resort to corporal punishment.

The general employment of the able-bodied prisoners has been the same as in the previous year, viz., works connected with the completion of the Fortifications on the Island under the Royal Engineer Department, labour to a lesser extent for the Admiralty and War Department at the Island of Haulbowline, (where only prisoners of the higher classes are employed), and the ordinary labour necessary for prison purposes.

The application of actual measurement to most of these descriptions of labour is not practicable, and the value (shown in the Governor's appended Report), has been chiefly estimated from experience and the comparative cost of hired labour in the neighbourhood.

There has been altogether an addition of 187 prisoners to the number at Spike Island during the year, as compared with the number in custody at the close of the previous year. This has been caused by the introduction of the invalid prisoners from Philipstown and the retention at Spike Island of prisoners of that class, by an increased number of convictions, and also by a diminution in the number of discharges (not arising, however, from any unusual extent of disqualification by misconduct).

Of 178 Convicts who left Spike Island during the year, 133 were removed to the Intermediate Prisons.

The increase in the number of prisoners has rendered necessary the addition of six Warders to the establishment, (besides three transferred with the invalids from Philipstown Prison).

The conduct of the Officers at Spike Island has been generally satisfactory, and there has been no case of dismissal during the year.

The buildings occupied by the prison department are maintained in good repair, under the usual superintendence of the Royal Engineer Department.

The Chaplains report favourably of the religious and moral condition of the prisoners generally under their respective charge, and of their attention to religious instruction. The prison has lost the benefit of the zealous attention to his duties of the Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Rev. Daniel Finn, who resigned in the month of November last. This vacancy has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Cornelius Twomy, who, as Chaplain previously of the City Prison at Cork, has already had some experience in dealing with the inmates of a prison.

The school is carried on very satisfactorily by the Head Schoolmaster, Mr. Harold, and his assistants, and the attention and progress of the prisoners are favourably reported on not only by the former, but by the Local Inspector of National Schools who periodically visits this branch of the establishment. The schooling of the advanced class and of the special class (consisting of the prisoners next for removal to the Intermediate Prisons), is carried on in the evenings after the hours of labour, and this arrangement works very satisfactorily, allowing each man of those classes to get daily instruction without interfering with their hours of labour. The convicts in the lower classes receive instruction in the daytime, proportioned, as far as can be arranged, to their actual need of it, and having regard to the object of not interfering to any great extent with their employment on the works.

The health of the convicts generally has been good; but the introduction of the invalid class into Spike Island renders, of course, some exception necessary respecting that portion of the establishment. Eight deaths have occurred during the year, one of which was caused by an accident on the Public Works, and another by suicide. The circumstances of both these cases were investigated in usual course by coroner's inquest.

The expenses of the prison for the year 1862 are given in the Appendix to the Governor's Report, and do not call for any special observation, being merely those necessary for the ordinary service of the prison.

As a part of the arrangement, (already referred to in this Report,) for the general superintendence of the Department, the office of Local Inspector of Spike Island Prison has been done away with, and Captain Barlow has been removed from that post to Dublin. Spike Island is visited monthly, however, by one of the Inspectors, and arrangements have been made for furnishing direct reports and information from the prison to the Director's Office, so as to prevent, as far as possible, any disadvantage arising to the service from the change in the superintendence of this particular prison.

I. S. WHITTY, *Director.*

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison, January, 1863.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on this prison for the year ended the 31st December, 1862.

The conduct of the subordinate officers generally was satisfactory; and with some few exceptions they were attentive and diligent in the discharge of their duties.

The Chief Warder and the Principal Warders discharged their responsible duties with zeal and discretion.

The prisoners were employed, as in former years, on works in connexion with the fortifications of the island and harbour, under the superintendence of the Royal Engineer Department. A portion (special class prisoners) were also employed as usual on Haulbowline Island by the Admiralty and Ordnance Departments.

The daily average number of prisoners on the public works was 447·468; and the estimated value of their labour, £11,096 2*s.* 3*d.*

Daily average number on prison works, trades, &c., 103; and the value of their labour, £2,454 6*s.* Total value of convict labour for the year, £13,550 8*s.* 3*d.*

Nothing in the shape of combination or any spirit of opposition was shown to exist among the prisoners, and the generality of them evinced a desire to perform a fair amount of labour.

Spike Island Prison.

Governor's Report.

Their earnings were credited according to the usual rates.

For some months in the latter end of the year the old system of drawing the trucks by bodily labour was partially resorted to again on the public works, and this I consider a waste of time and labour, as compared with running out the large waggons on the tramways.

In the month of May an accidental explosion of blasting powder occurred on the works, by which a sapper and one convict were killed, and a second sapper and three convicts more or less injured.

The prison buildings are in a fair state of repair. No alterations were made during the year, nor am I aware of any being necessary at present. The roof of the church, to which reference was made in my last Annual Report, has been renewed.

There were no escapes, or attempts at escape, during the year.

I have not been informed of any abuses, nor am I aware of any existing in the prison.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Some few assaults were made on individual officers, some of which were committed by weak-minded prisoners, but no serious injury inflicted. Recourse was not had to corporal punishment in any case.

The supervision and strict discipline enforced in the penal and probation labour classes deters the evil-disposed, and has a very beneficial effect on the conduct of the prisoners generally.

On the closing of Philipstown Prison, in the early part of the year, the weak-minded, irresponsible, and invalid prisoners, heretofore located in that establishment, were transferred to Spike Island; and I here desire respectfully to observe, with reference to these classes, that in a public works prison, as this is, prisoners of this class not only increase the duties and responsibilities of the staff, but, what is of far more importance, they must necessarily interfere, more or less, with the discipline of the prison.

In the month of September a prisoner committed suicide while in his cell, and under circumstances of a very deliberate nature. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of "temporary insanity."

The offences averaged 9·795 per cent. per month, inclusive of those committed by the weak-minded and irresponsible prisoners, several of whom were reported two and three times a month.

At school the conduct of the prisoners was remarkably good; and this may, to a great extent, be attributed to the attention of the Head Schoolmaster and his assistants.

The Chaplains, also, speak favourably of the attention of the prisoners when at prayers and service, as well as of their conduct generally; and I have to acknowledge the readiness with which these gentlemen and Dr. Kelly have met all my suggestions when in furtherance of the discipline of the prison.

There were eight deaths,—but the Report of the Medical Officer will deal with this subject and that of the health of the prisoners generally.

The usual statistical returns for the past year are forwarded herewith.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Inspector or the Director.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

P. Hay, Governor.

Captain Whitty, Director of Irish Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Return showing the Crimes of 715 Convicts in Custody, 31st December, 1862.

Murder, - - - -	13	Administering poison, - -	3
Shooting at with intent to murder,	5	Perjury, - - - -	1
Manslaughter, - - -	21	Forgery and uttering, - -	5
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding, -	5	Arson, - - - -	16
Grievous, felonious, and malicious assaults, - - - -	31	Burglary, and "robbery and burglary," - - - -	132
Assault and robbery, - -	12	Housebreaking, and housebreaking and robbery, - - -	25
Highway robbery, - - -	17	Robbery, - - - -	11
Rape, - - - -	18		

Spike Island Prison.

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the CRIMES of 715 CONVICTS in CUSTODY—*continued.*

Felony,	27
Larceny, and larceny and former conviction,	131
Stealing from person,	61
Larceny from person and stabbing,	2
Receiving stolen goods,	22
Receiving stolen money,	1
Sacrilege,	6
Attempting to compel to quit,	2
Appearing in arms, and attempting to compel to quit,	2
Assaulting dwelling,	10
Appearing in arms, and taking a gun,	1
Appearing in arms, and breaking into a house,	1
Being a member of an unlawful society, and Whiteboy offence,	2
Prison breach, and aiding a prisoner to escape,	2
Larceny and prison breaking,	1
Bestiality,	3
Putting a stone on the Killarney Junction Railway,	1
Placing a piece of wood on a railway,	1
Coining and uttering base coin,	7
Feloniously having base coin in possession with intent to utter,	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	3
Malicious injury to machinery,	2
Bigamy,	1
Cattle stealing, and cattle stealing and former conviction,	22
Horse stealing,	6
Ass stealing,	5
Sheep stealing,	23
Goat stealing,	1
Vagrancy,	1
Being found by night in a certain building with intent to commit felony, after previous conviction,	1
Military offences,	51
Total,	715

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, committed and disposed of, for Year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1862.

1st January, 1862—		
In custody,		528
Committed from—		
Bermuda,	2	
Gibraltar,	2	
Western Australia,	1	
Mountjoy,	300	
Philipstown,	68	
		373
Total,		901

HOW DISPOSED OF.		
31st December, 1862—		
Remaining in custody,		715
Removed during the year to—		
Smithfield,	133	
Millbank,	1	
Discharged on commutation of sentence,	4	
,, completion,	23	
Released on Order of Licence,	17	
Killed by the accidental explosion of a blast of powder on the Public Works,	1	
Committed suicide,	1	
Died,	6	
		186
Total,		901

RETURN showing the SENTENCES and AGES on CONVICTION of 715 CONVICTS in CUSTODY, 31st December, 1862.

SENTENCES.	
Eighteen Calendar Months (commuted from Three Years' P. S.),	1
Two Years (commuted from Four Years' P. S.),	1
Three Years' Penal Servitude,	119
Four ,, ,,	184
Five ,, ,,	44
Six ,, ,,	37
Seven ,, ,,	112
Eight ,, ,,	9
Nine ,, ,,	3
Ten ,, ,,	84
Twelve ,, ,,	2
Fourteen ,, ,,	16
Fifteen ,, ,,	7
Twenty, ,, ,,	3
Life,	20
	642

SENTENCES.	
Ten Years' Transportation,	7
Fourteen ,, ,,	3
Fifteen ,, ,,	31
Life,	32
	73

Total, - 715

Spike Island Prison.

Governor's Report.

AGES ON CONVICTION.

Under Twenty Years,	128
Twenty and under Twenty-five,	275
Twenty-five and under Thirty,	154
Thirty and under Thirty-five,	75
Thirty-five and under Forty,	30
Forty and under Fifty,	33
Fifty and under Sixty,	14
Sixty and under Seventy,	5
Seventy and under Eighty,	1
Total,	715

Abstract Account showing the Estimated Value of the Productive Labour of the Prisoners, and the Number Employed, during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 303 days.		Estimated Value of Work performed.			Total.		
PRISON WORK.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tailors,	10		378	15	0			
Shoemakers,	7		265	2	6			
Smiths and Nailers,	2		106	1	0			
Carpenters,	2		106	1	0			
Painters,	2		90	18	0			
Tinmen,	1		30	6	0			
Repairing Beds, &c.,	1		15	3	0			
Repairing Prisoners' Socks, &c.,	6		68	3	6			
At work in Prison Garden, on Prison Repairs, &c.,	28		424	4	0			
Washing in Laundry,	8		242	8	0			
Bakers,	6		272	14	0			
Cooks,	5		75	15	0			
Fatigue work, Cleaning, Messing, &c.,	25		378	15	0			
		103				2,454	6	0
ROYAL ENGINEER WORKS.								
Carpenters and Sawyers,	5		265	2	6			
Smiths,	5		265	2	6			
Masons and Stonecutters,	21		1,113	10	6			
Labourers, Quarrymen, Excavators, &c.,	324		8,181	0	0			
		355				9,824	15	6
NAVAL AND WAR DEPARTMENTS.								
Labourers at Haulbowline Island,	43		1,085	15	0			
Picking Oakum (on wet days, &c.), for Naval Stores,	49		185	11	9			
		92				1,271	6	9
Total,		550				13,550	8	3

Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Work during the Year,	550
,, ,, not at Work (at School, in Hospital, Cells, &c.),	60
Total Daily Average,	610

Statement of the Prison Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries,	5,954	9	5
Provisions, victualling prisoners, &c.,	5,094	9	11
Fuel and lighting,	1,051	19	0
Rents, rates, and taxes,	100	0	0
Contingencies,	349	5	11
Utensils and furniture,	82	14	0
Soap and scouring and cleaning articles,	43	16	0
Medicines and surgical instruments,	43	18	3

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of the PRISON EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Medical comforts (extras for the sick),	23	17	5
Gratuities to prisoners,	84	7	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on discharge,	119	15	0
Prisoners' clothing,	1,929	8	0
Funeral expenses,	3	0	0
Laundry washing for prisoners,	458	18	2
Bedding,	56	6	4
Officers' clothing,	532	5	10
Advertising,	19	8	0
	15,947	18	3
Deduct sales of pigs, garden produce, &c.,	197	12	1
Net expenditure of prison,	15,750	6	2

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Spike Island Convict Prison, January 21, 1863.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my Report on the sanitary state of Spike Island Prison for the year 1862.

Subjoined is a Table giving a general view of the hospital state during the year:—

TABLE No. 1.

Number of sick remaining in hospital, on the 1st January, 1862, from preceding year,	8
Number admitted since, to the 31st December, inclusive,	170
Total under treatment during the year,	178
Of these there were discharged from hospital,	166
Died,	6
Remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1863,	6
Total,	178
Killed on the works by accidental gunpowder explosion,	1
Suicide—hanging,	1

The following Table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted to the hospital during the year were affected :—

TABLE No. 2.

Fever,	22	Subluxatio, or sprain,	5
Epilepsy,	2	Ophthalmia,	4
Paralysis,	1	Rheumatism,	6
Catarrh,	3	Pleurodynia,	1
Asthma,	1	Abscess,	8
Bronchitis,	9	Ulcers,	4
Phthisis, or consumption,	8	Toothache, with gum-boil,	3
Pneumonia, or inflammation of lung,	5	Paronychia, or whitlow,	1
Hæmoptysis, or blood spitting,	1	Hordeolum, or sty,	1
Epistaxis, or bleeding from nose,	1	Furunculus, or boil,	2
Hæmatemesis, vomiting of blood,	1	Hip disease,	2
Heart disease,	3	Synovitis, inflamed lining membrane of joints,	5
Dyspepsia,	1	Stricture,	2
Pyrosis,	1	Retention of urine,	1
Diarrhœa,	8	Inflamed Bursa,	1
Constipation,	9	Orchitis,	2
Colic,	7	Prolapsus Ani,	2
Cutaneous diseases,	4	Attempted suicide—hæmorrhage,	1
Debility,	6		
Scrofula,	1		
Wounds or contusions,	25	Total,	171

The following Table shows the ages, dates of conviction, of committal to Spike Island Prison, of admission to hospital, and of death; the length of time spent in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died during the year 1862:—

TABLE No. 3.

Number on the Register.	Initials of Names.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Committal to Spike Island.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Cause of Death.
11,429	M. W.	72	1855. 24th July.	1862. 25th Feb.	1862. 7th March.	1862. 9th March.	2	Constipation and Disease of Liver.
11,503	J. B.	33	1860. 9th March.	1862. 12th Mar.	1862. 29th Mar.	1862. 7th April.	9	Phthisis & Cancer.
11,165	D. C.	22	1860. 15th Mar.	1860. 10th Dec.	1862. 18th April.	1862. 23rd April.	5	Peritonitis.
11,014	J. D.	26	1859. 10th Aug.	1860. 15th May.	1862. 20th Feb.	1862. 12th May.	81	Phthisis & Ulceration of Bowels.
11,390	T. D.	29	1861. 1st March.	1861. 22nd Nov.	1862. 12th May. Brought dead to Hospital.	1862. 12th May.	–	Gunpowder explosion on the Public Works.
11,431	J. J.	83	1857. 7th March.	1862. 25th Feb.	1862. 10th June.	1862. 4th July.	24	Diarrhœa.
10,149	M. W.	32	1856. 29th Oct.	1857. 22nd Oct.	1862. 4th Sept.	1862. 9th Sept.	5	Fever.
11,556	T. M.	25	1861. 1st July.	1862. 26th May.	1862. 15th Sept.	1862. 15th Sept.	–	Suicide—hanging.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Number of prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1862,	528
Daily average during the year,	610
,, for the year 1861,	527
Daily average of extern patients,	26
,, ,, for the year 1861,	19
Daily average of sick in hospital,	7
,, ,, for the year 1861,	8
Number of prisoners transferred to Spike Island during the year,	368

A cursory inspection of the foregoing returns will demonstrate that the sanitary condition of the prison continues to be satisfactory.

The admissions to hospital have diminished, at the same time that there has been a considerable increase of the prison population as compared with 1861, and the great majority of the cases presented for extern treatment were unimportant; in fact, many prisoners urge the most frivolous complaints with a view to procure flannels, as already noticed in former Reports.

With the exception of some long-standing cases of organic disease, transmitted from Philipstown, the sickness that occurred during the year was such as usually arises from exposure to wet and cold in our very variable climate. The cases of bronchitis were generally mild; and those of pneumonia, or inflammation of the substance of the lungs, at all times severe here, were fewer in number, and more amenable to treatment than in former years.

Ophthalmia, formerly so troublesome, is, I am happy to say, now rarely met with, and the inflammation entirely confined to the superficial structures of the eye.

The casualties were not numerous, considering the nature of the works at which the prisoners are constantly engaged, in quarrying on heights, following truck-waggons, &c. I regret, however, to be obliged to add that in one case immediate death resulted from an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

One convict has been reported lunatic; and it is painful to think that, under the circumstances, he still remains an inmate of the prison, though a considerable time has elapsed since the required certificates were forwarded,—want of room at the Central Asylum is, I believe, the cause of his detention here.

Spike Island Prison.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

It is right I should mention here that a short time previous to the close of the financial year in March last, the prison at Philipstown was abandoned, and, as a consequence of it, a number of invalid convicts were transferred to this establishment, and amongst them many reported by the Medical Officer of that prison as weak-minded; on several occasions since, too, men, similarly circumstanced, have been sent here from Mountjoy Prison. Now, against this practice I feel bound to enter an earnest protest. This is essentially a public works depot, where the strictest discipline, consistent with the proper execution of those works, must be maintained; and it is obviously impossible that anything approaching this can be carried out with the class referred to. These men work when and as they choose, are easily excited, and when so, constantly become violent and very dangerous; confinement must be had recourse to when they tear their clothes, smash windows, and the various articles necessary to their own convenience, in some instances, also, going the length of inflicting injury on themselves. Restraint must be employed; and yet, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that, when carried to any extent, it must be positively injurious. I know that there are difficulties to be encountered in providing a suitable place for such prisoners; but I can scarcely doubt that Mountjoy Prison, with its large garden and adjoining grounds, and cells in abundance for restraint, when necessary, is much better fitted for their management than Spike Island, where the separate cells are few in number, and fully occupied, and the hospital accommodation very limited and incomplete.

In conclusion, permit me to recommend to your notice the continued zeal and attention of Mr. O'Connell, the Hospital Assistant.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Jeremiah H. Kelly, Medical Superintendent.

Captain Whitty, Director of Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 14, 1863.

Sir,—I beg to present my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1862, and have to inform you that during the year the following duties were performed:—

Divine Service,	55
Holy Communion,	4
Catechized Prisoners,	82
Visited Hospital,	65
Solitary cells,	41

Also, prison school, at which the prisoners are making their accustomed progress. Notwithstanding the large addition to our numbers, all, with but three or four exceptions, have behaved most orderly; in fact, I have no more offences among my men—though so many more than in preceding years—to record. Two of those I refer to were men of weak intellect; but with judicious treatment their violence has been in a great measure checked, and brought under control.

I beg to state that I have endeavoured to adhere to the usual routine of duty as strictly as possible, and have been aided in every way by the chief and subordinate officers in the prison.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Joseph G. Bouchier, Protestant Chaplain, Spike Island.

Captain Whitty, Director of Government Prisons
in Ireland.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, January, 1863.

SIR,—I beg leave to send you my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1862, which is my Fourteenth Annual Report as the Roman Catholic Chaplain of this prison.

In looking over the business of the year, I find that my duties have been generally similar to those of the preceding year. Divine service has been given to the Roman Catholic officers and prisoners on all Sundays and holidays during the year.

On week days the prisoners were assembled in the Prison Chapel every morning at an early hour, for morning prayer, prior to their commencing work, at which the Assistant Chaplain and myself alternately presided.

That we may not interrupt the public work, we availed of the school hours to take some classes of the prisoners daily, from the school to the chapel, for catechetical instructions and confession, preparatory to their reception of the Holy Sacraments; and on Saturdays we attended in the B and D prisons, to afford similar opportunities to the advanced prisoners, who are only permitted to attend evening school.

Special attention has been paid, by the Assistant Chaplain and myself, to the duty of administering the services and consolations of religion to the sick in hospital. This we always look upon as a paramount duty. We also attend and read the burial service at the interments of the dead.

We daily visited the prisoners confined in solitary punishment, and spared no pains to impress them with a due sense of the wickedness and folly of their refractory conduct, and to co-operate with the judicious measures of the Governor for their correction. I believe our services in this respect have been of much utility in carrying out the prison discipline.

I feel bound to say that the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Finn, the late Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain, which occurred in December last, has occasioned me very sincere regret. His long experience and knowledge of the prisoners, combined with his known good sense, zeal, and prudence, rendered his services most valuable to the prison, and truly satisfactory to me.

I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the efficient and excellent manner in which the Governor and the whole prison staff have discharged their arduous and difficult duties during the year. Their labours were trying and unceasing day and night, and were performed with a zeal, temper, and ability that merit for them the highest credit and consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Captain Whitty, Director, Dublin Castle.

Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 15, 1863.

SIR,—In conformity with your wishes, conveyed to me through the Governor, I beg to submit my Report on this prison. Though my appointment is of recent date, yet I may hope that a long experience of prison life (being Chaplain to the City of Cork Gaol during a period of seven years), may attach some weight to my words. Since my connexion with this establishment I have been in constant communication with the prisoners, hearing their confessions, visiting them daily in the schools, the hospital, and in the separate cells; administering to them the sacraments, the admonitions—the consolations of which they stood in need. On Sundays and holidays the Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up, and the great truths of our religion are preached. Considering the classes to be dealt with, I have every reason to be gratified with the result of my labours.

Judging from the large numbers who, with all sincerity and devotion, frequent the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist, and from their reverential

Spike Island Prison.

Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

demeanour during the time of prayer and religious instruction, I have come to the conclusion that the seed has not been cast on a ground altogether barren. It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to that admirable spirit of discipline which pervades this establishment, uniting, as it does, much firmness with great kindness, than which nothing can tend more powerfully to the reformation of this unhappy class.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. Twomy, Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

[Note.—The Presbyterian Chaplain's Report being composed almost wholly of observations on subjects not required by the Regulations to be included therein, and he having declined to remove all such observations, when called on to do so, his Report is omitted.

The following is the Regulation referred to:—

"He shall submit to the Directors, on or before the 10th of January in each year, a Report in writing, specifying, with reference to the preceding year, the religious and moral condition of the prisoners belonging to his church, and the apparent effects of the discipline of the prison."]

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Spike Island, January, 1863.

Sir,—In obedience to your order, I beg leave to present you with my Eighth Annual Report of the Spike Island Convict Schools intrusted to my care.

The day school is open here from 8½, a.m., to 4, p.m., except the dinner hour, and is conducted by myself and my two assistants. The evening schools are open for two hours every evening. I teach the B Prison School; Mr. Ryan and Mr. M'Cartan teach the D Prison School.

The improvement, moral and literary, has been steadily progressing through the year, as the following extract from the report of Edward Sheehy, esq., Inspector of National Schools, will show:—"The results of my examinations of the classes present on the day I visited were, on the whole, very creditable, whilst the large number of removals (90 in 12 months) to higher classes, shows that the school has been progressing satisfactorily."

The removal of Mr. Murphy from presiding over the discipline of the schools is a loss to my department. Mr. Nolan now takes his place, and a more judicious selection could not have been made.

Of my fellow labourers and myself I will only say that we are fully sensible of the responsibility of our position, and of the account we must render of the talents confided to us; and that these motives, more than emoluments, stimulate us to the cheerful and efficient discharge of our duties; so that even the few hours' intermission allowed us in the week are seldom availed of, but applied to the keeping of accounts, or to other school duties.

No act of insubordination or disobedience has occurred in the school during the year. I beg to acknowledge the courteous attention which the Inspectors and Governor have paid to my suggestions and applications on educational business.

The state of the schools on the 31st of December last is set forth in the following tables—

Classes.	Day School.	D Prison.	B Prison.	Total.
Reading—				
First Book,	29	6	2	37
Second Book,	75	4	4	83
Sequel,	78	7	8	93
Third Book,	160	23	3	186
Fourth Book,	164	70	63	297
Total,	506	110	80	696

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Classes.	Day School.	D Prison.	B Prison.	Total.
WRITING—				
Making letters,	39	7	2	48
Large-hand,	17	1	5	23
Small-hand,	450	102	73	625
Total,	506	110	80	696
ARITHMETIC—				
Making figures,	39	9	4	52
Simple rules,	302	36	29	367
Compound rules,	57	14	17	88
Proportion, and above,	108	51	30	189
Total,	506	110	80	696

From these tables the following information may be gathered:—

1st. That the sum of the attendances at the three schools, on the 31st of December, 1862, was 696.

2nd. That all of these, except 37, can read; that 483 of them (third and fourth classes), can read well.

3rd. That all, except 48, can write; and that 625 can write small-hand fairly and legibly.

4th. That all, except 52, know some arithmetic; and that 277 are learning compound rules, proportion, and above.

All, except 37, have some knowledge of geography, and are not deficient in general information. These 37 who cannot read are men with impaired faculties, incapable of making any visible progress.

I request permission to append the following remarks, which may not be deemed inappropriate.

The manner of disposing of our convicts, and the many suggestions made by the press, have become the leading social question of the day in every circle. The newspapers of Great Britain and Ireland are teeming with leading articles, each suggesting its own mode of removing the evils, which are asserted to have been produced by home treatment and "tickets of licence." Various, indeed, are the remedies proposed. Some would have flogging, others transportation to barren, desolate, northern or southern colonies; more recommend a diet below that given in workhouses; some scoff at the idea of striving to educate or reform convicts by moral means, and declare every thing ineffectual but the most rigorous punishment. How strange that the people who have immortalized "Howard" should thus forget their noble principles in a moment of exasperation! But calm reflection will render men more consistent, and the troubled waters will soon become smooth.

The question to be solved by society at present is—which is moral or physical force the proper instrument for the repression of crime? This being decided, the details are worthy of consideration.

Nothing can be more fallacious than the assertion, that the fear of punishment is the real deterrent from crime. If it be, our legislators must have been sadly mistaken, who relaxed the criminal code, substituting transportation or penal servitude as chastisements for crimes previously visited with death. It is also fallacious to state that the fear of transportation was a terror to the ill-disposed of society, which penal servitude at home is not, and that the endurable treatment at present practised in prisons is an inducement to the criminal to run the risk of reconviction.

A convict's life in our prisons, no matter how fed or treated, is one of constant restraint and privation; he is not allowed to have any will of his own (in temporals); every act, every movement, is subservient to the will of his keepers; he is deprived of every liberty and privilege for which man yearns; under this surveillance he winces: his mind is often affected, and reason is, in some instances, unable to restrain the rush of despairing thoughts that crowd upon him. But moral force is the instrument that reason and religion would dictate, and for which we have precedents in the laws of God and the most civilized nations.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

It is the force of truth employed in dissuading evil-doers from their misdeeds by clearly and simply proving to them the culpability of dishonesty, the certainty of its detection, the shortness and dangers of any satisfaction that might arise from it, and the ultimate wretchedness of its votaries both here and hereafter. It is also the force which eradicates from the criminal's mind the vitiated morbid feelings in which he revelled, the withering demon-thoughts in which he indulged. It is the force which implants new thoughts and feelings of a salutary nature, the seeds of which are like the grain of mustard, weak at first, but by time and cultivation they will produce wholesome fruit. This cultivation is effected by religion, by education, by just and strict discipline and treatment, by wholesome, constant, and diversified labour, and by punishment, severe, unremitting, and administered justly, formally, and judiciously, when all other means of reclamation have failed. This is moral force, in the application of which I have been employed for twenty years, and for which I am a strenuous advocate.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD, Head Schoolmaster.

To Captain J. S. Whitty, Director of Convict Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Director's Report.

There is nothing of a special nature to refer to respecting the Female Convict Prison in the present year's Report, except that in this, as in the male prisons, there has been an increase in the number of prisoners. No inconvenience has arisen, however, from this increase, and there still remains unoccupied accommodation in this prison for nearly 100 convicts.

The building for the additional Hospital accommodation mentioned in previous Reports has been nearly completed, and will soon be ready for occupation. This will be of great value in connexion with the health of the convicts; and additional accommodation will thus also become available elsewhere in the prison in case of its being required.

The other parts of the establishment are in good order and repair.

The health of the prisoners, with the exception mentioned in the annexed Medical Officer's Report, has been generally good. No permanent change has been found necessary in the general dietary of the prisoners.

The general conduct of the officers under the superintendence of Mrs. Lidwell has been satisfactory, and no case of dismissal has been rendered necessary throughout the year.

The conduct of the prisoners, both as regards their subjection to discipline and their industry, can again be favourably reported on. Their progress in prison classification by attaining the required number of marks, continues to act as a powerful incentive with the general body of the female convicts. The value of their labour is shown in the Appendix to the Superintendent's annexed Report.

The Chaplains report very favourably also on the religious and moral condition of the convicts under their care.

The school in this prison continues to be admirably conducted under the Head Schoolmistress, Miss Denvir, and her assistants,

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Director's Report.

and has been, as in former years, very favourably noticed by the Inspector of the National Board of Education on his periodical visits.

The expenses have been such only as were strictly necessary for the ordinary service of the prison. The particulars are given in the usual Appendix to the Superintendent's annexed Report.

As has been stated in the former portion of this Annual Report, the female refuges at Golden Bridge and Heytesbury-street continue to be of great value in receiving and providing for a large number of the women discharged on licence from Mountjoy Prison.

Much advantage continues to be derived from the exertions of the Protestant and Roman Catholic ladies, whose benevolence induces them to visit and advise the prisoners. Such evidences of interest in their religious and moral welfare and improvement cannot but have a salutary influence on the conduct of many of the prisoners who are the object of this benevolent attention.

I. S. WHITTY, *Director.*

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
10th January, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report for the year ending the 31st December, 1862. I have great pleasure in being able to state that I consider the results of the year have been favourable. The industrial training of the prisoners proves very satisfactory. When it is taken into consideration that for the greater part of the summer illness prevailed amongst the prisoners to such an extent as seriously to interfere with their work, the amount received for reproductive labours must be considered creditable to them.

The treatment of the prisoners has been in strict accordance with the rules laid down, and their respective sentences have been duly carried into execution. The long sentences now imposed upon prisoners subjected to penal servitude will, I am confident, prove highly beneficial. While in the prison those who have been so sentenced are most anxious to conduct themselves properly, and the remembrance of a lengthened imprisonment cannot fail to have an important effect in preventing them on their discharge from returning to evil courses.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been satisfactory. You are aware that from one union workhouse alone I have received eighteen prisoners for the very serious crime of arson. This arrival amongst us was looked forward to with great anxiety; but I am happy to say, that though those prisoners are wild and reckless, and at first quite destitute of any idea of order, cleanliness, or industry, they are evincing a desire to be able to earn their own living, and become decent members of society.

The schools continue to give great aid in the reformation of the prisoners. The excellent manner in which they have been conducted meets the approval of the District Inspectors.

The staff have discharged their duties in a very satisfactory manner, but a great many have suffered from severe attacks of illness. If all were present and fit for duty, there is barely a sufficient number to carry out the discipline of the prison in what would be regarded as a thoroughly effective manner; and the occurrence of sickness in some thus entails an amount of extra labour upon others, which I consider injuriously affects their health.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DELIA I. LIDWELL, Superintendent.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

I certify that the rules of this prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to or dealt with by the Director or Inspector.

DELIA I. LIDWELL, Superintendent.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of NUMBER of CONVICTS Committed and Disposed of during the year 1862.

	Adults.	Children.
In custody, 1st January, 1862,	381	31
Received during the year,	175	9
Born in the Prison,	–	10
Total,	556	50
Discharged on completion of sentence during the year,	47	–
,, Licence,	8	–
,, Sentences Commuted,	3	–
Transferred to Roman Catholic Refuge on orders of Licence,	43	–
,, to Protestant ,, ,,	5	–
,, to Lunatic Asylum,	3	–
Died,	10	–
	119	–
Children discharged with mothers,	–	5
,, transferred with mothers to Roman Catholic Refuge,	–	2
,, sent to Workhouse,	–	1
,, admitted to Orphanage,	–	2
,, died,		4
	–	14
Remaining in Custody, 31st December, 1862,	437	36

AGES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

15 years and under 20 years,	25
20 ,, 25 ,,	110
25 ,, 30 ,,	91
30 ,, 35 ,,	67
35 ,, 40 ,,	44
40 ,, 45 ,,	44
45 years and upwards,	56
Total,	437

Age of youngest prisoner on conviction, 16 years.
Age of oldest ,, 71 years.

CONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

No. Convicted in the year, 1851,	1
,, ,, 1852,	–
,, ,, 1853,	6
,, ,, 1854,	1
,, ,, 1855,	3
,, ,, 1856,	5
,, ,, 1857,	9
,, ,, 1858,	11
,, ,, 1859,	33
,, ,, 1860,	90
,, ,, 1861,	119
,, ,, 1862,	159
Total,	437

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Transportation, 10 years,	2	Penal Servitude, 7 years,	46
,, 14 ,,	4	,, 8 ,,	6
,, 15 ,,	3	,, 10 ,,	13
,, Life,	8	,, 12 ,,	2
Penal Servitude, 3 years,	133	,, 14 ,,	3
,, 4 ,,	138	,, 15 ,,	2
,, 5 ,,	64		
,, 6 ,,	13	Total,	437

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Administering Poison with intent to Murder,	1	Burglary,	9
Assault and Robbery,	5	Conspiracy to Murder her Husband,	1
Assault,	2	Cow Stealing,	1
Attempt to commit Murder,	1	Child Desertion,	1
Arson,	26	Forgery,	1
Attempt to Steal,	1	Felony,	98
Burglary and Robbery,	20	Highway Robbery,	1
		Infanticide,	1

Mountjoy Female Convict Prison.

Superintendent's Report.

CRIMES OF PRISONERS—*continued.*

Killing Sheep, - - -	2
Larceny, - - - -	66
,, from Person, - -	37
Larceny and previous convictions for Felony, &c., - - -	73
Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods,	1
Murder, - - - -	6
Manslaughter, - - -	2
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences,	1
Perjury, - - - -	1
Picking Pockets, - - -	1
Robbery, - - - -	7
Receiving Stolen Goods, - -	26
Sheep Stealing, - - -	1
Stealing, - - - -	16
Subsequent Felony, - -	25
Shoplifting, - - -	1
Uttering Base Coin, - -	1
Vagrancy, - - - -	1
Total, - -	437

STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

Work done.	No. of Prisoners employed daily (average).	Estimated Value of Work performed. £	s.	d.
Sewing, knitting, and embroidering (Prison materials),	294·3	154	13	5
Sewing for shops (36,960 shirts and jackets made), -		369	15	5
Sewing, making, and repairing matrons' uniform, -		4	5	0
Washing prisoners' clothing, bedding, &c., - -	24·9	513	15	5
,, for Mountjoy Male Prison, - - -		146	12	7
,, for Smithfield Prison, - - -		29	10	2
,, for Government Prisons' Office, - -		6	14	11
,, for some Officers of the Prison, - -		21	4	8
Employed cooking, nursing, cleaning Prison, monitresses in school, and picking fibre, 303 working days, at 8*d.* per day, - - - -	57·8	584	14	10
Total, - - - -	377·	1,831	6	5

ABSTRACT of EXPENSES for the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1862.

Heads of Service.	Amount Paid. £	s.	d.
Salaries, - - - - - - -	2,833	9	7
Victualling, including Officers' Rations, - -	3,165	8	2
Fuel and Lighting, - - - - -	604	18	0
Alterations and Repairs of Prison, - - -	6	11	6
Contingencies, - - - - - -	76	2	3
Utensils and Furniture, - - - - -	50	11	11
Implements, - - - - - -	1	12	6
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, - - -	80	7	9
Medical Comforts, - - - - -	176	9	9
Prisoners' Gratuities, - - - - -	265	15	4
Freights and Charges, - - - - -	7	16	2
Travelling Charges, Officers on Duty, - - -	2	6	0
Prisoners on Discharge, - - - - -	228	4	2
Prisoners' Clothing, - - - - -	585	9	7
Funeral Expenses, - - - - -	10	15	4
Washing and Soap, - - - - -	584	19	9
Cleaning Prison, including Brooms, Mops, &c., -	52	6	1
Bedding, - - - - - - -	15	18	1
Officers' Clothing, - - - - -	82	12	0
Advertising, - - - - - -	12	3	6
Rent, Rates, and Taxes, - - - -	155	10	2
Total, - - - - -	8,999	7	7

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

45, Mountjoy-square, January, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report of the sanitary condition of the Mountjoy Female Prison for the year 1862, which, on the whole, may be considered good.

Number of patients in hospital on 1st January, 1862,		31
Number admitted up to 31st December, 1862,		411
Total,		442
Discharged during the year,	409	419
Died,	10	
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1862,		23

Number and Causes of Deaths during the year.

Registry No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
751	M.B.	20 Nov., 1860,	25 Jan., 1862,	8 Feb., 1862,	Heart disease.
911	M.A.O'S.	20 Jan., 1862,	2 Feb., 1862,	14 Feb., 1862,	Inflammation of bowels.
714	R.A.G.	20 July, 1860,	3 Feb., 1862,	21 March, 1862,	Paralysis.
658	E.S.	13 Feb., 1860,	30 April, 1860,	13 April, 1862,	Chronic disease of bowels.
822	M.M.	22 June, 1861,	10 March, 1862,	22 April, 1862,	Disease of heart & kidneys.
894	M.P.	9 Jan., 1862,	7 April, 1862,	29 April, 1862,	Erysipelas.
691	C.R.	15 May, 1860,	16 June, 1862,	1 July, 1862,	Chest disease and apoplexy
1004	A.M.	23 July, 1862,	26 July, 1862,	3 Aug., 1862,	Puerperal fever.
25	M.M'D.	12 June, 1856,	4 Oct., 1862,	4 Oct., 1862,	Heart disease.
728	S.K.	12 Sept., 1860,	1 April, 1862,	17 Nov., 1862,	Apoplexy.

Lunatics sent to Asylum during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Date of conviction.	Where convicted.	Asylum sent to.	When sent.
805	E.C.	30 March, 1861,	18 March, 1861,	Co. Kildare,	Dundrum,	26 June, 1862.
717	M.W.	6 Aug., 1860,	25 July, 1860,	Co. Galway,	Do.,	13 Aug., 1862.
782	C.M'G.	1 Feb., 1861,	3 Jan., 1861,	Co. Tyrone,	Do.,	20 Oct., 1862.

DISEASES of those admitted to Hospital during the year.

Chronic Rheumatism,	1
Chronic Bronchitis,	1
Scrofula,	8
Chronic Diarrhœa,	1
Rheumatism,	15
Paralysis,	3
Hysteria,	2
Sciatica,	14
Erysipelas,	17
Leucorrhœa,	2
Ascites,	1
Recto Vaginal Fistula,	1
Apoplexy,	3
Lumbago,	5
Neuralgia,	8
Inflamed joints,	10
Abscesses,	13
Parturitio,	10
Hæmoptisis,	4
Debilitas,	8
Febriculæ,	15
Burns and scalds,	6
Sore breasts,	6
Purulent disease,	1
Scarlatina,	13
Colic,	16
Ulcer of stomach,	1
Hæmorrhoids,	10
Disease of sterum,	1
Chlorosis,	5
Fever,	12
Phthisis,	14
Cephalalgia,	5
Dropsy,	4
Pleurodyne,	4
Syphilis,	3
Sore legs,	5
Diarrhœa,	29
Biliary attacks,	30
Palpitatio,	4
Ophthalmia,	11
Jaundice,	1
Bronchitis,	14
Epilepsy,	7
Internal abscess,	1
Cancer,	2
Asthma,	3
Heart disease,	2
Malignant tumor,	2
Land scurvy,	43
Inflamed liver,	1
Spine disease,	2
Mania,	1
Ulcered throat,	3
Peritonitis,	4
Odontalgia,	1
Constipatio,	1
Wound in face,	1

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

There have been 3,772 cases of illness in the cells and hospital wards of the prison. 237 visits paid to prisoners in punishment. Ten births occurred during the year; one child was still-born, and four children died, of ages up to two years.

It will be seen by the accompanying returns that amongst the causes of death in the ten fatal cases which occurred during the year, none are referable to epidemic or contagious diseases, with the exception of one case of erysipelas, although we had many cases of scarlatina and erysipelas, as will be seen by the returns. Nevertheless, we were during the spring and summer visited with a very remarkable and formidable disease, which attacked about one hundred of the prisoners; forty-three of the more severe cases having been admitted to hospital. The disease to which I allude was a form of land scurvy, showing itself, in most instances, in dark-coloured patches on the lower limbs and over the body, with swelling of the gums, and, in some instances, accompanied with considerable fever and constitutional irritation. Owing to the scarcity and badness of the potatoes at that period of the year, the prisoners were principally fed on farinaceous diet, to which I principally attribute the outbreak of this disease, but by adding a liberal supply of vegetables to their food, and by the use of lime-juice, and other remedies, the disease gradually disappeared. Some of the cases proved very intractable, and remained in hospital for months before being relieved. I do not know of any other special matter requiring notice from me, and am happy to find the hospital buildings—so much required—so nearly approaching completion.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

AWLY BANON, Medical Superintendent.

Captain Whitty,
Director of Convict Prisons.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

35, Nelson-street, January, 1863.

SIR,—Having in my previous Reports expressed my views upon the Irish Convict System, and detailed my efforts to give its effect in my department, I have only to say that during the past year the Church Services have been performed, lectures have been delivered on Sundays and week-days, the Holy Communion has been administered, the hospital and schools have been visited, the prisoners have been conversed with individually, and the various duties of the Protestant Chaplain have been discharged by me in the Mountjoy Female Prison.

Our Protestant lady visitors still continue their attendance.

Hymn-books, and some copies of Dixon's "Commentary on the Church Catechism," have been supplied at my request.

The following statement by Miss Carpenter appears in *Fraser's Magazine*, January, 1863, referring to an occasion on which she was present during Divine Service in our chapel:—

> "The first visit to Mountjoy Female Prison was on a Sunday, when we joined in worship with the prisoners. It was a real congregation of persons apparently giving a deep and serious attention to the truths of the Gospel. There was little, perhaps nothing, to remind us that we were in prison. No separate cells, no display of control, for we observed no official other than the Superintendent, who was uniting with the convicts in the service. The countenances of the listeners did, indeed, tell in many cases painful histories of early neglect, of deep ignorance and hardness; in some, of a long career of crime.
>
> "There was an ease of manner, and an evident working of the spirit, in many of them."

In a pamphlet by four Justices of the West Riding Prison at Wakefield, our Refuge is thus noticed:—

> "The Protestant Refuge is under the charge of a matron, superintended by a committee of lady visitors. We were much struck by the apparent industry displayed in the washhouse and laundry. On examining the accounts, and taking the amount of money received from private individuals for washing and laundry work, during the last three months, making full allowances for fuel, soap, delivery, &c., we found the earnings to average about six shillings a-week for each woman employed. As far as we could ascertain the rate of wages for similar work in the neighbourhood. This appears to be nearly what an ordinary charwoman would be able to earn. . . . That under these circum-

Mountjoy Female Convict Prison.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

stances women,—and those women convicts,—should be found to work as hard for the benefit of an institution in which they are detained, as they would for themselves out of doors, appears to us a result of very high import, in a moral as well as a financial point of view. It shows that influence, yet unknown on this side the channel, has been brought to bear on the correction of a fault which is the special characteristic of the criminal class, viz., dislike of hard work. . . . The only true test of the value of work, as of any other article, is what an independent customer will pay for it. This test we applied at the Refuge by an examination, not of any prepared account, but of the actual receipts in the cash book, suggested and made by ourselves on the spur of the moment."

I need, I am sure, scarcely say that perfect harmony prevails among the different officers of the establishment.

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

David Stuart.

To the Director of the Convict Prisons, Ireland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS' REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Report.

55, Eccles-street, January 10, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Report of the Mountjoy Female Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

I am very happy to be able to report favourably of the general conduct of the Roman Catholic prisoners during the past year, who have on all occasions exhibited the greatest respect and reverence towards us, which, I trust, we have not failed to make subservient to the interests of the prison at large, by inculcating obedience to authority and exhorting them to maintain order and discipline. Without at present enumerating the various duties which, as Chaplains, we have discharged, and which were stated at full length in former reports, I may say that our labours have been much the same as in former years, and have been blessed with the same results. I may also add that every facility has been afforded to us in the discharge of our duties by the kindness and vigilance of the Superintendent, and the ready assistance, when required, of the other officers of the prison.

In the course of last year much sickness prevailed, from which some deaths ensued; but I trust that the new building which has been erected for the purpose of affording sufficient hospital accommodation, will have the effect of meeting all the requirements of the sick, and securing their speedy recovery. As the sick prisoners engage a large share of our solicitude we feel it not out of place to offer you our thanks for your exertions in their behalf, and to express a hope that the new building will fully realize your humane intentions. The excellent Matron in charge of the hospital is unceasing in her attention to the sick, and her charity and kindness to them are well calculated to mitigate their pains and sufferings. The zeal and efficiency of the Schoolmistress and her assistants, as well as the kind interest they uniformly show in the welfare of the prisoners, deserve our highest commendation.

I am happy to inform you that the prisoners generally exhibit the best dispositions, and are quite docile; there are a few, however, lately committed to prison, who, owing to the defective training received in one of our workhouses in Dublin, claim our special attention and the kind and considerate indulgence of the authorities. It is difficult to deal with these poor creatures at first, fully imbued, as they appear to be, with the impression, for some reason or other, that there is no one who cares for them or takes any interest in them, hence, that utter indifference and despondency which characterize these girls, though otherwise not contaminated by vice or wickedness. It is not for us to point out the cause of this evil, which undoubtedly exists, we shall rather, as in duty bound, direct our attention to their future improvement, and indulge in the hope that the officers of the prison, by their kindness and forbearance, will remove these wrong impressions and make them fully sensible of the important fact that they are appointed to aid in carrying out a system of legislation humanely devised, not to punish, but to correct and reform. It was with this view that Reformatories were established, and pecuniary aid wisely extended by

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Report.

Government to institutions in which religion and not unnecessary severity would be brought to work on the feelings of the inmates, where strict discipline would be enforced by mildness, and labour made profitable and useful without rendering it too burdensome or irksome.

It was my privilege, a few days ago, to visit the Refuge at Golden-bridge, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, and I was happy to observe that, acting on these principles, they gained such an influence over the prisoners that they obeyed willingly, and thus order and discipline were maintained without trouble. Indeed, the services rendered by the Sisters of Mercy, in promoting prison discipline, cannot be fully appreciated, except by those who are intimately acquainted with the working of our prisons, and have an opportunity of knowing what efforts are made by the prisoners in order to gain admission into the Refuge. The Sisters instruct and console them while under their charge; and on being discharged they use their influence in providing them with situations or restoring them to their families, while some of them, with a view to their spiritual welfare, were enabled to emigrate to distant lands, and thus avoid the dangers and temptations to which they would be exposed at home.

While on this subject we cannot but express our deep regret that the late Chairman, Sir Walter Crofton, was obliged through ill health to resign the position which he filled with such distinction and advantage to the public. Under his direction, and that of his colleagues, the condition of our prisons was much improved, and an impulse given to the Reformatory movement, which has already conferred signal benefits on the country.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

JAMES MURRAY.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
January 1, 1863.

SIR,—The convicts sent here since our last Report form a considerable number, and are objects of our deepest solicitude. We endeavour to make ourselves acquainted with their sad history; whether during a year of extreme distress they were prompted by hunger to violate the law, or led into crime by depravity of heart, wicked associations, and evil example, we cease not to impart to them saving counsel. We compassionate them in their misery, and instruct them in the mission of Him who came not to call the just but sinners to repentance. In conforming to a life of penance they evince,—except in instances of the re-convicted,—no serious unwillingness. Their weaknesses are, indeed, great, but their faith is strong; and while separated from the occasions of sin, are influenced by our teaching, and rarely hesitate to give to their Creator the homage of their will by obeying His precepts, and engaging in observances for their sanctification. They are grateful for what we do, and in return invoke the Divine Being to bestow upon us blessings. Their dispositions, so far, afford evidence that our labours among them are not without fruit, and that it is better for themselves to be in prison than to be hopeless wanderers in the world. You will be glad to hear from us what, no doubt, your own visits enable you to ascertain, namely, that the duties of the prison are performed with undiminished zeal. The matrons feel their responsibility, and in their anxiety to have discipline upheld, regarded as a loss the brief absence last summer of the Superintendent, and rejoiced on her return. We willingly bear favourable testimony to the state of the school. Its chief teacher, and her two assistants, are indefatigable, and fully qualified for the duties imposed on them; often in the spirit of charity they soothe the irritated entering school, and dispose them for study and instruction. The new hospital (near its completion), will be a great benefit to the prison; its want during the past year was severely felt, and rendered the increased care given to the sick indispensable. We have had some deaths, but in the hands of our eminent Physician, many recoveries. In the chapel our poor people continue to receive the full advantage of our ministry. They present themselves when called at the confessionals, not to pass off spurious for true contrition, but to avow their guilt, and to be prepared by the sacrament of

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Report.

penance for Holy Communion. Their penitential tears leaving us are not unfrequent, and must be the effect of grace. For this we bless God; and as bearers of religion to the convicts, are grateful to the authorities for the protection we receive. In all the classes the impetuous are becoming meek and submissive. Physical and moral fear operate together. Firmness tempered with kindness subdues their strong passions, and will, it is hoped, after a while leave the penal cells unoccupied. Labour here, very properly, is hard and continuous. It would not conduce to the reformation of nearly 500 to enclose them in idleness. It is sufficient in particular cases not to require the usual amount of work, and mercifully to excuse the aged and the feeble. It is a pleasure to have to inform you that perfect harmony and good-will exist among the officers of Mountjoy Female Prison.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your very faithful servant,

LUKE DEMPSEY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

45, Eccles-street, Dublin,
January 30, 1863.

SIR,—I have pleasure in reporting that there has been no increase in the number of Presbyterian prisoners, two having left during the year, and two having come, making in all seven prisoners under my care.

The same services, however, are, of course, held for these, as if a much larger number were under my care.

Of the two who left, one went to her son in Glasgow, and the other to her friends in the County Down. I have had letters from both, and I have reason to believe that both are resolved on resistance to the inducements to wrongdoing, to which they had before yielded. I regret to add, however, that it has been somewhat difficult for both to procure suitable employment.

My efforts in the prison consist of Divine Service and preaching on the Lord's day, and catechetical religious instruction during the week, together with conversations with the prisoners individually, as it appears to be desirable. I am in the habit of reading to them such portions of general literature as are fitted to enlarge their minds and extend their sympathy with their fellow-creatures; and I have found them impressible in the highest degree by means of this kind.

When the illness of prisoners oblige them to be absent from my service and class I visit them in the hospital. The proportion of illness among those under my care happens to have been large during the year.

With the prisoners generally I have no special difficulty. I find them attentive and interested in the instructions received. The truth, which it is my duty as a minister of the Gospel to present to them, and which our Divine Redeemer has authorized us to announce to the chief of sinners, receives from them as serious consideration as it does from persons generally outside the prison, and judging by what I have had an opportunity of witnessing, has produced its proper fruits in true sorrow for sin, simple trust in the Redeemer, and a humble purpose and effort to obey His law in time to come.

I have the utmost pleasure, in the last place, in adding that my wishes have been attended to by every officer of the prison with whom I come in contact, with promptness and the utmost courtesy.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. HALL, Presbyterian Chaplain.

Captain Whitty,
Director of Convict Prisons.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Schoolmistress's Report.

SCHOOLMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
January 5, 1863.

SIR,—I beg leave to lay before you my usual Report on the school department of the Mountjoy Female Prison for the past year.

In the first place I regret to direct your attention to the increased number of pupils, now amounting to 405.

Notwithstanding this large attendance, I am more than gratified in stating that the prisoners have, with two or three exceptions, behaved with the greatest possible docility and obedience.

With respect to the progress made by the women, it has been, in my opinion, very satisfactory, considering the class from which the pupils have been taken; in fact, the usual desire to improve has been manifested, and this is a most important step towards future advancement and good conduct.

Knowing that you are occasionally informed, by the District Inspector's Report, of the minutiæ in reference to the teacher's daily routine, I need not take up your time with any further allusion to my duties.

The usual care and zealous attention have been paid by the other teachers in their several positions.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MARY DENVIR, Schoolmistress.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Director's Report.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

These Intermediate Prisons continue to be occupied by the same classes of convicts preparatory to discharge on licence, as before reported, viz., tradesmen at Smithfield, and men fit for out-door labour at the Prison Farm at Lusk. No change has taken place at either in the general arrangements described in former Reports.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, with very few exceptions, satisfactory both at Smithfield and Lusk, and all have worked with a very creditable degree of willing industry.

Two prisoners escaped in the month of December from the prison at Smithfield, and have not been re-captured.

Altogether 150 convicts have been discharged from the two prisons in the course of the year; but a large number of these being prisoners under the shorter sentences of three or four years' penal servitude, and their course of detention in the Intermediate Prisons being for a few months only, the average daily number of prisoners has been consequently reduced.

The Chaplains report favourably as to the attention to religious instruction of the prisoners under their charge, and as to their moral state.

Mr. Organ continues his unfailing and zealous exertions as Lecturer at both these prisons, and with undoubted advantage to the prisoners, who thus pass under his care and attention. In these duties, and in the supervision of the discharged convicts resident in Dublin and the surrounding district, for whom he is constantly engaged in obtaining suitable employment, his services continue to

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Director's Report.

be most valuable. Details connected with these duties are given in his annexed Report.

All matters of discipline and other arrangements, have been carefully attended to by Mr. Bradfield, the Superintendent of Smithfield Prison, aided by Mr. Dwyer, the Registrar, (both whose appointments were noticed in last year's Annual Report,) and the conduct of all the other officers has given satisfaction.

The progress of reclaiming the common land at Lusk, and other farming operations, have advanced steadily under the judicious and careful attention of Mr. Gallagher, the Agriculturist; and the due degree of discipline, both on the works and in the prison huts, has been satisfactorily maintained at Lusk by Mr. Gunning, the Principal Warder in charge.

At both prisons the convicts continue to receive evening school instruction daily, to which they are very attentive.

The health of the prisoners has been carefully attended to by Dr. Brady, who is able to give a favourable account of it in his annexed Report.

The expenditure for both the prisons has been only such as was actually necessary; no special cause of expense having occurred within the year. The details are given in the Superintendent's annexed Report, where will also be found the usual statement of the prisoners' earnings.

The buildings are all maintained in good order and repair.

I. S. WHITTY, *Director.*

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

29, Trinity College, Dublin,
1863.

SIR,—During the past year Divine service has been regularly performed in the chapel of Smithfield Prison. The Sacrament also has been duly administered, and the week-day Scriptural lessons have been continued.

I have only to repeat the substance of former reports. I have found the prisoners at all times orderly and respectful, anxious to profit by every opportunity for instruction. I have not had occasion to use one word of reproof during the entire year. My conviction is, that the men who have passed through the prison during the year, have steadily purposed to lead an honest life, and earn their bread by industry and perseverance.

From the Superintendent of the prison I have at all times experienced the greatest courtesy. All the officials of the prison facilitate the efforts of the Chaplain in every way they can. The most perfect harmony has existed amongst all the officers, not only during the past year, but during the whole period of my official connexion with the prison.

I may be permitted to correct a statement originally made, I suppose, by writers who were completely ignorant of the value of Convict Discipline in Ireland, viz.:—that the convicts under the Irish system assume a profession of religion and become hypocrites, to ingratiate themselves under the Chaplain, in order to obtain, through his influence, a partial remission of their punishment. It should be known, that no Chaplain can, by any means, obtain the remission of a single hour's punishment in the case of any prisoner. The regulations which fix the periods of imprisonment, are clear and precise, and are rigidly carried out. No prisoner has ever attempted to ask my interference in his behalf; and I believe my brother Chaplains would state the same. The prisoner, on his entrance into prison, is fully informed of all that relates to his position. He knows that the Chaplain cannot interfere in his favour, even if he would. No

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Chaplain, who desired his ministrations to be effective, would desire to possess so invidious a power as that of procuring indulgence for a prisoner through his representations. It would expose him to endless solicitation, and would infalliby cause the prisoners to become hypocrites.

In common with all the officers of the Irish Convict Service, I deeply regret the departure of Sir Walter Crofton from the superintendence of the system which he founded. Our consolation is, that he left the system perfect and enduring, and that his successor was his colleague through many years.

I am, Sir, yours most obediently,

GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M., Chaplain of Smithfield Prison.

To Captain Whitty, Director of Convict Prisons.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. Paul's, Arran-quay, 1st January, 1863.

SIR,—I beg leave to hand in my report for the year 1862.

It is now twelve months since I became attached to the Smithfield Intermediate Prison. During that period I paid many visits each week, and watched the system closely. What I have observed I shall now give you.

As to myself personally, I thank everyone within the prison walls, from the Superintendent to the lowest criminal. All have been most courteous to me—ever ready to attend to all my wishes; and all, no matter what their creed was, treated me with respect.

As to the prisoners, they were most attentive to my instructions, and, with few exceptions, regularly frequented the Sacraments.

From their conduct in prison I have good reason to hope that wherever they may be, they will prove themselves good and honest men, and prove the good and efficacy of the excellent system under whose rules they were reformed. Nothing was left undone to change the convict into a good and honest citizen. Removed from the temptations and allurements of the world, they were engaged in useful employments; one part of the day being devoted to manual labour; another to the hearing of good, practical, social lectures; and the rest to religious instruction. The foundation of their reformation is religion, without which we have little to expect from him who was an habitual breaker of the law. They can practise their religion without any restraint. In the evening they heard good social lectures from an able lecturer, Mr. Organ, who proved, to my satisfaction, that he was capable of exciting the attention, not only of the convict, but of those who classed amongst educated men. I say this sincerely, and if I held any other position than that of Catholic Chaplain, I would treat of the opinions of others, both spoken and written; but, as mine is confined to the religious wants of the Catholic prisoners, I must not go to other subjects.

Again I must thank all, both officials and prisoners, for their attention and respect.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'HANLON, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Captain I. S. Whitty, Director of Convict Prisons.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

[NOTE.—The lamented death of the Rev. James Edgar, Presbyterian Chaplain, causes the absence of his Report, which was not received.]

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

January, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report on the Intermediate Prisons at Smithfield and Lusk for the year ending 31st of December, 1862; and I feel great gratification in being able to announce that the sanitary state

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Medical Officer's Report.

of these establishments has been most satisfactory during this period, even when compared with the favourable returns of recent years, as may, indeed, be inferred from the following tabular statement of the movement in the hospital during the past twelve months:—

No. of patients in hospital, 1st January, 1862, from former year,	4
No. admitted since, to 31st of December inclusive, - -	41
Total under treatment during the year, - - - -	45
Of these there were discharged cured, - - - -	42
Remaining in hospital January 1st, 1863, - - -	3
	45

SPECIFICATION of the DISEASES with which the Patients that were admitted in the year were affected.

Bronchitis, - - - -	9	Ulcers, - - - -	4
Catarrh, - - - -	11	Sprains, - - - -	3
Fever, - - - -	1	Wounds, - - - -	1
Diarrhœa, - - - -	3	Abscess, - - - -	1
Colic, - - - -	1	Whitlow, - - - -	1
Ophthalmia, - - -	3		
Dropsy, - - - -	1		41
Rheumatism, - - -	2		

I have taken occasion, from time to time, in my annual reports, to direct attention to the remarkable improvement that has been observed in the sanitary state of those prisons since the period of the introduction of the *humane* system of prison discipline. This favourable change in the economy of those establishments has been manifested not only in a great decrease of sickness, but, what is, perhaps, still more noteworthy, in an unusual mildness and simplicity of character in the diseases that have occurred; presenting in this respect a most striking and instructive contrast to the condition of the Convict Prisons under the old system of management, even so recently as ten years since.

The year that has just ended presents, however, such a remarkable illustration of the salutary influence of the system, through the agency of which the health of the convicts is so admirably sustained, that it should not be let pass unnoticed. From the preceding Hospital Return, it will be seen that, with the usual average number of prisoners in confinement, the admissions to hospital in the past twelve months was only forty-one, being less than one-half the number of admissions in any previous year. On the other hand, the diseases that prevailed were, in general, of a mild, uncomplicated character, being chiefly common colds—bronchitic or catarrhal—and seldom assuming a serious aspect; except in the case of some aged or broken-down prisoners, who had frequently suffered from similar attacks. No infectious or malignant disease occurred in the year.

To appreciate fully the value of the system by which the health of the prisoners is thus maintained, it must be borne in mind, that the convicts committed to those prisons have previously undergone long periods of imprisonment—on an average, four years, at least,—which has generally more or less impaired their health, and that during their confinement they are employed at various trades in Smithfield, and out-door work at Lusk, more steadily and continuously than, perhaps, any class of free labourers. Yet, under those apparently unfavourable circumstances, they almost invariably exhibit the greatest cheerfulness and alacrity in their different occupations. During their limited residence in those prisons they improve rapidly, even the aged and weakly, and are usually discharged in such a state of health and general improvement, as should enable them to obtain an honest livelihood for the future.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BRADY.

To the Director of Convict Prisons, Ireland.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Smithfield Intermediate Prison,
January 1, 1863.

SIR,—At the close of another year I have the honour of laying before you, as Director of the Irish Convict Prisons, my Report on this and the Lusk Branch Prison.

It is a pleasing duty to me to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the prisoners, and to the good spirit that prevails among them; only seven breaches of discipline having occurred during the year, and those of such a nature as in an ordinary prison would be visited with only a very slight punishment. In establishments like these, however, where the most willing co-operation is expected from all, any offences not inadvertent must be punished by the removal of the offender to an Ordinary Prison.

These removals have been attended with very beneficial results, both as regards the men removed, who if allowed to return here, always came back much improved; and as regards the men remaining, on whom the examples have had a very salutary effect.

I regret to state that two prisoners escaped from this prison in the month of December last, which proves that the indulgences granted in these Intermediate Prisons are not so great as some have asserted. I know how every one of the prisoners look forward with the most intense anxiety to the day of release.

In a few instances men have mistaken the dates, and found that they miscalculated the exact time of their discharge by one or two days, and their expression of disappointment at having to remain here even a single day longer than they had anticipated was abundant evidence that detention, even in an Intermediate Prison, was sufficiently irksome to them.

The employments of prisoners were the same as during previous years. On the reception of each draft from the "Associated Prison," the tradesmen are placed at their respective trades within this prison, and the labourers are sent to the Mountjoy Garden Class for training for a short period, preparatory to their removal to Lusk. There is an exception to this rule in the cases of prisoners with long sentences,—seven years, and upwards,—who are employed at Smithfield for about three months, after which they are sent to the garden class for a while preparatory to their ultimate removal to Lusk, as in the above-named cases.

The garden class continues to perform the labour at the Mountjoy Female Prison, and latterly at the Male Prison, viz., two days in each week at the former, and four days at the latter prison; and it is satisfactory to find that not the slightest irregularity took place during the year, the prisoners proceeding to and from their work with steadiness and regularity, as well as performing the labour assigned to them to the full satisfaction of the officers in charge.

The several trades have been carried on in the prison as usual, and a fair amount of work performed, considering that the majority were unskilled.

The allowances to the prisoners at trades for their work entirely depend on their own exertions, as it is by piece-work they are paid in this prison. Every prisoner is furnished with a pass-book, in which he enters every article he makes, with the allowance to be credited to him for it, and at the end of the week the book is checked by the Trade Instructor, who also keeps a book, and by this means a double check is afforded, and the prisoner is able, at any time, to ascertain the amount of earnings to his credit. But it must be understood that the maximum which each prisoner can thus be allowed in these establishments is limited to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, and no prisoner can be paid more, the scale allowed for the making of each article being so regulated that a prisoner must work very industriously to earn that sum in a week.

The draining and reclaiming of the Commons at Lusk continue to be carried on, and every year a portion is thus added to the cultivated farm. On what has been reclaimed very fair crops, both white and green, have been raised; and most of what was formerly a common now presents the appearance of a well-tilled farm.

Milch cows have been introduced for the purpose of supplying the prisoners with milk, which has proved an advantage to them, as well as a source of profit to the public. The Common is now all enclosed, and three-fourths of it drained and reclaimed.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Superintendent's Report.

I have frequently visited this branch prison, and always found everything going on satisfactorily, no irregularity having come under my observation during the year.

The Principal Warder, Mr. Gunning, and the Agriculturist, Mr. Gallagher, continue to discharge their onerous and important duties most creditably; and the subordinate officers appear to have performed theirs to the satisfaction of their superiors; no instance of misconduct, neglect of duty, or want of punctuality, having occurred during the year.

By referring to the Tables annexed to this Report you will see that 149 prisoners were released on licence during the year, and one discharged on completion of sentence of four years' penal servitude, he having by misconduct forfeited his claims to a remission.

I cannot conclude this Report without acknowledging the valuable assistance and cordial co-operation I have, at all times, received from Mr. Dwyer, in the discharge of the many and important duties connected with the management of these establishments.

The subordinate officers have also conducted themselves with great propriety, and evinced an earnest desire to promote the interests of the prison and the welfare of the prisoners.

There were no alterations or repairs of any importance in the buildings during the year; all continue in tolerable repair, nor do I anticipate any for the present year, beyond incidental, which will be little more than nominal.

I certify that during the year I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, complied with all the rules laid down for the government of this establishment.

I think, Sir, it is due from me, who has been connected with the Intermediate Prisons since their commencement, to here allude with regret to the retirement from the Convict Service of Sir Walter Crofton, to whom the Intermediate Prisons owe their origin. I, in common with every officer of these establishments, have peculiar reasons to regret the retirement of a gentleman who had taken such a deep interest in these prisons, and from whom we have always received the most courteous and liberal sustainment in the discharge of our duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

W. BRADFIELD, Superintendent.

Captain I. S. Whitty,
Director of Government Prisons, Dublin Castle.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in Custody, Committed and Disposed of, year ending 31st December, 1862.

In Custody, 1st January, 1862,		80
Received from Spike Island Prison,	133	
,, Philipstown Prison,	9	
,, Mountjoy Male Prison,	23	
		165
		245
Disposed of:—		
Removed to Mountjoy Male Prison,	7	
Released on orders of licence (Transportation cases),	15	
Released on orders of licence (Penal Servitude Act, 1853),	27	
Released on orders of licence (Penal Servitude Act, 1857),	107	
Discharged, sentence completed,	1	
Escaped,	2	
		159
In Custody, 1st January, 1863,		86

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Superintendent's Report.

AGES on Reception of the Prisoners received during the year.

14 years and under 16 years,	6
16 ,, ,, 20 ,,	43
20 ,, ,, 30 ,,	85
30 ,, ,, 40 ,,	18
40 ,, ,, 50 ,,	6
50 ,, ,, 60 ,,	6
60 and upwards,	1
Total,	165

SENTENCES of the Prisoners received during the year.

6 years' Penal Servitude (Act of 1853),	4
7 ,, ,, ,,	2
8 ,, ,, ,,	7
10 ,, ,, ,,	1
3 ,, ,, (Act of 1857),	49
4 ,, ,, ,,	58
5 ,, ,, ,,	2
6 ,, ,, ,,	3
7 ,, ,, ,,	18
8 ,, ,, ,,	1
14 years' Transportation,	14
15 ,, ,,	6
Total,	165

CRIMES of 165 Prisoners received during the year.

Arson,	5
Assault, with intent to rob,	4
,, grievous,	1
Ass stealing,	1
Appearing armed at night,	2
Burglary,	20
,, and robbery,	9
,, and felony,	11
,, and larceny,	3
Cutting and wounding with intent to maim,	2
Cattle stealing,	8
Coining,	2
Desertion,	5
Felony,	11
Forgery,	1
Highway robbery,	3
,, ,, and assault,	1
Larceny,	38
,, and stabbing,	1
Manslaughter,	4
Picking pockets,	6
Receiving stolen goods,	9
Rape,	1
Sacrilege,	1
Sheep stealing,	11
Stealing in a dwelling,	1
Uttering base coin, and former conviction,	1
Violence to superior officer, and breaking from barracks,	3
	165

Smithfield and Lusk Intermediate Prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

Account showing the value of Productive Labour of Prisoners for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Trades.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
Tailoring, - - -	125	0	11	
Shoemaking, - -	166	9	11	
Carpentry, - - -	8	18	5	
Brushmaking, - -	15	14	0	
Weaving, - - -	12	5	2	
Smiths and Nailers, -	3	11	9	
Matmaking, - -	5	19	11	
	338	0	1	
Profit on pig feeding, -	4	14	6	Daily average number in Smithfield, 40
Seventeen prisoners, viz., labourers at the Mountjoy Prison, fatigue duty in this prison, cooking, messing, cleaning prison, pumping water, painting, messengers, &c., &c., fifty-two weeks, at 9*s.* per week,	397	16	0	Do. do., Lusk, - 39 79 Less sick, - - - - 4 75
Thirty-nine prisoners at Lusk, draining, subsoiling, and general farm work, fifty-two weeks, at 9*s.* per week, - -	912	12	0	Average earnings of each effective prisoner, £22 0*s.* 10*d.*
Total, - -	1,653	2	7	

Abstract of Expenditure under the several heads of service, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Heads of Service.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Salaries, - - - - - - -	1,361	3	4
Victualling, including officers' rations, - - -	907	12	8
Light, - - - - - - -	49	7	4
Alterations and repairs, - - - - -	21	3	5
Contingencies, - - - - - -	81	19	0
Utensils, - - - - - - -	14	16	0
Medicines and surgical instruments, - - -	5	13	4
Medical comforts, - - - - -	2	11	8
Officers' clothing, - - - - - -	64	2	5
Officers' travelling, including transit of prisoners, -	64	8	1
Washing, - - - - - - -	40	10	1
Cleaning prison, - - - - - -	19	3	2
Advertising, - - - - - -	2	11	9
Bedding, - - - - - - -	6	5	10
Rent, rates and taxes, - - - - -	10	0	0
Total, - - - - -	2,651	8	1

In addition to these payments the following items have been, for the convenience of the service, paid from this establishment, through which the great majority of the convicts are discharged, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
"Gratuities of 150 convicts, earned in the home Convict Prisons and at Bermuda during the whole period of their sentences," -	£916	3	11
Travelling of 150 convicts to their homes on discharge, - -	72	13	9
Clothing (discharged and others) for 150 convicts, - - -	701	19	8
Total, - - - -	£1,690	17	4

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Smithfield, January, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Seventh Annual Report upon the Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

During the past year 150 convicts have been discharged from this and the Lusk Prison Depôt, out of which four have relapsed into crime, and six have had their licences revoked for irregularities. When we consider the antecedents of the criminals with whom we are and have been dealing for the last seven years, these numbers appear to me very small indeed.

In this prison I have had to deal with crime in almost all its phases. Here I came in contact with the indolent and sluggish pauper criminal, the intriguing and accomplished thief, the sly and wily pickpocket, the bland and cunning receiver of stolen goods, the begging religious hypocrite, the depraved and repulsive rowdy, the daring and fearless burglar, the bold and defiant highway robber—in fine, with nearly every class of criminal, except the proved murderer only.

It is no longer necessary to defend the Irish Intermediate Prison System, as the tree has borne its fruit. The system is merely a part of a great scheme devised for the amelioration and amendment of the erring and the outcast.

It has stood the test of the vicissitudes of seven very eventful years, and under circumstances not a little disheartening. To carry it through its apprenticeship, so to speak, has called forth powers of energy, perseverance, and determination from those to whom its development was entrusted; and thus has been raised in Ireland a Prison System, grand in its simplicity, sound in its principles, deterrent in its discipline, but humane and reformatory in its teaching.

The difficulty of inducing employers of character and position to employ our convicts, knowing them to be such, can only be known to those who have to contend with it. The task is humiliating in the extreme. I found it so, and upon many occasions I was made to feel—and keenly too—the unpleasantness of my self-imposed office as the advocate for a Smithfield convict seeking honest employment.

Very little inquiry into the history of the Irish Intermediate System will confirm what I now state relative to the difficulty of inducing Irish employers to give work to convicts. It has been said by our English neighbours that "after all, the difficulty to get Irish employers to employ Irish criminals was not so great as was generally imagined, for in Ireland the feelings of such men against discharged prisoners were not so strong as in England;" but I must protest against this stigma being thrown upon the reputation of those honest and high-minded men, who, after tedious and repeated application, ventured to open the avenues of honest industry to the once erring, but let me hope now penitent Irish criminal,

In no country is there a stronger feeling against thieves than exists in Ireland; and if those who assert that sympathy for criminals is to be found amongst the honest and industrious community of that country were to accompany me when seeking employment for the Irish convict, they would soon learn that the conceived idea was erroneous and utterly untrue.

In order that this may be clearly evident, I shall here mention two facts which cannot fail to prove what little truth is contained in the statement that Irish employers have sympathy for criminals.

In the city of Dublin there are two very independent merchants. One of them gives employment to about one thousand persons, consisting of men, women, and children. This gentleman is an Irishman. The other is an extensive capitalist, and also employs a large number of hands, but those whom he admits into his establishment must be trustworthy, as property to a large amount is placed within the reach of workmen at all times. This gentleman is an Englishman.

I had been endeavouring for the last three years to induce the Irish merchant to give my Smithfield men employment, but could not succeed. It happened, however, that some time in the course of last year one of my men, without my aid or knowledge, did obtain work in one of this gentleman's yards, but when it became known that he was a discharged convict, he was told to procure employment elsewhere. Some time afterwards I met my friend, who told me

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.
——
Lecturer's Report.

that he had to dismiss the man on *principle*, and that it was only just to the other workmen. So much for this Irish employer.

My other friend, who is an Englishman, after many applications, and upon my recommendation, took a man into his employment about four years since—a returned convict too. This man proved a faithful, honest servant, and by his conduct won the confidence of his master, which up to the present hour he enjoys. This gentleman has made many applications to me for men within the period mentioned, and has at the time I write three of them in his establishment, filling trustworthy positions, and having it in their power to rob him at any moment; and only a few days ago he wrote to me saying that another man had got married, and was about to sail with his wife for Australia, being enabled to do so by his savings out of his weekly earnings, the greater amount of which he deposited in his (the employer's) hands.

Lest it might be said that the men in question were not of the criminal type, it is right I should mention that one of them, as already stated, is a returned convict; another, a Dublin burglar, known to the police authorities for years; another, a member of a convict family; and another was known as a thief for six years previous to his last conviction.

I would not have it to be supposed that all the men whom I have sent to this good, kind employer, were faultless. No; for I well remember an instance of a Smithfield man abusing this gentleman's confidence, and it was as follows:—

The man became intemperate, and on one or two occasions was observed to be incompetent to discharge his duties. I heard it, and lost no time in requesting his being sent about his business, feeling, as I did, the great harm his conduct would do the other men, were he permitted to remain. My request was complied with, and his removal from a comparatively comfortable situation to again experience the want of employment and its consequences, exerted a most salutary influence upon those of his fellow-prisoners, both inside and outside Smithfield, to whom the circumstance was known.

Once a discharged prisoner abuses the confidence reposed in him by his employer, or by myself, I do not allow him to do so with impunity; and had the man I now speak of been on licence, I certainly would have recommended its revocation.

If we feel it incumbent on us for humanity's sake to assist the convict after his discharge, it does not follow that we should pet or coax him, and overlook his vicious habits; and especially when we see around us the children of the honest industrious poor, who would gladly and gratefully accept the employment which we had obtained for an unthankful and an unworthy criminal. I have always thought that much evil has been done by that mistaken philanthropy which frequently leads the discharged prisoner to believe that he is an object of the especial care of the good and the benevolent. Surely the habitual and hardened thief is not to take precedence of the honest child of poverty in the estimation of the philanthropist.

I always impress the men with one fact, namely, that all they may expect from me is to give them a start in the field of honest industry, there to compete with their fellows, who are more familiar, perhaps, with occasional want, and certainly less acquainted with crime.

They are also made to know that though anxious in every way to serve them, I am equally anxious to see that my character or the reputation of the system shall not suffer by their misconduct if it be in my power to prevent it. This is evidenced by the fact, and one, too, worthy of observation, that employers have on many occasions written or personally applied to me to overlook some slight irregularity of the men whom I had induced them to employ.

You will remember, sir, that during the past year I have brought men before you with whose conduct I was not quite satisfied. And you are also aware of my nightly visits to the police authorities, when circumstances required them, with a view to direct their attention to those men who appeared to me suspicious, the importance of which will appear from the following letter addressed to me by a very experienced police inspector:—

"13, Richmond, Fairview, Co. Dublin,
January 10, 1863.

"SIR,—In reply to your inquiry as to my opinion of the working of the ticket-of-leave system in Ireland, I beg leave to submit the following statement of my practical experience—day and night—of the Smithfield men discharged on licence, and otherwise, and working and residing in the City and County of Dublin. It is perhaps necessary that I should state that I have been a detective police officer for eleven years, and, therefore, had an opportunity of making myself acquainted with the working of the new and old systems of convict management in Ireland. My experience of the old system was of a most painful character, for the criminals came out of prison worse, in fact, than when they entered; whereas, on the other hand, I have known the greatest desperadoes of society, when discharged from your intermediate prison, to engage in slavish labour, earning their bread, and absorbed amongst the honest members of the working community. It must have been a labour of perseverance, better imagined than expressed, to induce any Irish employer of respectable position to take into his work men who had been habitual thieves and burglars, for the aversion of all men of respectability in Ireland to employ convicts is, perhaps, greater than in any country I know of. It is only right to add, that I have always been assisted by Sir Walter Crofton, at his office in the Castle, when my duties brought me there for the detection of criminals who had violated the conditions of their ticket-of-leave; and always most readily and anxiously by yourself, night after night, both at Smithfield and at your own office; and by this constant and unremitting intercourse I have, on very many occasions, prevented the commission of additional crime by visiting the abodes of the persons we had reason to believe intended doing wrong. And now, sir, in conclusion, I feel it my most agreeable duty to state, for the information of the prison authorities and the public at large, that during my connexion with the Detective Police of Dublin, I have never known a man discharged, and under your supervision, to be convicted of any act bordering upon violence on the person. Before concluding my remarks, I think the fact of a numerous and influential class of employers, who at this present moment have many of your discharged convicts in their establishments, is a proof of the importance and invaluable good which has resulted from the working of the Irish convict system, in the development of which you have acted so distinguished a part. If necessary, I am prepared and willing, at any time, to give my testimony in detail whenever circumstances may require me to do so.

(Signed,) TIMOTHY MURPHY, late Acting-Inspector,
Detective Department, Dublin Metropolitan Police.

"To James P. Organ, Esq., 5, Mespil, Co. Dublin."

Those who undertake to condemn the ticket-of-leave system should first examine and weigh well the advantages it confers upon the prisoner and upon society, if carried out in the spirit of integrity and impartiality which was evidently intended by those prudent and far-seeing men who made it a part of the prison reform of the age. The clamour raised against the system arises principally from ignorance on the one hand, and neglect in not enforcing the conditions endorsed upon a ticket-of-leave, upon the other. Now, I hold that no better system was ever yet devised for the protection of society than what is now generally known as the ticket-of-leave system, if properly worked in all its details.

There are only two causes, perhaps, which can prevent it from succeeding in any civilized country—one is ignorance of character, and, consequently, the want of proper discretion in selecting prisoners for the privilege of a ticket-of-leave; and the other is the absence of proper supervision over them during the time they hold it.

The success of the Irish convict system is mainly due to the great attention paid to these all-important points.

The system of school instruction, as pursued in this prison, is peculiar, and entirely dissimilar to that of any other kindred institution in the country. To any person who has given the subject of criminal reformation proper attention it must appear that ordinary school instruction is not that very powerful agent in reclaiming fallen man which some persons seem to think. By all means teach the criminal to read and write, and instruct him in those elementary subjects, a useful knowledge of which, if properly applied, cannot fail to be of service to him in after-life, should he be honestly disposed. To the credit of the teachers in the prisons, through which the convicts pass to Smithfield, it must be said that there is scarcely a man discharged from that prison who cannot read and write, and a great many of them very fairly instructed in the rudiments of an English education. These are, in themselves, some of the happy results of an enlightened and Christian system, when faithfully and conscientiously carried out.

To any thinking individual, who has given the subject of criminal amendment his attention, it must be evident that more than ordinary school instruction is

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

required to remove from the convict's mind the strong prejudices and misguided opinions which for years have found a fixed and undisturbed place in the bosom of the demoralized man.

Feeling the importance of this, Sir Walter Crofton wisely determined that lectures should be addressed to the men in their last or intermediate stage of imprisonment, upon such subjects as were calculated to interest and instruct them, and to be delivered in language plain and intelligible to all.

The selection of the subjects for these lectures required the greatest care and prudence on my part, and, no doubt, on the part of the Directors in sanctioning them. Monotony, dryness, and sameness, were to be avoided, in order to secure the attention of the prisoners. The great object was to open the minds of the listeners, and dispel, if possible, the long and unbroken darkness of vicious ignorance which clouded and concealed the better feelings of their natures, but which mankind, indifferent to their amendment, never cared to discover.

Novelty, usefulness, and applicability, have been, as much as possible, considered by me in my lectures to these fallen men. And, though lecturing in itself is, comparatively speaking, an easy task; yet, to bring before my audience a new subject each night was, by times, somewhat troublesome; but the results which have arisen from the task have well compensated me for my labours. I have, upon many occasions, during the evening, watched with delight the former burglar and pickpocket engaged in taking notes of what I was speaking, with a view to prepare for the following Saturday evening's competitive examination, and with an earnestness, too, that proved to me his mind was awakening from its long and repulsive state of torpidity.

I do not know a more interesting feature in the course of intermediate training than the competitive examination held each Saturday evening by the inmates of Smithfield; and it is on these evenings that the effects produced by the special instruction peculiar to Intermediate Prisons can best be seen, and its importance properly appreciated. Take the convict the first Saturday evening he appears upon the floor of the timber hut, known as the Lecture Room, and place him side by side with the convict who has been but one month in Smithfield, and the contrast can only be known to those who have witnessed it. The new comer presents in face and body a stolid, heavy appearance; his gaze is vacant, and frequently his voice, when he speaks, indicates embarrassment and a certain want of presence of mind.

Let me now describe the prisoner who has been some time at Smithfield or Lusk. That sluggishness of manner, visible in the other man, does not show itself in him. Ask him a question and he will speak up, and in a manly, unhesitating tone of voice, give his answer; interrogate him as to his future intentions when discharged, and he will tell you the line of action he has struck out for himself; speak to him of his past crimes and he will converse with you without hypocrisy, and generally conclude by telling you *he was a fool;* allude to his former companions in crime and he will tell you that bitter experience has taught him the necessity of breaking his connexion with them; enter into conversation with him upon social subjects, such as strikes, taxes, and the labour market at home and abroad, and you will find him a man of some common sense, and of rather clear ideas for his class. In fine, the convict who spends several months in Lusk or Smithfield goes out upon the world a comparatively enlightened man; and why not, when the intellectual training he had received was devised for no other purpose than to make him a thinking being, and give him information which becomes as it were a store of mental food, awakening in him the spirit and energy of a man, and showing him that even though a convict his mind is as the mind of others. Thus, when he has repaired to his cell he has material for reflection, and for discussion when he mingles with his fellow-prisoners during the hours of relaxation.

My lectures, as I have already observed, are very varied in their character, and this I consider necessary. I sometimes take up upon the way-side a stone, and tell, as far as it is interesting to them, its history and its structure. A decayed bramble or withered leaf upon other occasions may form the subject of the evening's lecture. At other times I speak to them about the shells of the ocean, the fields of vegetation beneath its waters, and of the finny inhabitants of the deep. The earth, too, with its forests, mines, mountains, and creatures, engages our attention, as well as the glorious sun, the beauteous moon, and the brilliant star. In all my lectures I endeavour to bring them with me, and impress them with the wisdom and the providence of God displayed in his works. Thus it is we read from time to time a page in the book of nature, of which the Creator is the author; and as we read we learn to admire His attributes, and to feel our own insignificance. And whilst so engaged, I speak to them of the wondrous works of the Divine Architect, and tell them that though He is all-powerful, He is all-merciful; and though tremendous, He is benign. That such lectures have been productive of great and lasting good upon the minds, wills, and hearts of those to whom they were addressed, few will contradict, who would take the trouble to peruse the letters written by those who have gone abroad, or make themselves acquainted with the positions of the great majority of those who have remained at home.

I shall now proceed to offer a few remarks upon the supervision of convicts when discharged from our gaols.

The importance of placing discharged convicts under supervision is so apparent that I deem it almost loss of time to repeat what I have during the past seven years stated with reference to it; there is no feature in the Irish Convict System more sound or more essential. Do away with supervision, and you do an injustice to society, because you remove the great moral check which the honest community possess, and have a right to have, upon every prisoner enlarged before the expiration of the sentence which had been recorded against him. Exempt the prisoner from supervision, and you enable him to prosecute with impunity his former criminal career until such time as he may be detected. His companions may be the most depraved, and though your suspicion of his guilt may approach to a moral certainty, still he defies you. He may frequent the abodes of immorality and flagrantly mix and converse with the abandoned, and you cannot interfere. The moral laws of society may be outraged at any time by the ex-convict when without the pale of supervision, regardless of shame or punishment.

I have had, perhaps, more practical every-day experience of discharged convicts than many men of my age; and strengthened by that experience, I do not hesitate to say, that what ballast is to the ship, supervision is to the discharged convict; and without proper supervision any prison system must necessarily be unsound and ineffectual.

Though it is true that at times the demand for Smithfield men is greater than the supply, it is right to observe that this demand is confined to those employers who have already been in the habit of employing the class, and who in many instances prefer them to the ordinary labourers. But no matter how great the inducements held out by employers to the men, their great desire is to carry their labour into a foreign market, where they do not fear recognition by those acquainted with their antecedents; and hence it is that the very best of the Smithfield men are those most desirous to emigrate.

The importance of encouraging *voluntary emigration* amongst well-disposed prisoners cannot be over-estimated. It is the great safety-valve of any convict system, the aim of which is the reformation, and not the mere punishment of the man. Transportation, or we might say compulsory emigration, of our criminals, has been pregnant with the worst results, notwithstanding the enormous expense which has attended it; but this we are not to wonder at when we remember the causes.

I have repeatedly mentioned the evils resulting from the practice of late years of sentencing hardened and habitual thieves to three and four years' penal servitude. The amendment of such men in so short a period of time can scarcely be expected. Amongst them the work of moral improvement is a difficult and trying task, and by times a hopeless one. To give a trained and practised robber or pickpocket three years' penal servitude, and from that three years to deduct six months, provided his prison conduct warrants the mitigation, is certainly insufficient. It will be borne in mind that the great majority of the criminals so sentenced have been frequent visitors to our county gaols and penitentiaries, and known for years as pests of society. For myself, I confess I anticipate very great injury to the Irish system if the sentences usually recorded against such men do not become more commensurate with their antecedents. It is right I should here observe that about seven-eighths of the discharged convicts who have relapsed into crime within the last two years were thieves who had been previously sentenced to three and four years' penal servitude.

There is another evil which I eagerly hope to see removed, which is, permitting returned convicts who have passed through this prison, to associate with those anxiously looking forward to their coming here. Now it is evident to any person knowing the character of old and debased criminals, that they spare no pains in infusing their badness into others, and that falsehood is most essential to the success of their demoralizing schemes. It would be impossible to convey a proper idea of the harm done by these returned convicts against the Intermediate Prisons, when they associate and converse with the prisoners, whose great hope is to enjoy the benefit and advantages which they confer. Let me, therefore, urge upon you, sir, the great necessity of giving the matter your serious consideration.

With pain I have now to allude to a circumstance which has occurred within the last year, I mean the retirement of your late colleague, Sir Walter Crofton, the founder of the Irish Intermediate Prisons. His withdrawal from the scene of his useful and philanthropic labours is deeply to be regretted. I now speak of him not as my late superior officer, but as a public man who has passed from the stage of public life, but only, as I trust, to recover from the mental and physical prostration resulting from over-work and over-anxiety, which was the cause of his retirement.

There yet remains an unchanged friend of the system over which you, sir, preside; one who has ever stood its patron and its friend, I allude to our illustrious Viceroy, Lord Carlisle, a nobleman ever foremost in the vanguard of Christian philanthropy. With honest truth and unalloyed gratitude must it be said that to him is attributable in no small share the success of the Irish Convict System; while, to myself, and to the officers of the prison, during the past seven years, his patronage has been the greatest incentive to perseverance in our arduous duties.

I cannot permit the present opportunity to escape without according to every officer of this prison my best thanks for their steady, cheerful co-operation at all times. I cannot speak too highly of the Superintendent of this prison, Mr. Bradfield, a gentleman perseveringly industrious and uniformly obliging. Nor must I allow myself to omit according to Mr. Dwyer, the Registrar, that praise to which his zeal in promoting the interest of the Intermediate System entitles him.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN, Lecturer.

Captain Whitty, &c.,
The Director of Convict Prisons, Castle.

LUSK PRISON.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

The Vicarage, Lusk, March 7, 1863.

SIR,—The steady working of the Irish Convict System among the members of my communion in the Lusk Prison, while deficient in incident, continues to exhibit the grand feature of general reformation. My Curate agrees with me in reporting the conduct of our people as most satisfactory, and their attention to our teaching as very encouraging. They have during the last year evinced a friendly and confiding spirit; and in their demeanour, both at church and at private instruction, have shown an amount of earnestness and decorum which is truly encouraging, whether one regards their present state or their prospects for the future on their second entry into social life. The total absence of harshness in the treatment of them by the warders conduces, in no small degree, to the development of the system. And I cannot omit to notice, in particular, the faithful manner in which the Principal Warder discharges the duties for which he is so well fitted, both in temper and in principle, combining gentleness with decision, and kindness with strict discipline. To a clergyman it is a

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Protestant Chaplain's Report.

privilege to exercise his functions in connexion with so faithful an officer, and to minister in his sacred calling among a class of men of such promise as those who, so far, have been committed to his care.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., Vicar of Lusk.

To the Director of the Irish
Convict Prisons.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Lusk, December 8, 1862.

SIR,—I am happy to say that since my last Report, with regard to the prison at Lusk, nothing occurred to lessen it in my estimation; on the contrary, when two of the prisoners, without any reasonable motive, left the prison, the others gave the alarm immediately, and they were captured. This, I consider, a strong proof of the orderly feeling of the rest of the prisoners. I am not surprised at this kind feeling on the part of the prisoners, for Irishmen are always grateful when treated with kindness.

The Warders, I am aware, do their utmost to awaken this feeling; and here is to be found the mutual good regard that is always found in the Lusk Prison.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS COSTIGAN, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Director of the Convict Prisons
in Ireland.

Lecturer's Report.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

January, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following remarks upon the Lusk Intermediate Prison.

This establishment is a mere farm settlement, simple, and in every way rustic in its appearance. The buildings consist of two iron-cased huts for the accommodation of the prisoners, together with a few out-offices, used for domestic and farm purposes. The area of the farm is estimated at 170 English acres. Of these 121 acres were taken up under a furzy swamp or common, which, at present, is being reclaimed under the able superintendence of Mr. Gallagher, the Agriculturist.

Skirting this common, are some fine fields of arable and pasture lands, the value of which has been greatly enhanced since they fell into the possession of the Government, owing to the great and skilful labour bestowed upon them both by the officers and men, among whom the best feelings exist, as is evidenced by the cheerful co-operation which pervades the whole management of this Institution.

I cannot over-estimate the great good arising from having prisoners engaged in agricultural labour. Such employment brings them in contact with the works of the Great Author of their existence, and under an intelligent and faithful instructor their minds must necessarily be enlightened, and their capacities for future honest action strengthened and enlarged.

Any persons knowing the antecedents of the criminals assembled upon the Lusk farm, pursuing, in gangs, their industrial occupation, must admire the humanizing influence wrought upon their hearts and minds by rural labour; and must be impressed with the belief, that out-door productive toil is a pre-eminent aid to the reformation of the man.

It is worthy of notice that, in the labours of the farm, the most delicate soon gain strength, and, after a sojourn of a few months, become useful and healthy.

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Lecturer's Report.

Of course, they may not be as skilful as the experienced farm-labourer, but, nevertheless, I think they perform a greater amount of work, and with greater willingness, than any ordinary class of paid workmen. And here I may observe, that the fact of the men purchasing, out of their weekly earnings, articles of dress, such as caps, scarfs, &c., in order to appear neat, even in their prison clothes, at the village church or chapel, on Sundays, is in itself, a proof that the foundation of moral habits, intimately connected with personal comforts, has been laid by the course of training and instruction set down for their amelioration and amendment. And that the moral lessons which they have received have not been given in vain, is proved by their anxiety to have, and their cheerfulness to give, their mite in charity, when, upon those mornings, they repair to their respective places of religious worship, there silently to raise to their offended God "the inward sighs of humble penitence."

View it in whatever light we may, agricultural labour is pre-eminently calculated to aid religious and intellectual instructions, in achieving the desired, and most devoutly to be wished, object—namely, the thorough reformation of the depraved man.

Returning from the farm, I have more than once reflected upon the beautiful and impressive words of a true philanthropist, who tells us that, "Instructed by religion the labourer knows how, in daily toil, he fulfils the duties and satisfies the moral and natural necessities of his existence, while the outward garb of mortality is gradually wearing off and the spirit preparing for emancipation."

The reclamation of about sixty acres of the wild and swampy common, together with other extensive and valuable farm improvements, furnish abundant proof that the bone and sinew of the convict labourer have been effectively employed for the public good. I have often considered the propriety of extending convict labour to the millions of unreclaimed acres of land in Ireland, which only await the scientific skill of the engineer and the persevering labours of able-bodied men to convert them into valuable and productive lands.

There is much to be done yet in this way, for grand sources of wealth and plenty lie neglected throughout the land, painfully, as it were, inviting the enterprising to come forth to their development. Let it be remembered that "We want no wailing and whimpering about the absence of happiness, but a steady determination to abate misery."

Simplicity of life and cheerfulness of disposition, even when engaged in the most severe and menial labour, characterize the reformatory system of prison management, as carried out upon the Lusk Farm. The food of the men is coarse but wholesome, yet sometimes insufficient. Their work is most laborious and irksome at some periods of the year, so much so, that I have frequently heard them say, that they toiled harder upon the commons of Lusk than in any prison through which they had previously passed. I have often paused to admire the once vicious, destitute town-thief plying his spade and pickaxe as he stood in drain or ditch, cold and wet, reclaiming the barren common. At the most unpleasant and laborious work, cheerfulness shows itself in the man; and though, perhaps, heretofore sulky, repulsive, and sullen, yet here we find the same man amenable to every rule, obliging and obedient to every officer, hopeful and willing under every circumstance, and hypocritical under none. The vice and wretchedness of their former lives they only remember to avoid; for, imbued with the spirit of self-dependence, animated with hopeful confidence in the future, and cheered and stimulated by the happy success of their former prison comrades in the honest labour market at home and abroad, they appear unmindful of everything save the two great and guiding motives, the hope of liberty and hope of honest employment, when discharged.

The course of instruction pursued with the men of this prison is similar to that carried out in Smithfield. The anxiety of all to improve is highly edifying and encouraging. Few men have had greater experience in the field of adult education than myself, for I have devoted my whole lifetime to the instruction of the labouring poor. I therefore may venture to offer an opinion upon the subject. Now, I have always considered it as natural for a *man* to attend school in the evening as it is for a *child* to attend school during the day. The mind of the adult is most composed after the day's toil, and useful and interesting instruction in the evening is prized by him as a great boon. During a practical experience of twenty-three years, I feel myself justified in stating, that I have

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

never known men to have embraced the opportunities afforded for their mental culture more earnestly than the prisoners of Lusk and Smithfield.

I know they appreciate my lectures, and I also know they have a kind regard for myself; hence it is they repose in me their confidence, and, to a great extent, permit me to shape their destinies. I cannot well express the relationship, if I may be allowed to use the expression, which exists between the men of the Intermediate Prison and myself. It may suffice to say, that their after well-being is, and ever has been, to me, since my connexion with them, an absorbing thought. I have laboured to raise their minds and hearts from the vicious, warped, and prejudiced condition in which I found them; and, after a long practical experience, I can only say, that I have, in many instances, succeeded, and in other cases failed. My own especial position in the service is a very racking, wearying one, ever chequered with hope and fear, joy and sorrow, perpetual solicitude, occasional despondency, but unbroken confidence in the ultimate success of that arduous but good and useful cause in which it is my pride to be engaged.

Lusk is a grand preparatory stage for prisoners to fit them for their after occupation in life, whether they return to the country districts from which they came, or enter upon the adventurous career of an emigrant—as many of them do. There is something very hopeful in the way the prisoners at Lusk take to their labour, and the great interest they evince in having everything go right about the farm. Should an animal be ill, or the weather unfavourable to their work, they manifest as great an anxiety as if they themselves were personally concerned. This is a very admirable trait in their character, and one, too, which has won for many of them the respect of their employers, when they exchanged the restraint of the prison code for the independent freedom of honest occupation.

It would, in my mind, be desirable, did circumstances permit, to have a tract of land in the immediate vicinity of the city, upon which able-bodied prisoners might be employed in farm works, and for a more lengthened period than is generally spent in our Intermediate Prisons at present. I should like to see a concentration of moral power, and would be glad to find, if possible, one institution established upon a firm basis for the treatment of convicts in their last or intermediate stage of imprisonment. I have reason to believe that such an arrangement would conduce to the benefit of officers and men.

During the past, as in previous years, I have experienced the kindest cooperation of the officers of this Prison. Mr. Gunning continues to take the liveliest interest in the men committed to his charge, and in all things connected with his very responsible office, the duties of which he discharges with impartiality and integrity.

To Mr. Gallagher much is due for the steady improvement of the farm, and the painstaking manner in which he expounds the principles of modern agriculture to his pupils, practically and theoretically. I can well say of Mr. Daly that I have proved him to be an honest and zealous officer and a faithful assistant to me. To the other officers I accord my best thanks for their uniform willingness to aid me upon all occasions, when circumstances rendered their assistance necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN, Lecturer.

Captain Whitty,
The Director of Convict Prisons, Castle.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS with reference to CONVICTS sentenced to Penal Servitude under the Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vic., cap. 3.)

NOTICE.

1. The Act of Parliament passed in June, 1857, provides that sentences of penal servitude are to be of the same duration as sentences of transportation previously awarded, instead of the sentences of shorter extent under the Act of 1853—thus, a sentence of *four years' penal servitude* under the Act of 1853 stands in place of a sentence of *seven years' transportation;* whereas for the same offence under the recent Act of 1857, the sentence awarded is liable to be one of *seven years' penal servitude.*

In the case of the shorter sentences under the Act of 1853, the whole has to be spent in imprisonment, a certain proportion, in the case of well conducted prisoners, being allowed to be passed in Intermediate Prisons, but in the case of sentences under the recent Act, the terms being longer, a portion is allowed to be remitted on licence towards the end of the sentence, if the conduct of the prisoner shall have been deserving of this indulgence.

The following scale shows the earliest periods at which prisoners convicted under the recent Act may qualify themselves by *unexceptionable conduct* for admission to the privileges of the Intermediate Prisons:—

SCALE.

Class and number of marks to be gained for admission to the Intermediate Prisons for different sentences.	Sentences.	Shortest periods of imprisonment.					Periods of remission on licence.
		In Ordinary Prisons.		Shortest period of detention in Intermediate Prisons.			
		Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.		
Class 1st, $\frac{108}{90}$.	3 Years	2	2	0	4	2—6	The periods remitted on Licence will be proportionate to the length of sentences, and will depend upon the fitness of each Convict for release, after a careful consideration has been given to his case by the Government.
„ 6 A or 6 months in A Class.	4 „	2	10	0	5	3—3	
„ 14 A „ 14 „	5 „	3	6	0	6	4—0	
„ 17 A „ 17 „	6 „	3	9	0	9	4—6	
„ 20 A „ 20 „	7 „	4	0	1	3	5—3	
„ 28 A „ 28 „	8 „	4	8	1	4	6—0	
„ 44 A „ 44 „	10 „	6	0	1	6	7—6	
„ 59 A „ 59 „	12 „	7	3	1	9	9—0	
„ 68 A „ 68 „	15 „	8	0	2	0	10—0	

2. The above earliest possible periods of removal to Intermediate Prisons apply only to those of the most unexceptionable character, and no remission of the full sentence will take place unless the prisoner has qualified himself by carefully measured good conduct for passing the periods in the Intermediate Prisons prescribed by the Rules; and any delay in this qualification will have the effect of postponing his admission into the Intermediate Prisons, and thereby deferring to the same extent the remission of a portion of his sentence.

3. Convicts under sentence for "Life" will not be eligible for consideration for remission under twelve years; in the event of their misconducting themselves they will not be eligible at so early a period, and may be retained even for "Life."

APPENDIX.

4. According to the requirements of the colony of Western Australia, a certain number of convicts may be sent from this country from time to time; the selection will be made from the well-conducted, at about half the period of their sentence. Convicts under "Life Sentences" will not be eligible for removal until eight years from the date of their conviction.

5. It will be quite evident to the convicts that their future position depends upon their own exertions, and that the importance of the classification in force in the prisons, and of the marks regulating it, has been much increased by these rules.

6. It will be necessary, therefore, that each convict should make himself thoroughly acquainted both with these rules and the classification which is to govern them as quickly as possible, for which every facility will be afforded him. He will thus learn the importance of preserving a good character in Mountjoy Prison as well as on the Public Works.

7. There may be exceptional cases and crimes of such a heinous description as to preclude offenders from being treated in the ordinary manner; these will be dealt with specially by the Government.

By Order,

Director.

CONDITIONS ENDORSED on every TICKET of LICENCE in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1. The power of revoking or altering the Licence of a convict will most certainly be exercised in case of his misconduct.

2. If, therefore, he wishes to retain the privilege, which by his good behaviour under Penal Discipline he has obtained, he must prove by his subsequent conduct that he is really worthy of Her Majesty's clemency.

3. To produce a forfeiture of the Licence it is by no means necessary that the holder should be convicted of any new offence. If he associates with notoriously bad characters, leads an idle and dissolute life, or has no visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, &c., it will be assumed that he is about to relapse into crime, and he will be at once apprehended, and recommitted to prison under his original sentence.

REGULATIONS for the ENFORCEMENT of these CONDITIONS in IRELAND.

1. Each convict will report himself to the Constabulary Station of his locality on his arrival in the district, and subsequently on the 1st of each month.

2. A convict must not change his locality without notifying the same at his Constabulary Station, in order that his registration may be changed to the locality to which he is about to proceed.

3. An infringement of these rules by the convict will cause it to be assumed that he is leading an idle and irregular life, and thereby entail a revocation of his licence.

Director,
Government Prisons' Office,
Dublin Castle.

NOTIFICATION made to the CONSTABULARY on the LIBERATION of a CONVICT on LICENCE.

Government Prisons' Office,
Dublin Castle, 186

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Hair, ...
Eyes, ...
Eyebrows, ...
Nose, ...
Mouth, ...
Complexion, . . .
Visage, ...
Make, ...
Height, Feet, Inches.
Age on Conviction in 18

Born at
Friends reside at

SIR,

I have to inform you that a "Ticket of Licence" has been granted to Convict

who will, on discharge, proceed to

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Director.

To the Inspector-General of Constabulary, Dublin Castle.

NOTIFICATION made by the CONSTABULARY when a CONVICT on LICENCE changes his RESIDENCE from one locality to another.

County of
District of
Sub-District of

REGISTER OF CONVICT, ... No.* . . .
on Ticket of Licence (see Circular, 1st January, 1857).

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
(*Circular Paragraph* 1.)

Hair, ...
Eyes, ...
Eyebrows, ...
Nose, ...
Mouth, ...
Complexion, ...
Visage, ...
Make, ...
Height, ...
Born at . . . . .
Friends reside at . . .

Date on which the Convict first reported himself at this Sub-District. (Circular, paragraph 2.)
Name and Address of person by whom employed.
Date on which the Convict left this Sub-District. (Circular, paragraph 4.)
To what Sub-District and County removed. (Circular, paragraph 4.)

186 Constable.

REPORT OF CONDUCT.

(NOTE.—In the event of the removal of the above-named convict to another Sub-District, a copy of the foregoing particulars (including report of conduct), is to be transmitted to the Constable thereof; and in case of further removals the same rule is to be observed; so that the convict's conduct during the whole period he has been on licence may be ascertained in the last Sub-District in which he is located.)

PARTICULARS of EVERY CASE in CUSTODY in a COUNTY or BOROUGH PRISON which is even suspected to be that of a DISCHARGED CONVICT, and which is forwarded to the DIRECTORS of CONVICT PRISONS for Confirmation and Identification.

——— Gaol.

PARTICULARS, DESCRIPTION, &c., of a PRISONER suspected or known to have been a DISCHARGED CONVICT.

Particulars under which now in Custody.

Name, ...
Crime, ...
Date of Trial, . . .
Sentence, if passed, . .

Particulars of former Conviction as far as is known or can be ascertained.

Name, ...
County where Tried, .
Date of Conviction, . .
Crime, ...
Sentence, ...
When Discharged from Convict Prison, . . .
Prison from which discharged, . . .

Description.

Hair, ...
Eyes, ...
Eyebrows, . . .
Nose, ...
Mouth, ...
Complexion, . . .
Visage, ...
Make, ...
Height, Feet, Inches.
Marks on Person, . .
Present Age, Years.
Trade or Calling, . .
Prison Trade, . .
Born at . . . .
Resided before committal at
Friends reside at
Whether identified as having been a Convict, and by whom.

OBSERVATIONS.

________________ *Governor.*

* *i. e.* No. in Convict Book, as stated on Ticket of Licence.

APPENDIX.

LETTER forwarded in the case of every DISCHARGED CONVICT again brought to TRIAL.

Government Prisons' Office,
Dublin Castle, 18

SIR,

The enclosed particulars of have been compared with the books of this office, and are correct. In the event of his being found guilty of the present charge, the Directors of Convict Prisons request that the notice of the Judge may be particularly called to the circumstance of his being an "Habitual Offender," with the view of his receiving a sentence proportionate to his perseverance in pursuing a course of crime.

Please to notify the result of the Trial to this office and return the enclosure at the same time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Director of Convict Prisons.

The Governor,
Gaol.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857.

—	1854.					1855.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1854.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1855.
No. of Prisoners, .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628	1,777	488	430	452	3,147
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	276	25	46	21	368	203	36	65	17	321
No. of Deaths, .	241	6	33	9	289	101	8	31	9	149
Per-centage on prison population, .	10·5	1·8	5 9	2·	8·	5·7	1·6	7·2	2·	4·7

—	1856.					1857.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy,	Totals, 1856.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork, Grange-gorman, and Newgate.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1857.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,619	613	199	421	2,852	1,329	686	70	357	2,442
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	101	42	35	16	194	67	37	6	16	126
No. of Deaths, .	35	11	5	3	54	34	6	2	3	45
Per-centage on prison population, .	2·1	1·8	2·5	·7	1·9	2·6	·9	2·9	·8	1·8

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862.

—	1858.					1859.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Female Prisons.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1858.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1859.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,003	593	97	320	2,013	837	464	99	293	1,693
Average daily No. of Sick, .	41	41	4	12	98	32	14	3	13	62
No. of Deaths, .	16	12	2	3	33	11	3	–	1	15
Per-centage on prison population,	1·6	2·	3·6	0·9	1·6	1·3	0·6	–	0·3	0·9

—	1860.					1861.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1860.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1861.
No. of Prisoners, .	783	423	105	251	1,562	676	394	94	205	1,369
Average daily No. of Sick, .	22	17	4	11	54	15	20	4	11	50
No. of Deaths, .	3	11	—	1	15	1	6	1	3	11
Per-centage on prison population, .	·3	2·6	—	·4	·96	·1	1·5	1·1	1·5	·80

—	1862.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown*	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1862.
No. of Prisoners, . . .	708	416	79	316	1,519
Average daily No. of Sick, .	14	27	4	17	62
No. of Deaths, . . .	8	10	—	5	23
Per-centage on prison Population,	1·1	2·4	—	1·5	1·5

* Philipstown Prison was closed on the 31st March, 1862.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

ON

PRISONS IN SCOTLAND:

BEING

(IN CONTINUATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE LATE
GENERAL BOARD OF PRISONS)

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PRISONS
(SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BARONET,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

1863.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BARONET,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

11, MELBOURNE PLACE,
EDINBURGH, 12*th February* 1863.

SIR,

In terms of Section 60 of 'The Prisons (*Scotland*) Administration Act 1860,' which requires us, 'On or before the 15th day of *February* in every year, to transmit to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a full report of our whole proceedings during the year ending on the 31st day of *December* preceding,' we have now the honour to lay before you the following statement.

The Managers.

The Managers consist of the Sheriff of Perth, the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, and the Crown Agent in Scotland, all *ex officio*, along with one person appointed by Her Majesty to be stipendiary Manager and Secretary to the Managers.

MANAGEMENT OF THE GENERAL PRISON.

This is a Prison for—

The Classes of Prisoners admitted.

Sentenced to Imprisonment.

1*st*, Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts of Law in Scotland. Such prisoners under sentence to nine months' imprisonment and upwards, are removed from local Prisons to the General Prison, under the statutory powers of the Managers, unless the sentence should contain a clause specially declaring that the prisoner shall not be removed to the General Prison. Prisoners sentenced to shorter periods can be removed to the Prison by the Secretary of State under his statutory powers, should an occasion occur for their exercise.

Convicts.

2*d*, Convicts under sentences of transportation or penal servitude. These are removed to the Prison by order under the hand of the Secretary of State. During the past, and several previous years, only female convicts have been so placed in the General Prison, the male convicts under sentence of penal servitude in Scotland having been removed to England.

Criminal Lunatics.

3*d*, Criminal Lunatics, viz.:—persons who have been placed at Her Majesty's disposal on the ground of insanity, either at the time when they committed the offence charged against them, or at the time of trial, and prisoners who have become insane while undergoing punishment in local Prisons. At the commencement of the year, the classes of Lunatics put at Her Majesty's disposal could only be placed in the General Prison by Her Majesty's command expressed in each case; and of prisoners becoming insane under sentence to imprisonment, those only who were under sentence of nine months and upwards came in the ordinary course of arrangements to the General Prison. It might have been in the power of the Secretary of State to send thither insane prisoners under shorter sentences; but as they had to be liberated at the conclusion of their respective sentences, it was not likely to occur, nor did it occur that this power could be beneficially exercised.

Amended Lunacy Act.

By the Act of last session "to make further provision concerning lunacy in Scotland" (25 and 26 Vict. c. 54), the character of this department as an asylum for Criminal Lunatics in Scotland has been materially altered to the following effect:—

1. The Secretary of State is empowered, by warrant under his hand, to authorize the detention of an insane inmate of the Prison after the expiry of his sentence, if in a certificate of insanity granted within sixty days of the expiry of the sentence it be further certified that the prisoner's insanity is of a kind which renders it advisable that he should be detained in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, rather than in a lunatic asylum.

2. When any person charged with an offence is, on the ground of insanity, either at the time of committing the offence or at the time of trial, placed at Her Majesty's disposal, he may be removed by the Managers to the General Prison, there to await Her Majesty's pleasure, unless the order of the Court expressly directs that he shall not be removed to the General Prison.

3. Prisoners under sentence in local Prisons, when certified to be insane, may be removed by the Managers to the General Prison, though their sentences be for shorter periods than nine months.

There are also provisions in the Act for removing inmates of the General Prison to Lunatic Asylums, when that course is found the more suitable.

The distribution of the accommodation in the Prison was, at the close of the year, as follows :—

ccommodation.

	For Prisoners Sentenced				TOTAL
	To Imprisonment.		To Transportation or Penal Servitude.		
I. The Prison Proper, exclusive of the Department for Lunatics—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Separate Cells, ...	260	110	...	356	726
Dormitories in Juvenile Department (discontinued),	58	...	...	...	58
Hospital and Associate Accommodation in use, .	24	15	...	22	61
Total,	342	125	...	378	845

II. The Department for Criminal Lunatics—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accommodation in 31 apartments for	33	13	46

The separate Juvenile Department, containing, in terms of the above statement, 58 dormitories, was discontinued in 1860. The method in which it is intended to dispose of the building is mentioned further on.

ode in which Prison
s filled.

At the commencement of the year, the number of prisoners in the Prison was 674—viz., 237 males and 437 females.

There were admitted during the year—

Prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment, 364—viz., 238 males and 126 females.

Female Convicts sentenced to penal servitude, 64.

Criminal Lunatics, 3—viz., 3 males.

These numbers, added to the number in custody at the close of the preceding year, make the total number who have been confined in the Prison, during the year 1862, amount to 1105—viz., 478 males and 627 females.

berations and other
emovals.

There were liberated during the year, 217 males and 141 females, on expiry of sentences to imprisonment, and 67 females under sentence to transportation or penal servitude, all of whom were liberated by release on license.

eaths.
pp. No. XI.

There were 5 deaths. For the particulars of each, we refer to the Report by the Medical Officer, and the relative Tables, both in the Appendix.

umber at the close
the Year.

At the close of the year, viz., on 31st December 1862, the number in custody was 675—viz., 259 males and 416 females.

ransferences from
rdinary to Lunatic
epartment.

Two males from the ordinary Imprisonment Department, were removed to the Lunatic Department, on medical certificates of insanity. One male prisoner was re-transferred to the Main Prison from the lunatic department.

eports by Chief
fficers.

We append, according to the practice adopted by the late General Board, Reports by the chief Officers of the Prison down to the close of the year, referring to them for information on the following particulars, viz. :—

pp. No. VII.

To the Acting Governor's Report for information on—

The adjustment of the Staff, and the conduct of the Officers

The Labour of Prisoners.
The Industrial Training of Prisoners.
The Exercise of Prisoners.
The Conduct of Prisoners.
The Receipts and Expenditure, and the relative Cost of the Establishment.

To the Chaplain's Report for—
The Religious and Secular Instruction of Prisoners. App. No. IX.
The Educational Statistics.
The Prospects and Condition of Liberated Prisoners.
Reimprisonments and other matters bearing generally on the Moral influence of the Discipline.

To the Resident Surgeon's Report for—
The Health, mental and bodily, of Prisoners. App. No. X.
The Illnesses, and their Causes and Treatment.
The Deaths.
The Management of the Lunatic Department.
The Management of the Hospital Department.
The general Sanitary Condition of the Establishment.

The Appendix also contains—

1. An analysis of the ages and corresponding sentences of all the prisoners who were, during the year, in the Prison, exclusive of the Lunatic Department. App. No. XV.
2. Table of the number of prisoners received during the year from each county in Scotland. App. No. XVII.
3. Abstract of Returns as to character and conduct of male Juveniles liberated since 1st January 1848. App. No. XVI.

Discipline of Inmates sentenced to Imprisonment.

In the Department containing offenders sentenced to periods of imprisonment, the discipline has undergone no material alteration. It has from the beginning been adjusted to the principle of separation, as distinct alike from association and from solitude. Each prisoner is the sole occupant of a cell, and is exercised in a separate yard, but all are frequently visited by the staff. When the principle of separation was adopted, it was thought practicable so entirely to isolate prisoners from each other, that companions in crime might be within the Prison without being conscious of each other's presence there. This was found, however, to be impracticable, though the more important object of prohibiting them from holding intercourse with each other and spreading contamination has been carried out. Hence, attendance at worship in separate closed stalls was, some years ago, abandoned, as only justified by the pursuit of an object which had been found unattainable. For the same reason the mask has lately been permitted to fall out of use. In those instances where a prisoner desires to avoid recognition by others, the use of the mask, as well as of one of a few separate stalls still in the chapel may be permitted to him.

Convicts.

The discipline of Convicts sentenced to transportation or to penal servitude is, during the first year, the same as the discipline of offenders sentenced to imprisonment.

For an account of the second and third stages of convict discipline, we refer to the Twenty-first Report of the late General Board, and to our own Report of last year. While desiring to render the discipline sufficiently severe to exercise a deterring influence on the criminal, we have found it necessary to give due weight to two considerations especially affecting the discipline of convicts under long sentences in advanced periods of their detention. These are,—1st, the preservation of health, both bodily and mental, from the deteriorating influences of a monotonous prison life; and 2d, preparing them, as well as circumstances and their characters will permit, for returning to the world, willing and able to mix with it, and gain their bread by honest industry. With a view chiefly to the treatment of long-sentenced convicts, we desired to study the methods adopted elsewhere, and having obtained information on the working of the system of convict discipline adopted in England, you were pleased to comply with our request, that one of our number should be authorized by you to pay a visit of inquiry to the Irish Convict Prisons. The Report of his visit, which he laid before us, is printed in the Appendix. App. No. XXVIII.

As it is understood that the principles and practice of convict discipline are to form the object of a special Government inquiry, we have thought it would be premature to propose to add at present to the rules in force any others specially relating to the later years of long detentions; and in the meantime we employ the extensive premises at our disposal so as to afford the amount of active exercise and useful employment which seems most applicable to the specialties of each case.

berations on rders of License.

We continued throughout the year, in obedience to your instructions, to recommend to your notice those convicts whose conduct appeared to justify their liberation on license, in terms of the Regulations, and corresponding scales of remission adopted by the Secretary of State. The scales of remission will be found at length in our last Report, and a table, stating the circumstances in which each order of license was awarded during the past year, is printed in the Appendix. In December we had the honour to receive from you an intimation to the effect that re-convicted convicts to be afterwards received were to be excluded from the established scales of remission, leaving their cases to be separately dealt with on their special merits. By re-convicted convicts are understood those who before their existing sentences had undergone any previous sentence to transportation or penal servitude.

p. No. XIV.

Understanding that the system of remission on license is likely to form a special feature in the inquiry just referred to, we shall limit our observations on the subject to a single remark in qualification of an observation in our last Report. We there stated that, 'without professing to judge 'of the influence of the system on the suppression of crime, we are enabled to 'state that it is one well adapted for the preservation of order and the pro'motion of good conduct in the Prison.' We have now to state, as the result of later observation, that, whether arising from some specialties in the administration of the system, or from wider causes, some convicts appear to occupy themselves in calculating a time when their sentences should be remitted, showing symptoms of irritation and discontent when anything has occurred to indicate that the hopes thus formed are not likely to be realized.

nsubordination.

Towards the end of the year the spirit of discontent among the associated convicts occasioned some anxiety. It was found that some of them had been keeping up prohibited articles of provision, for the purpose of holding a festival on New Year's Day, a plan in the execution of which they must have contemplated putting the authorities at defiance on the occasion. It was necessary, on this discovery, to institute a search of the cells and persons of all the associated convicts. This took place on the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th December, and next day they broke into partial disturbance in the chapel, assaulting and slightly injuring one of the warders. One-half the staff were then absent at church, and as some skeleton keys had been found in possession of male prisoners, the Acting Governor, for reasons to be afterwards noticed, apprehensive that there might be concerted action between the different departments, sent a message to the Sheriff-Substitute, who promptly attended with a military force. Order was quickly restored, and an opportunity immediately afterwards taken by the Managers to suppress all manifestations of discontent and exact rigorous obedience to the regulations. The particulars of these occurrences were fully reported to you by us at the time, and the Managers have the assurance that the occurrences themselves, with the causes which may have led to them, received your serious consideration, with a view to future arrangements. They were soon satisfied that permanent order had been established, and during the remainder of the year the discipline of the associated convicts continued to be very satisfactory. This affair has tended to confirm the Managers in an opinion that it is a disadvantage to have but one Prison, however large, for carrying out convict discipline in all its stages, and that it both affords facilities for the enforcement of order, and may be of use in keeping the convicts in sound bodily and mental health to have the means of varying their place of detention.

Department for Criminal Lunatics.

Under the head of the classes of prisoners admitted to the General Prison, we have referred to a measure of last Session, which will have a tendency to increase the number of Criminal Lunatics detained in the Prison. In our last Report we referred to the proposal for converting the vacated department for juveniles into an improved department

Scotland should 'be consulted as to the arrangements to be adopted with the 'view of securing such recent improvements for the accommodation of the 'lunatics as the circumstances may admit of.'

Plans prepared by the Board of Her Majesty's Works, and revised by the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, have received the approval of the Treasury, and the arrangements for the work are now in progress. This change will greatly facilitate the object of the Managers to substitute hospital treatment for prison discipline in the management of the Insane, and to deal with each case according to the best medical advice at their disposal. They hope to be put in a position to secure the assistance in this, as in other departments, of a distinguished medical man as Visiting Physician, and they in the meantime gratefully record the assistance which they have obtained from Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, who visit the Prison under their statutory functions. The piece of open ground within the walls, referred to in our last Report, having been improved and laid out, has been made available for the recreation of the Insane. Some years ago an attempt made to give them employment was abandoned; but we think it right to repeat the experiment, as the medical authorities appear to concur in thinking that moderate occupation, when not distasteful, has a tendency to remove or alleviate their malady.

There is a class received into the Prison as Criminal Lunatics, at all times difficult to deal with, although improved accommodation will, in some measure, modify the difficulties. These are persons who have committed crimes of violence—generally murder—and are acquitted on the ground of insanity at the time of the commission of their crimes, but have afterwards recovered their sanity, and are likely to retain it so long as they are kept from stimulants. The treatment appropriate to actual Lunatics does not apply to such persons, who, at the same time, in consideration of their antecedents, are too dangerous to be permitted to go at large, as they are likely to repeat the course of conduct which has led to their seclusion. In each of these instances, so far as the structure and proper discipline of the establishment, and the safe custody of the prisoner permitted, we have allowed the prisoner to pursue the course of life which seemed best adapted to his habits and character.

The pleasure-ground is placed at the disposal of the medical officer for precautionary as well as remedial purposes, and he has authority, when he thinks that a prisoner's mental condition may be ameliorated by such a course, to permit him to visit the ground at suitable intervals.

Health of Prisoners.

App. No. X.

The health of the prisoners has throughout the year been very good. On a daily average number of 688, the number of deaths has been 5, a proportion unusually low. For information as to the causes of disease prevalent in the Prison, reference is made to the full and satisfactory Report of the Resident Surgeon. It will be found to contain a close analysis of all conditions which may be supposed either to influence or elucidate the bodily and mental condition of the inmates of the Establishment. From that portion in which the conditions of various classes of prisoners as gaining or losing weight are analysed, it will be seen how difficult it is, even with increased nutritiousness of diet and other appliances, to keep long-sentenced convicts up to the condition attained by offenders sentenced to ordinary periods of imprisonment.

Works and Repairs.

No works, other than ordinary repairs, have been carried on during the year; but towards its conclusion some structural defects, calling for speedy remedy, were found in the partitions between the male and female departments; and steps required to be taken for altering all the cell locks, in consequence of the discovery that skeleton keys fit to open them could be made from materials unavoidably within the reach of prisoners, and were made and used. The removal of the Lunatic Department will facilitate some works projected in former years, and among others, the erection of additional houses for warders, in order to give effect to the view of the late General Board, that both for the security of the Prison, and the promotion of orderly conduct among the officers themselves, it is desirable that they should reside on the spot.

Decrease in Cost per Head.

App. No. XVIII.

Along with the other documents relating to Receipt and Expenditure, to be subsequently referred to, the Appendix contains a Table of the comparative cost per head of the prisoners since 1856, from which it appears that the nett cost has been, during the year 1862, £2, 4s. 9d. per head less than it was during the previous year. This on the average daily number throughout the year infers a saving of £1539, 8s.

ivil Service Qualifi- tions.

During the year arrangements previously in partial operation for extending Civil Service Qualifications to the subordinate officers in the Prison were completed. The following Table was adopted with the sanction of the Secretary of State:—

TABLE OF QUALIFICATIONS for OBTAINING CIVIL SERVICE CERTIFICATE to hold OFFICE in the GENERAL PRISON.

I.—STEWARDS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (Elementary).

Limits of Age, 25 to 42.

II.—CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables.

Limits of Age, 18 to 40.

III.—FEMALE TEACHERS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Grammar (Elementary).
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (Elementary).

Limits of Age, 25 to 40.

IV.—SCRIPTURE READERS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating Knowledge.

Limits of Age, 25 to 40.

V.—FEMALE WARDERS.

1. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
2. Exercises to test fair Handwriting and Orthography.

Limits of Age, 24 to 36.

VI.—MALE WARDERS.

1. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
2. Exercises designed to test fair Handwriting and Orthography.

Limits of Age, 24 to 40, but may extend to 45 years in the case of one who, under 40 years of age, entered on and continued in service in the army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.

Improved Scale of Pay to Staff.

When it was proposed that the Civil Service Qualification should extend to the warders, we took the opportunity of bringing under your notice the very meagre remuneration of that class of officers in Scotland, and the disparity between their incomes and those of officers of the same class in England, expressing a doubt whether, without an improvement in their prospects, the services of persons qualified to obtain Civil Service Certificates could be obtained. We at the same time adverted to the expediency of the principle of a progressive rise of salary for continued good service, as practised in England. You were consequently pleased to authorize a revised scale of salaries for the staff, which is printed in the Appendix.

App. No. XIX.

Roman Catholic Religious Instruction.

In the month of June, you were pleased to intimate to us that Parliament having specially voted a sum of £550 for the financial year, to provide for the instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners in Government prisons, £70 of this sum were appropriated to the remuneration of a priest for visiting prisoners of that persuasion in the General Prison, the number of whom, according to a return presented to Parliament, was 156. For the performance of this duty, you were pleased to appoint the Reverend George Rigg, residing in Perth.

Governor's Health.

We regret to have to state that, towards the end of the year, the Governor's health was such as to render him unfit for duty on and after the 9th of December, from which time the functions of his office were performed by Mr. Peter Cruickshank, the Steward, in an efficient manner.

The provision of the 61st section of the Act which requires once in

MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS.

Statistics of Prisons.

By Section 57 of the Prisons Act, the Clerks of County Boards are required to furnish us with the statistics which make up the great bulk of the Appendix to this Report. Before the old Acts expired, a letter of instructions was transmitted by the Secretary of State to County Boards, for their guidance in complying with the Statute. The character of these statistical tables, and the specialties to be kept in view in calculating their true bearing on crime and punishment, were explained in our last Report. The Local Authorities having, in the Secretary of State's letter of instruction, been recommended to communicate with us directly in matters of detail, we have the satisfaction to state that they have in every instance zealously co-operated with us in the endeavour to obtain that minute accuracy, without which all such information is worse than useless. The structure of the schedules, the various parts of which check each other, has enabled us, with the assistance of the officers of County Boards, to satisfy ourselves of the accuracy of nearly all the figures, with the exception of those which state the numbers at the end of the year, which cannot be checked until next year's returns,—but any errors likely to occur in this item will be in the smaller prisons, and trifling in extent.*

Quarterly issue of Tables of Statistics.

By your authority we have, during the past year, taken advantage of the periodical rendering to us of these statistics, to issue quarterly Tables, which contain the numbers in the Prisons throughout Scotland at the close of each quarter compared with the numbers at the same period of the preceding year, and also the daily average numbers compared with those of the same period in the preceding year, the difference, whether in increase or decrease, being noted in each instance. These Tables are, by your instructions, transmitted to certain officers connected with the administration of justice, and to other public departments.

Average daily number in the Prisons throughout Scotland.

The following Tabular Abstract, constructed on the principles explained in our last Report, brings down to the close of the year 1862 the average daily number of inmates of the Prisons in Scotland, as furnished in preceding Reports. In comparing the numbers with those in the Tables printed in the Appendix, it must be kept in view that these latter cover the twelve months ending in June.

Table of average numbers of Prisoners since 1840.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF SCOTLAND FROM 1840 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

Period.	Civil.			Criminal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840	98	10	108	1,264	676	1,940
1841	90	7	97	1,222	742	1,964
1842	88	6	94	1,557	865	2,422
1843	84	6	90	1,499	789	2,288
1844	83	5	88	1,492	766	2,258
1845	69	5	74	1,323	769	2,092
1846	54	6	60	1,359	848	2,207
1847	44	2	46	1,596	932	2,528
1848	51	2	53	1,928	1,041	2,969
1849	58	4	62	2,035	1,108	3,143
1850	68	1	69	1,974	1,016	2,990
1851	75	1	76	1,885	1,015	2,900
1852	78	4	82	1,915	1,004	2,919
1853	66	2	68	1,771	953	2,724
1854	55	4	59	1,742	924	2,666
1855	57	5	62	1,452	864	2,316
1856	69	3	72	1,239	971	2,210
1857	56	2	58	1,196	1,005	2,201
1858	70	2	72	1,119	995	2,114
1859	69	1	70	1,098	1,093	2,191
1860	62	2	64	1,044	1,057	2,101
1861	57	2	59	1,072	1,011	2,083
1862	68	2	70	1,211	1,014	2,225

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* The numbers of criminal prisoners at the end of the period embraced by the last Report, 2125, does not correspond exactly with the number at the commencement of the ensuing year, viz., 2127. The difference of two arises from the keeper of the Prison of Kirkintilloch having omitted to return two prisoners at the end of the year in the schedule for 1861. There is a discrepancy of two in the enumeration of civil prisoners from a like mistake in the Return from the Prison of Dornoch.

We stated in our last Report that though the numbers for the year 1861 were on the whole less than those of the year 1860, this had arisen from a considerable decrease in the early part of the year, modified by an increase in the latter part. The general decrease since 1849 had indeed shown such indications of continued progress, that the daily average number for the March quarter of 1861 had got below 2000 (1938), but a rapid rise towards the end of the year raised the December quarter to 2143 as against 2019 in the corresponding period of 1860. We regret to find that this increase appears to be still in progress, though at a somewhat modified rate, the average daily number over the whole year 1862 was 2225 as against 2083 in the preceding year. The number for the September quarter was 2318 as against 2183 in the preceding year, and for the December quarter 2161 as against 2143.

We are required by the Act to set forth in our Report or its Appendix, any orders issued by you ‘ constituting a new Prison, or altering the classes ‘ of prisoners for which a Prison is legal.’

Orders affecting the constitution or legality of Prisons.

Glasgow.

App. No. III.

The Prison Board of Lanarkshire being desirous that part of the Old Prison of Glasgow, adjacent to the Court-house, should be legalized for the detention of criminals pending judicial proceedings, you issued an order, to take effect on the 29th October, rendering the premises a legal Prison, as part of the Prison of Glasgow, for the detention of criminal prisoners for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. The order is printed in the Appendix.

Forfarshire.

pp. No. III.

The Prison Board of Forfarshire having requested you to close the Prisons of Forfar, Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin, leaving the Prison of Dundee as the sole Prison for the county, you were pleased to comply with their request, so far as it applied to Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin, which ceased to be legal Prisons on the 11th of November. The order rendering them no longer legal is printed in the Appendix.

We explained, in our last Report, the arrangements for making you acquainted with the circumstances of any act of suicide committed in local Prisons. We have the satisfaction of stating that no such occurrence has been reported from any Prison in Scotland during the year 1862.

scapes.

Of escapes two have been reported, viz. :—

14th February—An untried male prisoner from the Prison of Dunse.
7th November—An untried male prisoner from the Prison of Stonehaven.

The latter was speedily recaptured.

On the 14th of July, a prisoner in the Prison of Dingwall attempted to escape, but was caught at the gate.

rison of Forfar.

The papers passing by your authority through our hands show that grave irregularities had been committed by the Governor of the Prison of Forfar, and that the County Board, having removed him from his office, had taken steps for preventing like irregularities in future.

All these occurrences have been subjected to due inquiry, and brought under the special notice of Her Majesty's Inspector.

emoval of Prisoners.

The removal of prisoners is one of our statutory functions. In the performance of this duty under the Prisons Acts, we have superintended the removal of convicts under your orders—the male to the convict establishments in England, and the female to the General Prison ; and also the removal of male and female prisoners under sentences of nine months and upwards to the General Prison. We have now the further duty of superintending the removal of Criminal Lunatics under the Act of last session, above referred to.

pp. No. XXVI.

Of the particulars and cost of the removal of each Convict, a Tabular Statement is printed in the Appendix.

The efficiency of this service would be improved by a slight alteration of some arrangements connected with the administration of justice in Scotland. In July 1861, we represented to you that prisoners, after being removed from the county Prison to a circuit Prison for trial, were frequently taken back again to the county Prison on conviction, and in a short time afterwards had again to be conveyed over the same ground on their way to the General Prison, or an English convict establishment. The evils of this practice, as exhibited not only in the inconvenience and cost of the double journeys, but the chance of no prisoner accused or convicted of a heavy offence should be detained in a small Prison for a longer time than may be absolutely necessary. Attempts to remedy this defect, either through official or judicial interposition having failed, it is understood that the Lord Advocate has under his consideration the expediency of bringing in a Bill to effect the desired change.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The Prisons Act requires us to report to you an Abstract of our whole receipts and expenditure within the year, classifying the separate articles thereof.

The only branches of expenditure in which the public money passes directly through our own hands are—The current expenses of our Establishment, for which the sum of £162 was voted, and the removals of convicts and other prisoners, for which the sum of £1000 was voted, both for the financial year 1862. Of our accounts for the issues to us during the year, under the votes, for these branches, as rendered to the Commissioners of Audit, an Abstract follows:—

Current Expenses of our Establishment.

	Charge.		Discharge.
Balance due by Bank,	£104 14 6	Expenditure during the year,	£159 8 2
Cash from Treasury,	150 0 0	Balance,	101 19 9
Interest from Bank,	6 13 5		
	£261 7 11		£261 7 11

Removal of Convicts Sentenced to Penal Servitude.

	Charge.		Discharge.
Cash from Treasury,	£1000 0 0	Payments,	£926 18 9
		Balance,	73 1 3
	£1000 0 0		£1000 0 0

Removal of Prisoners.

	Charge.		Discharge.
Balance due by Bank,	£149 11 8	Payments,	£488 3 6
Cash from Treasury,	400 0 0	Balance,	61 8 2
	£549 11 8		£549 11 8

The Salaries of the Officers of the establishment are paid by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer, and amounted last year to £1152.

The cost of the maintenance of the General Prison is defrayed by Parliamentary vote, the amount voted for the year 1862 being—

For annual expenses (including £70 as portion of special vote for Roman Catholic religious instruction),	£16,203 13 4
Special works,	1,400 0 0
Ordinary works and repairs,	1,700 0 0
Total,	£19,303 13 4

The issues on this sum are paid to the Governor on imprests, through the Remembrancer in Exchequer, granted on our Certificate. The Governor's accounts are audited by us before transmission to the Commissioners of Audit in London. An abstract of them is printed in the Appendix. It shows the following results:— App. No. VIII.

Current Expenses.

	Charge.		Discharge.
Receipts,	£18,801 18 2	Payments,	£17,757 15 2
		Balance,	1,044 3 0
	£18,801 18 2		£18,801 18 2

Special Works.

Charge.	Discharge.
...	...

Ordinary Works and Repairs.

Charge.	Discharge.
£648 11 11	£648 11 11

The Treasury refund to County Boards the cost of maintenance of prisoners tried by jury or committed on Sheriff's warrants. The amount does not pass through our hands, but is paid by the Remembrancer in Exchequer. He has furnished us with the Table of Expenditure under this department for the year, printed in the Appendix, which shows the total amount to be £4366, 15s. 10d.*

App. No. XXV.

Thus the total expenditure of monies voted by Parliament for the Prison Department in Scotland for year 1862 stands as follows :—

Current expenses of General Prison, ...	£17,757	15	2
Works and Repairs at do., ...	648	11	11
Salaries of the Paid Staff of the Managers' Department, . .	1,152	0	0
Miscellaneous Expenses of the Managers' Department, . .	159	8	2
Expense of removals of convicts and prisoners, . . .	1,415	2	3
Maintenance of prisoners in local Prisons, ...	4,366	15	10
	£25,499	13	4

Assessments voted by County Boards.

By your direction, County Boards furnish us with returns of the assessments annually voted by them for the current expenses of their Prisons, and for building purposes, with a statement of the portions to be levied on landward or rural and on burghal districts respectively. A Table of these returns, printed in the Appendix, shows the amount voted throughout the counties to have been as follows :—

App. No. XX.

For Current Expenses.				For Building Expenses.			
Rural, .	£19,291	2	6	Rural, .	£853	16	6
Burghal, .	12,572	14	2	Burghal, .	812	4	8
Total,	£31,863	16	8	Total,	£1666	1	2

New Rules, App. No. IV.

The Act requires us to report all rules, or alterations of rules, for the government of Prisons, made by the Secretary of State throughout the year. The only document of this kind coming under our knowledge, relates to the religious instruction of Roman Catholic Prisoners in the General Prison. It is printed in the Appendix.

App. No. XXIV.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servants,

EDWARD S. GORDON.

HERBERT P. VOULES.

J. H. BURTON.

AND. MURRAY, Jr.

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* The Table for last year had not been made up in time to appear in our Report, the total amount it showed was £4460, 12s. 7d.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—A LIST OF THE PRISONS IN SCOTLAND,

With a reference to any Declarations by the late General Board of Prisons or Orders by the Secretary of State defining the purpose for which they are legal.

LOCAL PRISONS.

ABERDEEN—*Aberdeen.*—Legalized in 1840. Consists of two edifices, called the East and West Branches. Second Report, p. 18-20.

Peterhead.—Legalized in 1845. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Seventh Report, p. 10.

Huntly.—Legalized in 1847. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals, not exceeding 10 days. Ninth Report, p. 16.

Fraserburgh.—Legalized in 1848. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 10 days. Tenth Report, p. 15.

ARGYLE—*Inveraray.*—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 15.

Campbeltown. — Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 16.

Tobermory.—Built and in use before the constitution of the General Board.

Fort-William.—Common to the Counties of Argyle and Inverness. Legalized in 1849. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 60 days. Eleventh Report, p. 15.

Lochgilphead. — Legalized in 1850. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 30 days. Twelfth Report, p. 16.

10. AYR—*Ayr.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 24.

Kilmarnock.—Legalized in 1853. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding three months. Fifteenth Report, p. 25.

BANFF—*Banff.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 19.

Keith.—Legalized in 1844. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners not exceeding 10 days. Sixth Report, p. 19.

Cullen.—Legalized in 1848. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 10 days. Tenth Report, p. 17.

BERWICK—*Greenlaw.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 17.

Dunse.—Legalized in 1843. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Periods on warrants of imprisonment not exceeding 14 days. Fifth Report, p. 17.

BUTE—*Rothesay.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board.

CAITHNESS—*Wick.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Seventh Report, p. 12.

CLACKMANNAN—*Alloa.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 26.

20. DUMBARTON—*Dumbarton.*—Legalized as enlarged and altered in 1855. Seventeenth Report, p. 16.

Helensburgh.—Legalized in 1843. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding ten days. Fifth Report, p. 19.

Kirkintilloch.—Legalized in 1844 in the same terms as Helensburgh. Sixth Report, p. 21.

DUMFRIES—*Dumfries.*—Legalized in 1851 and 1852. Thirteenth Report, p. 21, and Fourteenth, p. 19.

EDINBURGH—*Edinburgh.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 19.

The Court Buildings' Prison, legalized in 1857, is part of the Prison of Edinburgh, for criminal prisoners only, on the condition that none are to be detained in it beyond ten days at a time. Nineteenth Report, p. 12.

Musselburgh.—Legalized in 1840. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Convicted prisoners not to be detained more than 30 days. Fifth Report, p. 21.

ELGIN—*Elgin.*—Legalized in 1843. Fifth Report, p. 21.

Forres.—Legalized in 1850. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 10 days. Twelfth Report, p. 18.

FIFE—*Cupar.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 23, and Fifteenth Report, p. 27.

Dunfermline.—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 23.

30. FORFAR—*Dundee.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 15.

Forfar.—Legalized in 1852. Fourteenth Report, p. 20.

HADDINGTON—*Haddington.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 21.

Dunbar.—Legalized in 1840 and 1845. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 day.

INVERNESS—*Inverness.*—Legalized in 1849. Eleventh Report, p. 19.

Lochmaddy.—Legalized in 1848. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Tenth Report, p. 20.

Portree.—Legalized in 1848, on the same conditions as Lochmaddy. Tenth Report, p. 20.

Fort-William.—Already mentioned as common to the Counties of Argyle and Inverness; it is under the management of the Prison Board of the County of Inverness.

KINCARDINE—*Stonehaven.*—Legalized in 1843. Fifth Report, p. 24.

KINROSS—*Kinross.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 17.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT—*Kirkcudbright.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fifth Report, p. 24. 40.

Maxwelltown.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board.

LANARK—*Glasgow.*—Legalized in 1841 and 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 29.

The Court Buildings' Prison, legalized in 1862 by Order of the Secretary of State, is part of the Prison of Glasgow, for criminal prisoners only, on the condition that none be detained in it longer than 48 hours at one time. Twenty-Fourth Report, p. 13.

Hamilton.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 23.

Lanark.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 23.

Airdrie.—Legalized in 1859.—Fifth Report, p. 25; Fifteenth Report, p. 24; and Twenty-first Report, p. 8.

LINLITHGOW—*Linlithgow.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 29.

NAIRN—*Nairn.*—Legalized in 1846. Fifth Report, p. 26, and Eighth Report, p. 19.

ORKNEY—*Kirkwall.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Second Report, p. 49.

PEEBLES—*Peebles.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 27.

PERTH—*Perth.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 19. 50.

Dunblane.—Legalized in 1843. Period for convicted prisoners, not extending to 3 months. Fifth Report, p. 27.

Police Prison at Perth.—A legal place of confinement for periods not exceeding 3 days.

RENFREW—*Paisley.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 30.

Greenock.—Legalized in 1857. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals, not exceeding 20 days. Fifth Report, p. 28, and Nineteenth Report, p. 13.

Pollockshaws.—Legalized in 1846. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Eighth Report, p. 20.

ROSS & CROMARTY—*Dingwall.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 21.

Tain.—Legalized in 1846. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Eighth Report, p. 20.

Cromarty.—Legalized in 1847 on the same conditions as Tain. Sixth Report, p. 29, and Ninth, p. 24.

Stornoway.—Legalized in 1846. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 3 months. Eighth Report, p. 20.

ROXBURGH—*Jedburgh.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Tenth Report, p. 23. 60.

Hawick.—Legalized in 1844. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Sixth Report, p. 30.

Kelso.—Legalized in 1844 on the same terms as Hawick. Sixth Report, p. 30.

SELKIRK—*Selkirk.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Third Report, p. 24.

STIRLING—*Stirling.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 24.

Falkirk.—Discontinued in 1847 as a Prison for convicted prisoners.

SUTHERLAND—*Dornoch.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 30.

WIGTOWN—*Wigtown.*—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 24.

Stranraer.—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 24.

ZETLAND—*Fort Charlotte.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 22.

THE GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH.

69. Declared by the Prisons' Act to be for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, and for such convicts under sentence of transportation or penal servitude as may be sent thither by Secretary of State's warrants. The Act declares, that every prisoner sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and upwards may be removed to the General Prison, unless the sentence contains a clause that the prisoner shall not be removed thereto. Also a place of detention for Criminal Lunatics under 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54.

No. II.—Comparative Statement of the average daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the several Prisons in Scotland, in the two quinquennial periods ending 30th June 1856 and 1861 respectively. Also the number in each of the two years ending 30th June 1861 and 1862. *Compiled from the Reports on Prisons in Scotland.*

	Yearly number on an average in the five years ending		In the years ending	
	30th June 1856.	30th June 1861.	30th June 1861.	30th June 1862.
I. Number of Prisoners received in the year,	22,411	19,439	19,292	20,440
Deduct received by Transference or Removal from one Prison to another,	1,039	864	714	739
II. Total Nett Number of Commitments in the year,	21,372	18,575	18,578	19,701
III. Ages of the above:—				
Under 16 years,	1,887^1	1,224	1,212	1,120
16 and under 18 years,	1,504^2	982	967	966
18 and under 21 years,	3,018	2,357	2,282	2,468
21 and under 50 years,	13,585	12,657	12,732	13,580
50 and above,	1,377^2	1,355	1,385	1,567
Total,	21,372	18,575	18,578	19,701
IV. Sentences of Prisoners convicted during the year, viz.:—				
1. To imprisonments for definite periods, viz.:—				
10 days and under,	2,715^8	2,573	2,619	2,711
11 days and not above 60 days,	8,218	6,728	6,162	6,577
Above 60 days and under 6 months,	640^4	499	450	619
6 months and under 1 year,	633^1	417	406	393
1 year and upwards,	337^6	265	229	291
Total imprisonments for definite periods,	12,545^2	10,482	9,866	10,591
2 To imprisonment for indefinite periods, viz.:—				
1. Until caution found to keep the peace,	829^2	555	551	526
2. Until or instead of payment of fine or penalty,	3,527^4	4,198	5,052	5,853
Total imprisonments periods not definite,	4,357^2	4,753	5,603	6,379
3. Juveniles to Whipping without Imprisonment,	103^2	88	70	68
4. To Transportation, viz.:—				
7 years,	116^4	......	......	......
10 years,	26^3	......	......	......
14 years,	21^4	2	......	......
15 years,	17	4	......	......
20 years,	0^2	......	......	......
21 years,	10^1	4	......	......
Life,	7	1	......	......
5. To Penal Servitude, viz.:—				
3 years,	......	19	18	31
4 years,	99^3	105	79	95
Above 4 years and not above 6 years,	34^2	12	......	......
Above 6 years and not above 8 years,	3^4	......	......	......
Above 8 years and not above 10 years,	0^2	......	......	......
5 years,	......	13	10	7
6 years,	......	20	27	35
7 years,	......	10	......	2
8 years,	......	16	35	34
10 years,	......	19	21	21
12 years,	......	......	......	1
14 years,	......	2	5	......
15 years,	......	5	5	4
20 years,	......	......	......	......
21 years,	......	4	1	3
Life,	0^1	2	3	4
V. Total Sentences to Transportation and to Penal Servitude,	336^8	238	204	237
VI. To Death, including Sentences afterwards commuted,	3^4	3	5	2
VII. Grand Total of Sentences,	17,346^3	15,564	15,748	17,277
VIII. Previous imprisonments in the same Prison of Prisoners received, viz.:—				
Once,	3,316^1	2,565	2,692	2,941
Twice,	1,656	1,253	1,135	1,400
Thrice,	956^8	827	798	871
Four Times,	653	579	577	639
Five Times,	459^8	435	443	449
Six Times and under Ten,	862^8	924	957	1,045
Ten Times and under Twenty,	677	802	855	847
Twenty Times and under Fifty,	489^8	515	598	703
Fifty Times and upwards,	76^8	119	167	214
Total,	9,139^1	8,019	8,222	9,109
IX. State as to Instruction of Criminal Prisoners on admission:—				
1. Reading,—Could not read,	4,368^4	3,802	3,526	3,960
Read with difficulty,	10,440	9,254	9,374	10,874
Read well,	5,656	4,765	4,806	4,789
Total,	20,465^2	17,821	17,706	19,623
2. Writing—Could not write,	9,655	8,371	8,194	8,972
Could sign name merely,	601	535	554	660
Write with difficulty,	8,290^4	7,341	7,085	8,199
Write well,	1,917^1	1,574	1,878	1,792
Total,	20,464	17,821	17,706	19,623
Had learned more than mere reading and writing,	304^2	273	285	442
X. Average daily number in confinement,	2,666	2,159	2,055	2,189

N.B.—The opportunity has been taken of revising the portion of the Table applicable to the earlier years, and when it differs from those previously issued, this is to be considered the more correct.

No. III.—ORDERS issued by the SECRETARY OF STATE during the **Year 1862**, in pursuance of the 27th Section of the Act 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 105.

Forfarshire Prisons.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

In virtue of the powers contained in "The Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860," I do hereby order and intimate, that the following *Prisons*, in the *County* of *Forfar*, viz., The Prison of Arbroath, the Prison of Brechin, and the Prison of Montrose, shall, on and after the 11th day of November next, cease to be legal Prisons.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, the 25th day of June 1862, in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign. G. GREY.

Prison of Glasgow.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

In virtue of the powers contained in "The Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860," I do hereby order and intimate, that the *Prison* attached to the *Court-Houses of Glasgow*, in the County of Lanark, being a portion of the building formerly occupied as the South Division of the Prison of Glasgow, shall, on and after the 29th day of October 1862, be a Legal Prison, as part of the Prison of Glasgow, for the reception of Criminal Prisoners, under the condition that no Prisoner shall be confined therein for a period longer than forty-eight hours at any one time.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, the 22d day of October 1862, in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign. G. GREY.

No. IV.—RULES applicable to the Religious Instruction of Roman Catholic Prisoners in the General Prison for Scotland.

So long as an allowance is granted by Parliament for the Religious Instruction of ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS, the following RULES shall be in force :—

1. A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST may be nominated by the SECRETARY OF STATE to visit the Roman Catholic Prisoners, such nomination to continue in force during the pleasure of the SECRETARY OF STATE.
2. A REGISTER shall be kept of all Prisoners professing the Roman Catholic Religion, and such REGISTER shall be open to the inspection of the PRIEST so nominated as aforesaid.
3. Such PRIEST shall be permitted to visit every such Prisoner, and also to perform religious services for such Prisoners, at such times and in such manner as may be consistent with the observance of the Rules, and the discipline and order of the Prison.
4. The RULES requiring the CHAPLAIN to see or visit Prisoners shall not apply to Prisoners registered as Roman Catholics.
5. No ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONER shall be compelled to attend Divine Service performed in the Prison by the Chaplain, and all such Prisoners shall be at liberty to attend the religious services performed by the PRIEST.
6. Such PRIEST will give such information to THE MANAGERS regarding his attendance and duties as they may require for the completion of the information furnished by the CHAPLAIN'S Reports.
7. While within the Prison, he must respect the Rules and the Arrangements for discipline and order administered by the GOVERNOR; but if he considers that any proceeding of the GOVERNOR unduly interferes with the performance of his functions, he may represent the matter to THE MANAGERS.
8. In case of inability to attend the Prison from illness or other cause, the PRIEST so nominated as aforesaid may nominate a DEPUTY, with the approval of THE MANAGERS, to act for him during his absence.

Approved,

G. GREY.

WHITEHALL, 9*th August* 1862.

No. V.

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties, and from the Governor of the Gener the Prisoners confined therein, for the Period beginning on the **1st Day of July 1861,** immediately af

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	1. Extent of Prison Accommodation.								2. In Prison at				
				Criminal Department.				Civil Department.				Criminal.				
				Number of Cells or Rooms for Confinement, viz.—				Number of Cells or Rooms for Confinement, viz.—				Total.			Untried	
				During Night, or Night and Day.		During Day only.		During Night, or Night and Day.		During Day only.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	100	44	15	...	7	1	1	...	26	23	49	6	2
		Peterhead	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Huntly	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	12	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	3	9	3	...
		Campbeltown	6	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	9	23	2	...
		Tobermory	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	61	99	...	...	4	1	1	1	21	10	31	7	2
		Kilmarnock	10	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16	3	3
4	Banff	Banff	11	12	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	9	2	2
		Keith	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cullen	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	14	16	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
		Dunse	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	16	6	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...
7	Caithness	Wick	17	7	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	3	8	1	2
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	18	14	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	6	1	7	2	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	19	20	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	15	2	17	8	...
		Kirkintilloch	20	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
		Helensburgh	21	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	22	31	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	12	2	14	3	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	23	240	196	...	...	13	1	6	...	185	198	383	20	15
		Musselburgh	24	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	25	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	7	1	...
		Forres	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	27	34	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	11	2	...
		Dunfermline	28	13	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	1	1
14	Forfar	Dundee	29	66	82	...	...	6	1	2	...	39	34	73	5	4
		Forfar	30	27	8	...	...	4	...	1	...	9	4	13	3	1
		Montrose	31	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	2	...
		Arbroath	32	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
		Brechin	33	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	34	12	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...
		Dunbar	35	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	36	19	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	2	9	1	...
		Portree	37	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Lochmaddy	38	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	39	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	40	11	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1
18	Kinross	Kinross	41	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	11	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	7	4	1
		Maxwelltown	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	44	338	173	3	...	34	2	4	1	236	217	453	63	46
		Lanark	45	21	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	5	...	...
		Hamilton	46	24	5	...	2	4	1	1	...	16	5	21	7	...
		Airdrie	47	31	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	26	10	36	4	2
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	15	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	12	5	17	7	1
22	Nairn	Nairn	49	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	50	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	51	10	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...
25	Perth	Perth	52	30	17	2	1	1	1	...	...	29	14	43	12	2
		Perth Police Cells	53	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3
		Dunblane	54	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	55	89	53	...	...	2	1	...	...	42	22	64	13	4
		Greenock	56	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19	2	1
		Pollockshaws	57	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	58	9	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...
		Tain	59	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Cromarty	60	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	61	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	62	34	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	19	4	23	12	3
		Hawick	63	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...
		Kelso	64	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	65	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	1
30	Stirling	Stirling	66	35	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	24	16	40	5	1
		Falkirk	67	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	68	8	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	69	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
		Stranraer	70	6	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	4	...	1
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	71	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
25	Perth	General Prison	72	343	495	4	8	...	...	...	...	219	427	646	16	8
				1,883	1,405	24	12	124	22	18	2	1,065	1,062	2,127	232	108

No. V.

SON for SCOTLAND at PERTH, relative to the ACCOMMODATION in the several Prisons throughout Scotland, and to
night of the preceding Day, and ending on the **30th day of June 1862**, at Midnight of that Day.

mencement of the Period.						3. Number received during the Period.									4. Total Number in Confinement during the Period, including Cases of Recommitment.						5. Number removed during the Period to other Prisons for detention.				No. of Prison.
Convicted.			Civil.			Criminal.						Civil.			Criminal.			Civil.			Criminal.*				
						Including Cases of Recommitment within the year.			Not including Cases of Recommitment of the same Prisoner within the year.												(1.) In Prison at Commencement of the Period.		(2.) Received during the Period.		
	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0	21	41	5	1	6	416	316	732	347	231	578	41	1	42	442	339	781	46	2	48	4	1	18	9	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	49	14	63	46	14	60	..	...	...	50	14	64	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
	...	...	...	...	...	29	11	40	27	9	36	...	...	...	29	11	40	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3
	A.	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	8	3	11	...	...	...	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	3	6	...	...	...	63	16	79	63	11	74	6	...	6	69	19	88	6	...	6	...	...	5	...	5
2	9	21	...	...	...	82	28	110	73	25	98	3	...	3	96	37	133	3	...	3	...	1	1	1	6
	..	...	...	...	...	14	5	19	14	5	19	...	...	...	14	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7
	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	8	3	11	...	...	...	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
4	8	22	5	...	5	248	136	384	188	92	280	26	1	27	269	146	415	31	1	32	...	...	10	4	9
7	3	10	...	...	...	156	69	225	130	39	169	...	...	...	166	75	241	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	10
2	3	5	1	...	1	56	8	64	55	8	63	12	1	13	60	13	73	13	1	14	1	...	2	...	11
	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	12
	..	...	...	...	...	19	4	23	19	4	23	...	...	...	19	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
3	...	3	1	...	1	43	9	52	38	8	46	4	...	4	46	9	55	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	14
	...	...	...	...	...	61	22	83	59	21	80	...	...	...	62	22	84	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	15
3	1	4	...	...	...	64	7	71	57	7	64	6	...	6	67	8	75	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	16
4	1	5	...	...	...	59	16	75	54	16	70	17	1	18	64	19	83	17	1	18	1	1	4	...	17
4	1	5	...	...	...	41	17	58	37	17	54	4	...	4	47	18	65	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	18
7	2	9	...	...	...	220	95	315	208	80	288	9	...	9	235	97	332	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	19
1	1	2	...	...	...	52	24	76	49	24	73	...	...	...	53	25	78	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	20
	1	1	...	...	...	68	13	81	59	12	71	...	...	...	68	14	82	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	21
9	2	11	5	...	5	247	95	342	216	74	290	24	1	25	259	97	356	29	1	30	...	...	4	1	22
65	183	348	7	...	7	2308	3087	5395	1837	1655	3492	51	2	53	2493	3285	5778	58	2	60	12	5	56	33	23
	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	45	38	5	43	...	...	...	40	5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
5	1	6	...	...	...	118	18	136	110	18	128	12	...	12	124	19	143	12	...	12	...	...	2	...	25
	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26
6	3	9	...	...	...	178	65	243	163	57	220	30	1	31	186	68	254	30	1	31	...	...	1	1	27
3	1	4	1	...	1	66	27	93	59	22	81	3	1	4	70	29	99	4	1	5	1	...	3	1	28
34	30	64	5	...	5	541	433	974	443	255	698	31	3	34	580	467	1047	36	3	39	1	4	7	14	29
6	3	9	1	...	1	112	20	132	107	20	127	17	...	17	121	24	145	18	...	18	...	...	12	1	30
2	2	4	...	...	...	55	31	86	53	25	78	...	...	...	59	33	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1	2	3	...	...	...	35	23	58	33	20	53	...	...	...	36	25	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	...	...	...	...	...	31	15	46	28	11	39	...	...	...	31	15	46	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	33
4	2	6	...	...	...	148	39	187	138	35	173	8	...	8	152	41	193	8	...	8	...	...	6	...	34
	...	...	...	...	...	60	47	107	38	26	64	...	...	...	60	47	107	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	35
6	2	8	1	...	1	96	33	129	88	31	119	14	...	14	103	35	138	15	...	15	...	...	...	2	36
1	...	1	...	...	...	25	6	31	24	5	29	1	...	1	26	6	32	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	37
	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	9	3	12	...	...	...	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	...	...	...	...	...	29	7	36	28	7	35	...	...	...	29	7	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39
1	...	1	...	...	...	61	23	84	57	20	77	...	...	...	63	24	87	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40
	1	1	...	...	...	42	10	52	40	10	50	3	...	3	42	11	53	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	41
1	1	2	2	...	2	87	25	112	81	27	108	5	1	6	92	27	119	7	1	8	1	1	...	...	42
	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	30	17	8	25	...	...	...	22	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	43
73	171	344	17	...	17	2307	1614	3921	1867	1107	2974	227	8	235	2543	1831	4374	244	8	252	15	23	60	51	44
3	2	5	1	...	1	126	24	150	120	24	144	10	...	10	129	26	155	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	45
9	5	14	1	...	1	390	99	489	350	64	414	18	1	19	406	104	510	19	1	20	3	...	5	3	46
22	8	30	...	...	...	417	173	590	305	94	399	11	1	12	443	183	626	11	1	12	...	1	2	...	47
5	4	9	2	...	2	135	44	179	129	41	170	6	...	6	147	49	196	8	...	8	1	...	3	...	48
	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	28	22	4	26	...	...	...	23	5	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49
2	1	3	1	...	1	27	12	39	27	10	37	1	...	1	29	13	42	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	50
1	...	1	...	...	...	61	8	69	52	8	60	...	...	...	63	8	71	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	51
17	12	29	1	...	1	393	204	597	356	150	506	16	2	18	422	218	640	17	2	19	2	1	7	2	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	44	68	23	35	58	...	...	...	26	47	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	15	48	33	14	47	1	...	1	35	15	50	1	...	1	2	...	9	3	54
29	18	47	3	...	3	663	375	1038	584	267	851	26	3	29	705	397	1102	29	3	32	1	3	10	5	55
8	8	16	...	...	...	219	163	382	208	128	336	...	...	...	229	172	401	...	...	...	4	2	64	41	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	76	22	98	74	22	96	...	...	...	76	22	98	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	57
4	...	4	1	...	1	42	12	54	39	...	39	10	...	10	47	12	59	11	...	11	1	...	2	2	58
1	...	1	...	...	...	14	3	17	13	3	16	3	...	3	15	3	18	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	6	3	9	2	...	2	6	3	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	58	8	66	54	8	62	1	...	1	58	8	66	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	61
7	1	8	...	...	...	216	24	240	202	23	225	5	...	5	235	28	263	5	...	5	...	1	3	...	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	96	23	119	84	20	104	...	...	...	101	23	124	...	...	...	5	...	26	5	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	30	20	6	26	...	...	...	23	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	64
1	...	1	...	...	...	54	11	65	50	10	60	3	...	3	56	12	68	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	65
19	15	34	1	...	1	331	132	463	314	109	423	25	...	25	355	148	503	26	...	26	...	1	5	4	66
	...	...	...	...	...	92	30	122	88	28	116	...	...	...	92	30	122	...	...	...	...	...	57	25	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	4	...	4	11	1	12	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	68
1	1	2	...	...	...	46	18	64	43	17	60	7	...	7	47	19	66	7	...	7	...	...	1	...	69
1	2	3	1	...	1	42	24	66	38	23	61	9	2	11	43	27	70	10	2	12	...	2	1	..	70
2	...	2	...	...	...	33	12	45	33	12	45	1	...	1	35	12	47	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	71
203	419	622	...	...	...	254	189	443	254	189	443	...	...	...	473	616	1,089	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	72
833	954	1,787	63	1	64	12,305	8,135	20,440	10,571	5,382	15,953	713	30	743	13,370	9,197	22,567	776	31	807	58	49	49	2 46	
																					107		739		

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* In former Reports, the contents of these two columns were mixed up in one. It is believed that their separation will help in reconciling the various Tables to each other.

(No. V. *Continued.*)

DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	6. Average duration of Confinement of each Criminal Prisoner.	7. Average daily Number in **Confinement** during the Period.						8. Average daily Number of Crimina the Four Quarters, viz					
					Criminal.			Civil.			30th September 1861.			31st December 1861.		
				Days.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	23	28	22	50	5	...	5	24	21	45	29	18	47
		Peterhead	2	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	3
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	29	5	2	7	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6
		Campbeltown	6	25	7	2	9	...	...	...	6	2	8	7	2	9
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	34	25	14	39	4	...	4	23	11	34	22	14	36
		Kilmarnock	10	25	12	5	17	...	...	...	11	5	16	11	5	16
4	Banff	Banff	11	45	7	2	9	2	...	2	7	2	9	6	2	8
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cullen	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	14	40	6	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	1	6
		Dunse	15	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
6	Bute	Rothesay	16	29	6	...	6	...	...	...	7	1	8	6	...	6
7	Caithness	Wick	17	27	5	1	6	2	1	3	6	3	9	4	1	5
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	18	28	3	2	5	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	2	5
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	19	20	14	5	19	2	...	2	18	4	22	10	6	16
		Kirkintilloch	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	22	27	20	6	26	3	...	3	16	6	22	21	7	28
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	23	22	174	181	355	6	...	6	180	192	372	178	184	362
		Musselburgh	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	25	20	7	1	8	...	...	1	6	1	7	7	1	8
		Forres	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	27	28	16	4	20	2	...	2	11	5	16	17	4	21
		Dunfermline	28	25	5	2	7	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	1	7
14	Forfar	Dundee	29	23	40	27	67	1	...	1	39	27	66	37	22	5
		Forfar	30	35	11	3	14	2	...	2	12	4	16	10	3	1
		Montrose	31	16	3	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	1	
		Arbroath	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brechin	33	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	34	21	9	2	11	1	...	1	7	1	8	9	1	10
		Dunbar	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	36	34	9	4	13	...	...	...	9	2	11	11	3	1
		Portree	37	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	39	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	40	29	5	2	7	...	...	...	3	2	5	5	2	
18	Kinross	Kinross	41	7	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	27	7	2	9	1	...	1	6	2	8	6	3	
		Maxwelltown	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	44	40	278	200	478	21	1	22	261	238	499	260	199	45
		Lanark	45	19	6	2	8	1	...	1	3	2	5	4	1	
		Hamilton	46	21	22	8	30	3	...	3	26	10	36	22	6	2
		Airdrie	47	17	20	9	29	2	...	2	19	9	28	21	11	3
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	31	12	5	17	1	...	1	16	5	21	12	3	1
22	Nairn	Nairn	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	50	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	
24	Peebles	Peebles	51	21	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	
25	Perth	Perth	52	27	32	15	47	2	...	2	27	16	43	32	17	4
		Perth Police Cells	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	54	22	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	
26	Renfrew	Paisley	55	26	54	24	78	1	...	1	50	27	77	49	24	7
		Greenock	56	16	10	8	18	...	...	...	9	9	18	9	10	1
		Pollockshaws	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	58	25	3	1	4	1	...	1	3	1	4	2	...	
		Tain	59	20	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	
		Cromarty	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Stornoway	61	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	62	25	16	2	18	...	...	...	22	4	26	18	2	2
		Hawick	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	65	21	4	...	4	1	...	1	4	1	5	3	...	
30	Stirling	Stirling	66	32	28	16	44	2	...	2	30	17	47	29	18	4
		Falkirk	67	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	69	22	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	
		Stranraer	70	42	5	3	8	...	...	...	2	4	6	3	3	
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	71	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
25	Perth	General Prison	72	224	242	426	668	...	...	...	224	418	642	231	429	66
				35	1,177	1,012	2,189	69	2	71	1,122	1,061	2,183	1,130	1,013	2,14

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1862**—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

Prisoners during each of hat ending						9. Number at the end of the Period, viz., at midnight on 30th June 1862.															10. Greatest number of Criminals, Males and Females, respectively, at any one time, viz.—		No. of Prison.
31st March 1862.			30th June 1862.			Criminal.									Civil.					
						Total.			Untried.			Convicted.								
.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	
28	18	46	29	27	56	30	29	59	9	5	14	21	24	45	8	...	8	39	36	1
2	...	2	2	...	2	4	2	6	2	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	5	2	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
6	3	9	4	3	7	7	1	8	6	...	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	11	5	5
7	2	9	7	2	9	6	2	8	...	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	14	9	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8
28	14	42	25	17	42	20	13	33	4	3	7	16	10	26	4	...	4	37	21	9
4	5	19	11	6	17	13	4	17	4	3	7	9	1	10	...	...	...	20	10	10
7	1	8	9	1	10	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	1	3	14	4	11
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	1	13
8	...	8	6	..	6	6	2	8	2	...	2	4	2	6	...	...	...	12	2	14
1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	4	15
5	...	5	4	...	4	4	2	6	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	...	1	10	3	16
3	1	4	4	2	6	3	4	7	1	...	1	2	4	6	1	...	1	12	4	17
3	4	7	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	6	6	18
4	6	20	14	3	17	8	5	13	2	1	3	6	4	10	2	...	2	27	10	19
	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	5	3	20
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	21
25	6	31	18	4	22	18	3	21	5	...	5	13	3	16	2	...	2	37	9	22
3	168	341	164	182	346	162	198	360	19	14	33	143	184	327	9	...	9	216	234	23
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	24
9	1	10	6	1	7	10	1	11	2	1	3	8	...	8	1	...	1	21	4	25
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26
20	5	25	18	2	20	19	1	20	8	1	9	11	...	11	1	...	1	30	10	27
3	1	4	6	1	7	8	1	9	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	10	4	28
7	29	76	36	31	67	41	47	88	10	6	16	31	41	72	4	1	5	59	48	29
12	1	13	9	4	13	11	3	14	6	2	8	5	1	6	5	...	5	21	7	30
1	3	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	11	5	31
1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	5	4	32
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	5	33
11	1	12	9	3	12	8	2	10	3	1	4	5	1	6	2	...	2	18	4	34
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	35
11	6	17	6	4	10	6	3	9	1	2	3	5	1	6	1	...	1	17	8	36
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	37
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	38
1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	39
6	2	8	5	2	7	4	1	5	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	10	4	40
	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	41
5	1	6	11	1	12	12	3	15	2	2	4	10	1	11	...	...	...	13	5	42
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	43
05	172	477	286	191	477	273	185	458	52	44	96	221	141	362	20	1	21	328	259	44
8	3	11	11	1	12	13	3	16	7	...	7	6	3	9	2	...	2	18	4	45
21	7	28	20	8	28	30	8	38	10	...	10	20	8	28	4	...	4	36	14	46
21	9	30	21	8	29	26	11	37	7	1	8	19	10	29	3	...	3	31	21	47
6	8	14	10	5	15	19	8	27	5	...	5	14	8	22	1	...	1	29	13	48
	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	49
	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	50
9	...	9	4	1	5	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	16	3	51
33	15	48	36	13	49	36	18	54	6	1	7	30	17	47	2	...	2	59	25	52
	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	3	53
4	1	5	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	54
62	20	82	56	24	80	58	22	80	13	6	19	45	16	61	1	...	1	80	33	55
12	4	16	12	7	19	13	7	20	6	1	7	7	6	13	...	...	...	23	18	56
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	57
1	1	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	8	4	58
	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	59
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	60
1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	2	61
12	2	14	14	2	16	17	1	18	6	...	6	11	1	12	...	...	...	30	8	62
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	4	63
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	64
4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	10	4	65
26	16	42	26	15	41	29	12	41	7	1	8	22	11	33	4	...	4	38	23	66
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	67
	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	68
2	2	4	4	3	7	8	3	11	3	...	3	5	3	8	1	...	1	10	6	69
8	3	11	5	4	9	2	3	5	2	1	3	...	2	2	1	...	1	10	7	70
4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	71
248	430	678	263	428	691	279	417	696	19	7	26	260	410	670	...	...	...	281	446	72
243	971	2,214	1,197	1,012	2,209	1,239	1,040	2,279	245	107	352	994	933	1,927	86	3	89			

(No. V. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	11. Greatest Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.						12. Least Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.					
				Criminal.			Civil.			Criminal.			Civil.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	86	86	72	10	1	11	20	14	34	1	...	1
		Peterhead	2	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Huntly	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	11	2	13	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	14	9	23	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Tobermory	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	36	17	53	7	1	8	15	7	22	1	...	1
		Kilmarnock	10	20	5	25	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	...	...
4	Banff	Banff	11	14	1	15	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...
		Keith	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cullen	13	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	14	11	1	12	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...
		Dunse	15	4	3	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	16	9	2	11	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1
7	Caithness	Wick	17	12	3	15	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	18	4	5	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	19	27	7	34	4	...	4	9	4	13	...	...	...
		Kirkintilloch	20	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	21	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	22	37	4	41	7	1	8	11	4	15	...	...	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	23	204	223	427	16	...	16	136	103	239	1	1	2
		Musselburgh	24	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	25	21	1	22	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Forres	26	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	27	30	1	31	7	...	7	8	2	10	...	...	...
		Dunfermline	28	9	4	13	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	29	59	30	89	4	1	5	24	22	46	...	...	...
		Forfar	30	21	4	25	6	...	6	6	2	8	1	...	1
		Montrose	31	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arbroath	32	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brechin	33	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	34	18	3	21	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Dunbar	35	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	36	19	6	25	3	...	3	5	1	6	...	...	...
		Portree	37	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	38	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	39	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	40	10	2	12	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	41	10	1	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	12	3	15	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Maxwelltown	43	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	44	298	252	550	29	...	29	246	177	423	16	...	1
		Lanark	45	18	2	20	4	...	4	2	1	3	...	...	...
		Hamilton	46	36	12	48	5	...	5	13	5	18	1	...	
		Airdrie	47	32	12	44	4	...	4	12	6	18	1	...	
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	29	5	34	2	...	2	4	6	10	...	...	...
22	Nairn	Nairn	49	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	50	11	1	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	51	16	1	17	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	52	59	19	78	4	1	5	20	13	33	1	...	...
		Perth Police Cells	53	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	54	5	4	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	55	71	31	102	3	1	4	30	18	48	...	...	...
		Greenock	56	20	17	37	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...
		Pollockshaws	57	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	58	8	2	10	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Tain	59	3	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	60	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	61	8	2	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	62	30	8	38	2	...	2	6	2	8	...	...	...
		Hawick	63	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	64	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	65	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	66	36	23	59	5	...	5	19	12	31	...	...	...
		Falkirk	67	7	1	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	68	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	69	10	3	13	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Stranraer	70	9	6	15	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	71	10	2	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	General Prison	72	281	432	713	...	...	...	218	402	615	...	...	...

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1862**—*continued.*

(No. V. *Continued.*)

13. Separation of Criminal Prisoners. Estimated Average daily Number.									14. Ages of Criminal Prisoners recorded on Admission during the same period (those removed, as per No. (2) of No. 5, being recorded only in the Prison of Detention.)												No. of Prison.
In separate Confinement.			Not in separate Confinement but under immediate and constant Superintendence.			Neither in separate Confinement nor under immediate and constant Superintendence.			Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	*
28	22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	23	17	19	49	40	266	203	38	22	398	307	1
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	1	2	32	6	5	1	45	12	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	15	5	6	4	25	9	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	2	1	1	9	4	4
5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	13	...	36	9	2	5	58	16	5
6	2	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	4	3	5	1	60	18	4	4	81	27	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	8	1	...	...	11	3	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	1	...	7	1	8
25	14	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	10	9	10	12	192	89	11	17	238	132	9
6	4	10	...	...	...	6	1	7	13	4	6	...	19	3	89	50	6	8	133	65	10
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	5	1	8	1	32	4	1	1	54	8	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	1	7	3	1	...	19	4	13
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	1	30	8	3	...	42	9	14
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	2	...	23	14	9	3	49	17	15
5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	6	...	15	...	39	7	1	...	64	7	16
5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	...	9	2	34	8	4	2	55	16	17
3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	2	...	27	13	5	3	41	17	18
14	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	8	4	23	2	151	76	19	8	219	95	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	1	28	17	5	2	43	20	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	1	...	...	3	29	6	7	2	67	11	21
20	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	10	2	24	8	152	75	42	5	243	94	22
04	132	236	12	...	12	58	49	107	114	37	128	135	266	477	1500	2184	244	221	2282	3054	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	1	27	2	4	2	40	5	24
7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	13	2	14	2	71	14	6	...	116	18	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	10	...	26
16	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	8	3	23	8	105	47	9	2	177	64	27
5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	7	1	6	2	35	17	4	3	63	26	28
40	22	62	...	...	...	...	5	5	103	6	39	11	55	51	300	324	37	27	534	419	29
11	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	2	1	6	1	76	12	7	4	100	19	30
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	1	2	2	3	38	19	7	2	55	31	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	25	21	5	1	35	23	32
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	22	12	1	1	28	15	33
9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	16	...	17	8	86	27	16	2	142	39	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	5	6	7	40	28	7	2	59	46	35
9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	12	3	9	2	56	19	6	7	96	31	36
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	12	4	4	2	25	6	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	3	...	...	9	3	38
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	20	3	2	1	29	6	39
5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	6	1	42	19	9	1	60	23	40
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	6	...	26	9	2	1	42	10	41
5	2	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	14	2	3	1	10	3	54	19	6	...	87	25	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	9	5	3	1	21	6	43
217	100	317	8	76	84	53	24	77	127	40	122	84	352	256	1538	1072	108	111	2247	1563	44
6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	5	1	14	2	89	17	6	2	126	24	45
18	4	22	3	3	6	1	1	2	10	4	10	4	34	9	307	66	24	13	385	96	46
20	9	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	12	7	51	6	290	131	38	21	415	173	47
12	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	4	1	18	3	96	32	9	2	132	44	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	4	2	9	2	2	...	23	4	49
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	2	13	7	3	...	25	11	50
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	5	1	46	4	2	...	59	7	51
27	14	41	5	1	6	...	...	...	32	4	17	7	47	14	256	148	34	29	386	202	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	17	38	6	2	24	44	53
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	20	11	1	...	24	12	54
50	20	70	4	4	8	...	...	...	33	10	33	4	83	34	450	297	54	25	653	370	55
10	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	6	4	9	15	102	91	20	8	155	122	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	...	13	1	37	14	...	3	63	19	57
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	35	6	...	1	40	10	58
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	7	3	3	...	14	3	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	...	...	6	3	60
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	5	1	8	...	30	2	1	3	58	6	61
16	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	7	...	22	5	153	18	17	1	213	24	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	3	2	58	12	4	1	70	18	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	2	3	12	5	64
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	7	...	36	7	5	4	54	11	65
22	12	34	...	...	...	6	4	10	18	3	10	5	44	10	228	99	26	11	326	128	66
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	30	5	1	...	35	5	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	11	...	68
2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	2	2	7	1	22	8	3	2	45	18	69
4	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	3	10	2	2	2	22	15	2	2	41	24	70
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	10	1	11	10	6	1	32	12	71
194	363	557*	13	...	13	35	63	98	7	1	25	10	43	16	167	148	12	13	254	188	72
968	780	1748	47	85	132	162	147	309	902	218	623	343	1,436	1,032	7,910	5,670	941	626	11,812	7,889	
									1,120		966		2,468		13,580		1,567		19,701		

* Including Female Convicts in advanced stages, associated during part of the day.

(No. V. *Continued.*)

DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

15. Previous Imprisonments in the same Prison of Criminal Prisoners received during the Period.

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Once before.		Twice.		Three Times.		Four Times.		Five Times.		6 times and under 10.		10 times and under 20		20 times and under 50.		50 times and upwards.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen .	Aberdeen . .	1	53	31	17	25	12	22	10	17	19	12	27	36	24	34	4	20	...	...	166	19
		Peterhead . .	2	10	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
		Huntly . . .	3	7	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
		Fraserburgh . .	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	Argyle . .	Inveraray . .	5	5	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
		Campbeltown . .	6	12	3	8	2	7	2	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	33	1
		Tobermory . .	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Lochgilphead .	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr . .	Ayr . . .	9	28	22	10	3	9	5	3	2	4	5	2	4	...	3	4	...	...	...	60	4
		Kilmarnock . .	10	13	12	9	6	1	4	2	2	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	26	3
4	Banff . .	Banff . . .	11	6	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
		Keith . . .	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cullen . . .	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick . .	Greenlaw . .	14	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	
		Dunse . . .	15	10	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
6	Bute . .	Rothesay . .	16	4	1	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	
7	Caithness .	Wick . . .	17	8	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
8	Clackmannan .	Alloa . . .	18	...	1	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	
9	Dumbarton .	Dumbarton . .	19	28	14	7	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	44	2
		Kirkintilloch . .	20	10	2	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	
		Helensburgh . .	21	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
10	Dumfries .	Dumfries . .	22	37	11	13	9	9	1	5	2	9	4	12	6	8	4	2	3	...	...	95	4
11	Edinburgh .	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings .	23	376	374	216	258	131	182	90	138	73	121	160	336	103	395	30	435	11	128	1190	230
		Musselburgh . .	24	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
12	Elgin . .	Elgin . . .	25	15	2	4	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
		Forres . . .	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
13	Fife . .	Cupar . . .	27	31	5	8	3	5	2	4	1	7	1	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	63	1
		Dunfermline . .	28	12	2	6	2	5	...	6	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	
14	Forfar . .	Dundee . . .	29	72	44	37	28	24	24	13	22	20	12	42	40	22	57	9	63	...	32	239	32
		Forfar . . .	30	12	3	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
		Montrose . .	31	7	3	5	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	16	1
		Arbroath . .	32	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	1
		Brechin . . .	33	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	
15	Haddington .	Haddington . .	34	25	3	6	1	5	...	3	...	5	1	7	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	52	
		Dunbar . . .	35	6	6	7	2	2	1	2	...	3	...	3	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	28	1
16	Inverness .	Inverness . .	36	11	9	8	1	6	2	3	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1
		Portree . . .	37	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
		Lochmaddy . .	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Fort-William . .	39	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..
17	Kincardine .	Stonehaven . .	40	8	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
18	Kinross . .	Kinross . . .	41	9	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright .	42	11	4	8	3	6	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
		Maxwelltown .	43	3	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
20	Lanark . .	Glasgow . .	44	485	341	156	179	88	88	48	111	12	32	31	116	10	30	1	3	...	...	831	90
		Lanark . . .	45	13	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	
		Hamilton . .	46	50	13	22	10	11	6	7	8	5	5	12	5	7	2	4	4	...	...	118	5
		Airdrie . . .	47	53	16	17	4	12	7	7	2	4	6	4	7	10	11	5	26	...	...	112	7
21	Linlithgow .	Linlithgow . .	48	11	6	7	2	1	3	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	1
22	Nairn . .	Nairn . . .	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
23	Orkney . .	Kirkwall . .	50	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
24	Peebles . .	Peebles . . .	51	10	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
25	Perth . .	Perth . . .	52	58	23	28	17	21	10	13	10	6	4	21	11	6	17	1	20	...	12	154	1
		Perth Police Cells .	53	3	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	5	2
		Dunblane . .	54	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
26	Renfrew .	Paisley . . .	55	87	38	46	33	31	25	14	14	14	6	26	30	17	18	2	36	...	24	237	2
		Greenock . .	56	29	16	17	15	8	14	11	10	2	8	5	9	6	18	3	16	...	7	81	1
		Pollockshaws . .	57	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
27	Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall . .	58	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Tain . . .	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Cromarty . .	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Stornoway . .	61	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
28	Roxburgh .	Jedburgh . .	62	20	1	7	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	39	
		Hawick . . .	63	12	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
		Kelso . . .	64	3	3	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
29	Selkirk . .	Selkirk . . .	65	13	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
30	Stirling . .	Stirling . . .	66	50	12	14	7	11	5	7	2	3	2	6	6	1	5	...	1	...	...	92	4
		Falkirk . . .	67	8	1	6	2	4	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	
31	Sutherland .	Dornoch . .	68	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown . .	69	3	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
		Stranraer . .	70	13	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
33	Zetland .	Fort-Charlotte .	71	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
25	Perth . .	General Prison .	72	40	41	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	41	4
				1838	1103	775	625	454	417	282	357	211	238	412	633	232	615	70	633	11	203	4,285	4,8
				2,941		1,400		871		639		449		1,045		847		708		214		9,109	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1862**—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

inal Prisoners received ring the period in Local ns,* who had been in the eral Prison, in so far as known.					17. Sentences of Criminal Prisoners **convicted** during the Period.																		No. of Prison
					(1.) To Imprisonment for Definite Periods.												(2.) Imprisonment for Indefinite Periods, and not included in the preceding Classes of Imprisonment for Definite Periods.						
ce.	More than once.		Total.		10 Days and under.		11 Days and not above 60 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until, or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty on Conviction of Offence, prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Total.		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13	...	...	11	13	81	64	111	139	41	38	5	...	13	9	251	250	...	...	64	32	64	32	1
...	...	...	3	...	19	5	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	8	1	...	9	2	10	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	1	...	11	2	29	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	43	10	...	...	3	1	3	1	5
1	1	...	5	1	7	6	57	18	6	1	...	...	...	...	70	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4	...	1	1	5	9	29	91	46	23	18	8	2	...	...	131	95	2	1	61	18	63	19	9
2	...	...	1	2	5	4	51	27	7	2	...	...	...	...	63	33	...	...	34	22	34	22	10
...	...	...	1	...	3	3	30	...	6	3	4	...	...	...	43	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	12	5	10	...	5	...	...	...	30	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	12	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	13	5	13	5	15
...	1	...	1	...	3	2	19	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	25	4	...	...	21	1	21	1	16
...	...	...	1	...	13	2	20	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	2	...	15	3	12	11	4	...	...	1	...	...	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	...	...	...	1	96	35	59	21	6	2	4	...	...	...	165	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	36	10	36	10	20
...	...	...	...	...	57	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	2	...	2	...	89	38	112	36	9	3	1	1	...	...	211	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
45	12	7	45	52	223	329	739	960	36	23	30	18	8	...	1036	1330	239	218	876	1492	1115	1710	23
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	13	7	28	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	45	15	1	...	35	1	36	1	25
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	26
...	...	...	4	...	23	10	87	40	8	...	4	...	...	...	122	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	39	27	7	...	1	...	...	...	50	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
4	...	...	13	4	104	119	111	140	10	7	12	6	...	...	237	272	23	9	149	100	172	109	29
...	...	...	...	...	10	4	27	8	8	...	1	1	...	...	46	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	23	14	22	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	1	...	1	...	8	13	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	9	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	...	6	1	6	1	33
...	1	...	4	...	9	12	56	7	...	...	2	1	...	...	67	20	1	...	47	11	48	11	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	2	...	7	2	59	15	13	4	...	...	...	2	79	23	...	...	1	2	1	2	36
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	4	1	38
...	...	...	...	...	3	5	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	1	...	2	4	13	9	5	...	1	...	...	...	21	13	1	...	21	8	22	8	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	...	19	3	31	3	41
...	...	...	1	...	16	3	26	8	15	4	1	...	...	...	58	15	...	...	10	1	10	1	42
...	...	...	...	...	14	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
27	...	...	33	27	24	22	775	519	58	24	57	27	1	...	915	592	...	...	997	854	997	854	44
...	...	...	1	...	19	9	22	5	4	...	1	2	...	...	46	16	1	...	48	3	49	3	45
...	...	3	5	3	105	31	201	60	11	...	5	2	...	...	322	93	5	...	...	...	5	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	143	60	190	74	3	2	2	2	...	...	338	138	2	...	...	...	2	...	47
...	...	...	6	...	23	9	60	21	20	5	1	3	...	...	104	38	...	...	11	3	11	3	48
...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	9	...	9	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	3	4	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	...	...	3	2	3	2	50
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	18	2	15	1	...	...	...	...	36	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	51
4	2	2	7	6	41	60	244	124	25	2	8	2	...	...	318	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	24	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	54
12	1	3	16	15	16	14	166	99	55	9	16	5	1	...	254	127	2	...	288	204	290	204	55
2	...	...	5	2	14	15	62	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	78	...	...	33	32	33	32	56
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	40	10	40	10	57
...	...	...	...	...	9	3	15	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	16	2	11	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	...	...	16	2	16	2	61
...	...	...	...	...	37	7	74	7	12	...	1	2	3	...	127	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
...	...	...	1	...	68	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
...	...	...	...	...	14	8	34	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	51	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
3	...	...	4	3	30	17	104	45	14	7	5	4	...	...	153	73	3	...	132	35	135	35	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
1	1	...	1	1	16	8	16	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	34	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
2	...	...	...	2	4	5	10	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	17	13	...	...	2	...	2	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	52	167	87	252	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
121	22	16	179	137	1,589	1,122	3,931	2,646	460	159	262	131	193	98	6,435	4,156	298	228	2,997	2,856	3,295	3,084	
78	88		816		2,711		6,577		619		898		291		10,591		526		5,853		6,379		

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* Those who were merely received into the Local Prisons to be transferred to the General Prison, and are thus entered in the previous Table as re-committed to the General Prison, are not included under this head.

(No. V. *Continued.*)

DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	17—*contd.* Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*contd.* (3.) To Penal Servitude.*		(4.) To Death.		(5.) Sentences of Male Juveniles to Whipping without Imprisonment.	18. Grand Total of Sentences.		19. Sentences of Male Juveniles to Whipping in addition to Imprisonment, as in No. 17.	20. Sentences to Hard Labo … 10 Days and under.		11 Days and no above 60 Day
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	8	5	...	...	...	323	287	...	8	1	9
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	39	10	...	...	...	1
		Huntly	3	...	..	...	...	...	7	7	...	1	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	46	11	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	70	25	...	...	...	6
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	3	6	...	...	...	197	120	...	8	5	19
		Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	...	97	55	...	...	...	2
4	Banff	Banff	11	...	...	...	...	...	43	6	...	...	...	1
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Cullen	13	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	14	...	...	...	...	...	31	6	...	...	...	...
		Dunse	15	...	...	...	...	14	27	12	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	16	...	...	...	...	...	46	5	...	...	...	...
7	Caithness	Wick	17	...	...	...	...	...	34	13	...	...	...	3
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	18	..	...	...	...	...	31	15	...	...	...	5
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	19	...	...	...	...	...	165	58	...	...	...	5
		Kirkintilloch	20	...	...	...	...	...	43	20	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	21	...	...	...	...	...	58	9	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	22	4	...	...	1	3	215	79	2	17	9	32
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	23	44	14	...	...	...	2,195	3,054	3	14	23	330
		Musselburgh	24	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	25	...	...	...	...	...	81	16	...	1	...	3
		Forres	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	27	...	...	...	...	12	122	50	1	2	1	10
		Dunfermline	28	...	...	...	...	3	50	27	...	...	...	3
14	Forfar	Dundee	29	...	...	...	...	20	409	381	6	119	135	4
		Forfar	30	...	...	...	...	...	46	13	...	...	...	5
		Montrose	31	..	...	...	...	...	45	25	...	1	...	2
		Arbroath	32	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	...	1	6	7
		Brechin	33	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	...	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	34	...	...	...	...	...	115	31	...	1	1	8
		Dunbar	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	36	2	2	...	...	...	82	27	...	...	...	2
		Portree	37	...	...	...	..	...	10	2	...	...	...	1
		Lochmaddy	38	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	39	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	40	...	...	...	...	...	43	21	...	...	...	3
18	Kinross	Kinross	41	...	...	...	...	...	33	5	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	...	...	...	...	6	68	16	...	...	...	27
		Maxwelltown	43	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	...	...	...	2
20	Lanark	Glasgow	44	73	30	1†	...	4	1,986	1,476	...	2	...	74
		Lanark	45	...	...	...	...	...	95	19	...	1	...	1
		Hamilton	46	...	...	...	...	...	327	93	...	5	...	75
		Airdrie	47	...	...	...	...	...	340	138	...	...	...	18
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	...	...	...	...	...	115	41	...	7	...	12
22	Nairn	Nairn	49	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	50	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	51	...	...	...	...	...	41	3	1	...	...	1
25	Perth	Perth	52	29	8	...	...	...	347	196	...	4	...	8
		Perth Police Cells	53	...	...	...	...	...	24	45	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	54	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	...	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	55	...	...	...	...	...	544	331	...	1	...	13
		Greenock	56	...	...	...	...	...	109	110	...	...	...	2
		Pollockshaws	57	...	...	...	...	...	42	11	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	58	...	...	...	...	...	26	7	...	...	...	...
		Tain	59	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	60	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	61	...	...	...	...	...	51	5	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	62	...	...	...	...	...	127	16	1	2	...	5
		Hawick	63	...	...	...	...	...	68	18	...	11	1	...
		Kelso	64	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	12	5	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	65	...	...	...	...	...	51	11	...	...	...	1
30	Stirling	Stirling	66	4	5	...	...	6	292	113	...	5	...	27
		Falkirk	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	68	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	69	...	...	...	...	...	34	17	...	...	...	...
		Stranraer	70	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	...	...	...	1
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	71	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	...	2	2	17
25	Perth	General Prison	72	...	...	...	...	...	252	139	...	...	...	...
				167	70	1	1	68	9,898	7,311	14	227	189	745
				237		2			17,209			416		1,454

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* For particulars of these cases, see page 32.

† Commuted to Penal Servitude for Life.

for the Year ended on the 30th day of June 1862—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

dition to Imprisonment, 17.						21. Insane Prisoners.														No. of Prison.
								Received during the period, viz.,												
ve 60 Days d under Months.		6 Months and upwards.		Total.		In Prison at commencement of period.		Committed as dangerous Lunatics.		Found by the Court to be unfit for Trial.		On Trial found to have been Insane.		Became Insane after Commitment to Prison.		Other Descriptions.		Total.		
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	...	...	...	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17
1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	...	...	...	49	20	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	22
7	1	17	2	378	665	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	23
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27
	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28
	...	...	...	123	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	32
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	37
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	40
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
5	1	1	...	33	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
1	1	...	...	87	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	44
	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
5	...	5	2	90	16	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	46
1	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
7	2	...	...	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
1	...	...	...	13	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	52
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
1	1	1	1	56	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	55
	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	58
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	59
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	60
8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	61
14	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	62
	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
19	2	8	2	59	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	67
	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	68
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
	...	...	...	19	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	71
7	2	23	7	30	9	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	20	13	72
76	10	58	14	1206	922	19	14	21	7	4	...	7	...	3	3	...	...	54	24	
186		72		2,128		33		28		4		7		6		...		78		

(No. V. *Continued.*)

Digest of Returns relative to Prisons and Prisoners in Scotland,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	21—*continued.* Insane Prisoners—*continued.* Died.		Dis-charged.		Removed to Lunatic Asylum.		In Prison at the end of the Period.		Total.		Whereof there were received during the period into the Lunatic Department of the General Prison		22. Revenue soners incl in forego Tables, be Imprison until Payment Fine or Penalty unless oth wise state Note.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Banff	Banff	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cullen	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Dunse	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caithness	Wick	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Kirkintilloch	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	22	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	27
		Musselburgh	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Forres	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Dunfermline	28	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Forfar	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Montrose	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arbroath	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Brechin	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunbar	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Portree	37	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	40	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Maxwelltown	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	*12
		Lanark	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hamilton	46	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1
		Airdrie	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22	Nairn	Nairn	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	52	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
		Perth Police Cells	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	55	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	5
		Greenock	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Pollockshaws	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	58	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1
		Tain	59	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	60	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	61	...	...	1	...	...†	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	62	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
		Hawick	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Falkirk	67	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	68	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stranraer	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	71	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	General Prison	72	...	1	...	2	...	...	22	10	22	13	...	...	...
				...	1	9	2	23	11	22	10	54	24	2	...	62
				1		11		34		32		78		2		118

* One imprisoned for 14 days for selling Goods by Auction without a License.

† One imprisoned for 3 Months with Hard Labour for selling Tobacco without a License.

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1862**—*continued.*

(No. V. *Continued.*)

General Conduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in **Confinement** during the Period.								24. Punished for Misconduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in **Confinement** during the Period																No. of Prison.
								(1.) Ages of Prisoners who have incurred Punishment.												(2.) Description of Punishments.				
Good.		Tolerable.		Bad.		Total.		Under 16.		16 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.		Number by temporary deprivation of Work.		Number by changes in Food.		
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	314	4	25	2	...	442	339	4	...	4	...	3	...	11	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	29	...	1
5	11	5	3	...	...	50	14	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	3	...	...	7	3	2
9	11	...	...	...	...	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
9	4	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
9	19	...	...	...	...	69	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1	35	3	...	2	2	96	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
4	5	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9	3	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
6	146	2	...	1	...	269	146	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
3	70	3	4	...	1	166	75	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	5	2	...	3	6	...	10
8	12	2	1	...	...	60	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
9	4	...	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
2	8	1	...	3	1	46	9	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	9	1	14
2	22	...	...	...	...	62	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
0	8	7	...	...	...	67	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
8	17	3	1	3	1	64	19	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	9	1	17
9	13	8	5	...	...	47	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	18
5	97	...	...	...	...	235	97	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	19
3	25	...	...	...	...	53	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
8	14	...	...	...	...	68	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
7	95	...	1	2	1	259	97	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	22
3	3201	36	52	44	32	2493	3285	4	3	13	8	23	21	17	36	...	...	57	68	...	...	71	61	23
0	5	...	...	...	...	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
24	19	...	...	...	...	124	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
33	67	2	1	1	...	186	68	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	5	2	27
59	29	7	...	4	...	70	29	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	28
15	459	26	4	9	4	580	467	16	1	8	...	8	2	6	4	1	...	39	7	...	...	40	11	29
16	24	5	...	...	...	121	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	30
58	33	1	...	...	...	59	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	31
36	25	...	...	...	...	36	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
31	15	...	...	...	...	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
40	39	9	2	3	...	152	41	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	34
60	47	...	...	...	...	60	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
98	34	5	1	...	...	103	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	36
23	4	2	2	1	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
9	3	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
29	7	...	...	...	...	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
57	22	6	1	...	1	63	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
40	11	2	...	...	...	42	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
86	27	1	...	5	...	92	27	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	11	...	42
22	7	...	1	...	...	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
68	1790	53	25	22	16	2543	1831	29	11	20	10	70	13	91	10	2	...	212	44	...	...	303	36	44
26	23	3	2	...	1	129	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
78	84	20	14	8	6	406	104	2	...	2	2	3	...	15	9	...	1	22	12	5	3	21	17	46
32	166	10	15	1	2	443	183	4	...	...	1	3	1	11	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	19	4	47
44	45	3	3	...	1	147	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	48
23	5	...	...	...	...	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
29	13	...	...	...	...	29	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
63	8	...	...	...	...	63	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
80	195	40	19	2	4	422	218	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	4	6	...	...	3	4	52
25	42	1	5	...	...	26	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
28	14	7	1	...	...	35	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	54
01	391	1	5	3	1	705	397	...	1	1	...	7	3	7	5	...	1	15	10	...	...	15	10	55
227	170	2	2	...	...	229	172	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	56
76	22	...	...	...	...	76	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
43	10	4	2	...	...	47	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
15	3	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
38	4	16	3	4	1	58	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
226	23	6	5	3	...	235	28	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	3	8	3	62
97	22	2	1	2	...	101	23	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	..	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	63
23	7	...	...	...	...	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
50	10	6	2	...	...	56	12	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	65
345	146	6	1	4	1	355	148	2	...	3	...	2	...	15	3	...	...	22	3	...	...	18	2	66
80	25	10	5	2	...	92	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	67
11	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
40	18	3	1	4	...	47	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
41	26	2	1	...	...	43	27	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	1	4	1	70
35	12	...	...	...	...	35	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
419	493	25	27	29	96	473	616	4	3	14	7	22	26	22	58	...	2	62	96	10	10	81	4	72
2,846	8782	360	243	164	172	13,370	9,197	79	23	78	30	159	72	240	137	8	5	564	267	23	20	651	164	
21,628		603		336		22,567		102		108		231		377		13		831		43		815		

(No. V. *Continued.*)

DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	24—*continued.* Punished for Misconduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*										25. State as to Instruction of			
				(2.) Description of Punishments—*continued.*								(3.) Number of cases of Punishment by one or more of the modes in No. 2.		(1.) On Admission			
				Number confined in Cells for the Refractory.				Number by putting in Irons.		Number of other Punishments.				Reading.			
				Light Cells.		Dark Cells.								Could not Read.		Read with difficulty.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	67	81	238	178
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	6	...	21	9
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	22	7
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	8
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	19	8
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	11	8	58	18
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	8
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	1
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	36	28	63	41
		Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	33	16	59	20
4	Banff	Banff	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	40	7
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
		Cullen	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	3
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	14	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	12	3	7	4	13	1
		Dunse	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	23	7
6	Bute	Rothesay	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	54	6
7	Caithness	Wick	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	5	42	11
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	39	15
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	65	87	134	55
		Kirkintilloch	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	14	4
		Helensburgh	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	56	10	83	12
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	23	...	...	20	25	10	16	5	7	73	82	328	349	1,870	2,698
		Musselburgh	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4
12	Elgin	Elgin	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	51	11
		Forres	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...
13	Fife	Cupar	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	31	16	74	33
		Dunfermline	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	14	6	23	8
14	Forfar	Dundee	29	...	...	2	...	6	1	4	...	52	12	151	180	819	251
		Forfar	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	2	15	6
		Montrose	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	15	36	12
		Arbroath	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	24	13
		Brechin	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1
15	Haddington	Haddington	34	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	84	9	90	27
		Dunbar	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	22	33
16	Inverness	Inverness	36	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	28	11	56	15
		Portree	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	12	2
		Lochmaddy	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	...
		Fort-William	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	20	4
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	81	16
18	Kinross	Kinross	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	4
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	18	4	43	14
		Maxwelltown	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	3
20	Lanark	Glasgow	44	...	...	21	35	10	17	...	...	334	88	410	414	560	660
		Lanark	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	50	11
		Hamilton	46	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	28	20	91	16	108	49
		Airdrie	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	4	191	97	192	65
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	34	18	95	26
22	Nairn	Nairn	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	2
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	16	5
24	Peebles	Peebles	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	19	3
25	Perth	Perth	52	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	4	8	46	36	291	164
		Perth Police Cells	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	3	3
		Dunblane	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	22	11
26	Renfrew	Paisley	55	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	12	135	115	248	196
		Greenock	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	38	45	53	39
		Pollockshaws	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	27	10
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	10	2
		Tain	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	1
		Cromarty	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		Stornoway	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	32	3
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	62	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	46	7	167	17
		Hawick	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	29	12	20	2
		Kelso	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	5
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	8	5	8	5
30	Stirling	Stirling	66	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	25	4	84	31	86	40
		Falkirk	67	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	15	1	6	2
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	28	13
		Stranraer	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	5	23	15
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12
25	Perth	General Prison	72	...	4	96	65	76	71	45	95	149	154	24	34	91	66
				10	5	154	133	119	108	57	102	852	407	2,285	1,675	5,878	4,996
				15		287		227		159		1,259		3,960		10,874	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1862**—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

Criminal Prisoners received during the Period.

during the said Period.														(2.) Had learned more than mere Reading and Writing.		(3.) Improvement during the Period.						No. of Prison.
Read well.		Total.		Writing.												Have improved in Reading or Writing, or both.		Have improved in Arithmetic or other branches of Instruction.		Have learned a Trade in Prison.		
				Could not Write.		Could sign Name merely.		Write with difficulty.		Write well.		Total.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
93	48	398	307	150	217	...	...	217	89	31	1	398	307	9	1	119	74	60	...	80	85	1
18	8	45	12	14	7	...	...	26	5	5	...	45	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	25	9	3	2	22	7	...	...	...	...	25	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	9	4	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
27	1	58	16	21	15	...	...	21	1	16	...	58	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
17	1	81	27	23	22	...	...	48	5	10	...	81	27	8	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	6
1	...	11	8	4	...	...	...	6	8	1	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	7	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
39	68	238	132	94	91	91	38	...	...	53	3	238	132	8	...	29	16	15	5	26	82	9
41	29	133	65	63	43	41	12	19	8	10	2	133	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
4	1	54	8	23	6	...	...	27	2	4	...	54	8	2	...	10	8	8	...	...	...	11
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	19	4	18	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
22	4	42	9	14	7	3	...	9	1	16	1	42	9	...	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	14
17	6	49	17	19	11	...	...	28	5	2	1	49	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
7	...	64	7	15	5	4	...	40	2	5	...	64	7	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	16
4	...	55	16	18	13	...	...	34	3	3	...	55	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
1	...	41	17	5	9	2	3	33	5	1	...	41	17	1	...	7	...	6	...	2	2	18
20	8	219	95	102	61	14	4	97	30	6	...	219	95	89	2	12	8	4	...	...	...	19
8	...	43	20	21	16	...	...	14	4	8	...	43	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
54	72	248	94	97	39	...	...	23	8	128	47	248	94	2	...	91	...	8	...	...	...	22
54	7	2,252	3,054	681	1,169	...	...	1,530	1,883	41	2	2,252	3,054	...	...	197	861	64	121	...	...	23
2	1	40	5	11	1	...	...	28	3	1	1	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
51	2	116	18	29	13	...	...	61	3	26	2	116	18	29	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	25
1	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
72	15	177	64	84	45	...	...	79	17	14	2	177	64	2	...	27	14	14	...	...	...	27
26	12	63	26	27	20	...	...	34	6	2	...	63	26	2	...	28	8	15	...	...	...	28
64	38	534	419	247	290	...	...	254	126	33	3	534	419	62	5	118	80	54	...	7	27	29
78	11	100	19	33	8	60	11	...	...	7	...	100	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
8	4	55	31	19	27	...	...	29	4	7	...	55	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
8	5	35	23	11	17	20	6	...	...	4	...	35	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
22	11	28	15	5	6	...	...	12	5	11	4	28	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
18	3	142	39	43	23	...	...	89	14	10	2	142	39	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	34
24	3	59	46	20	22	...	...	23	14	16	10	59	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
17	5	96	31	30	24	19	2	37	5	10	...	96	31	4	...	45	15	7	...	18	5	36
2	...	25	6	13	5	9	1	1	...	2	...	25	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	9	3	7	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
2	...	29	6	9	4	9	...	10	2	1	...	29	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	39
23	2	60	23	11	19	14	3	27	1	8	...	60	23	6	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	40
22	5	42	10	3	7	...	...	24	2	15	1	42	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	41
26	7	87	25	36	16	...	...	47	9	4	...	87	25	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	42
5	2	21	6	10	3	4	2	5	...	2	1	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
,277	489	2,247	1,563	1001	1,159	...	...	668	338	578	66	2,247	1,563	25	1	345	332	116	89	...	...	44
55	6	126	24	53	18	...	...	69	5	4	1	126	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
186	31	385	96	179	77	...	...	135	17	71	2	385	96	5	8	17	9	4	...	2	...	46
32	11	415	173	184	109	138	37	72	22	21	5	415	173	8	1	11	5	...	...	...	...	47
3	...	132	44	60	35	...	...	69	9	3	...	132	44	3	...	4	3	5	...	...	...	48
9	...	23	4	8	4	...	...	10	...	5	...	23	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
2	1	25	11	10	7	...	...	13	3	2	1	25	11	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	50
33	1	59	7	16	5	22	2	...	...	21	...	59	7	28	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	51
49	2	386	202	113	129	...	...	253	73	20	...	386	202	6	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	52
19	27	24	44	6	26	1	...	4	8	13	10	24	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
1	...	24	12	4	8	...	1	18	3	2	...	24	12	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	54
275	59	653	370	286	280	...	...	290	78	77	12	653	370	1	...	59	17	8	...	...	...	55
64	38	155	122	83	101	...	...	34	16	38	5	155	122	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
21	5	63	19	24	11	...	...	21	6	18	2	63	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
24	6	40	10	11	6	17	1	...	...	12	3	40	10	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	58
8	...	14	3	4	3	3	...	...	...	7	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
5	1	6	3	2	2	...	...	2	1	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
7	1	58	6	37	6	...	...	17	...	4	...	58	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
...	...	213	24	89	17	...	...	124	7	...	...	213	24	10	...	41	8	...	...	...	...	62
21	4	70	18	40	16	...	...	26	1	4	1	70	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
2	...	12	5	1	1	...	...	9	4	2	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
38	1	54	11	17	11	...	...	18	...	19	...	54	11	2	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	65
156	57	326	128	140	75	...	...	136	48	50	5	326	128	18	...	81	9	11	...	15	8	66
14	2	35	5	8	3	5	1	10	1	12	...	35	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	68
13	4	45	18	13	5	2	5	25	8	5	...	45	18	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	69
14	4	41	24	13	16	...	...	22	8	6	...	41	24	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	70
4	...	32	12	10	9	...	...	18	3	4	...	32	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	71
139	88	254	188	45	82	11	9	120	91	75	6	254	188	89	11	242	175	176	55	159	92	72
3,582	1,207	11,745	7,878	4,457	4,515	515	145	5,183	3,016	1,590	202	11,745	7,878	411	31	1,525	1,093	594	270	254	201	
4,789		19,623		8,972		660		8,199		1,792		19,623		442		2,618		864		455		

(No. V. *Continued.*)

DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	26. Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners											
				(1.) Age of Prisoners who have experienced Sickness.											
				Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	...	...	1	...	6	4	38	37	5	6	50	47
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	2
		Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Banff	Banff	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cullen	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
		Dunse	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6	Bute	Rothesay	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...
7	Caithness	Wick	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...
		Kirkintilloch	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	7	1
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	23	...	...	...	...	3	16	35	94	6	13	44	123
		Musselburgh	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Forres	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	1
		Dunfermline	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	29	6	...	8	2	6	10	32	28	3	2	55	42
		Forfar	30	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	2	2	...	18	2
		Montrose	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
		Arbroath	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3
		Brechin	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
15	Haddington	Haddington	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
		Dunbar	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3
		Portree	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1
		Maxwelltown	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	44	3	...	7	2	12	5	63	23	8	2	93	32
		Lanark	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hamilton	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1
		Airdrie	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	4	1
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
22	Nairn	Nairn	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
25	Perth	Perth	52	1	...	2	...	6	1	51	24	13	2	73	27
		Perth Police Cells	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
26	Renfrew	Paisley	55	...	...	1	...	9	5	48	17	5	5	63	27
		Greenock	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	1	8	5
		Pollockshaws	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tain	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	62	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	...
		Hawick	63	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	1	...	...	9	3
		Kelso	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	65	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	66	1	1	...	...	1	1	11	6	...	...	13	8
		Falkirk	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stranraer	70	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	6
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
25	Perth	General Prison	72	1	...	3	...	3	10	12	39	2	3	21	52
				14	3	24	5	48	54	369	305	54	37	509	404
				17		29		102		674		91		913	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1862**—*continued.*

(No. V. *Continued.*)

n **Confinement** during the Period, as appearing from the Register of Sickness.																												
(2.) Character of Disease, and Time of Appearance.												(3.) Number of Prisoners who have been off Work.																No. of Prison.
ases of anger- Illness.		Cases of Slight Disorders.		Total.		Appeared before Imprisonment.		Appeared after Imprisonment.		Total.		1 Day.		2 Days.		3 Days.		4 Days.		5 Days and under 10 Days.		10 Days and under 20 Days.		Above 20 Days.		Total.		
I.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	50	47	50	47	41	37	9	10	50	47	1	1	3	11	2	2	5	5	...	6	...	1	...	...	11	26	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	6
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	3	2	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	14
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	16
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	18
...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
2	...	5	1	7	1	7	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	22
5	7	39	116	44	123	37	107	7	16	44	123	...	1	12	40	11	30	8	35	10	15	2	1	1	1	44	123	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	1	4	...	4	1	3	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	27
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	28
10	7	45	35	55	42	38	25	17	17	55	42	...	...	2	...	9	9	2	3	6	8	5	3	...	1	24	24	29
...	...	18	2	18	2	12	2	6	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	30
...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	4	3	4	3	4	2	...	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	32
1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	33
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	1	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	41
1	...	4	1	5	1	3	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
17	8	76	24	93	32	56	20	37	12	93	32	1	...	3	2	4	2	5	...	36	14	21	7	9	4	79	29	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
3	1	1	...	4	1	3	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	1	46
2	...	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	1	47
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	48
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	49
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	50
...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	51
3	...	70	27	73	27	46	24	27	3	73	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	54
18	5	45	22	63	27	57	25	6	2	63	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	9	4	3	1	...	11	14	55
1	...	2	5	3	5	2	5	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	3	5	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
...	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	62
...	...	9	3	9	3	9	3	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	64
...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	65
2	...	11	8	13	8	5	2	8	6	13	8	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	7	7	66
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
...	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	70
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	71
7	22	14	30	21	52	16	22	5	30	21	52	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	1	10	3	10	7	16	13	41	72
81	56	428	348	509	404	367	296	142	108	509	404	3	6	24	60	28	46	25	53	73	72	59	38	26	27	238	302	
137		776		913		663		250		913		9		84		74		78		145		97		53		540		

(No. V. *Continued.*)

DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	26.—*continued.*—Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*									
				(4.) Time which Prisoners have been off Work from Illness, including Time which Prisoners not required to Work would have been withdrawn had they been at Work.				Number of Prisoners Removed on Account of Sickness.		Number Liberated on Account of Sickness.		Number of Deaths.	
				Total Number of Days.		Average Number of Days per Prisoner, calculated on the Average Number of Prisoners.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	37	96	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	94	16	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Banff	Banff	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cullen	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	14	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunse	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	16	60	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caithness	Wick	17	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	18	...	23	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	19	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kirkintilloch	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	22	46	25	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	23	236	455	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
		Musselburgh	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	25	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Forres	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	27	16	12	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Dunfermline	28	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	29	122	147	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Forfar	30	12	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Montrose	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arbroath	32	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brechin	33	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	34	50	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Dunbar	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	36	10	36	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Portree	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	41	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	...	11	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Maxwelltown	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	44	751	378	3	2	2	...	...	...	3	...
		Lanark	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hamilton	46	940	189	42	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Airdrie	47	45	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nairn	Nairn	49	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	50	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	51	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	52	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Perth Police Cells	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	54	20	14	10	14	...	1	...	1	1	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	55	117	102	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Greenock	56	18	53	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Pollockshaws	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tain	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	62	88	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hawick	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	64	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	65	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	66	68	49	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Falkirk	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	68	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stranraer	70	2	19	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	71	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	General Prison	72	400	1,240	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	7
				3,281	3,008	3	3	5	1	4	2	6	11
				6,289		3		6		6		17	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1862**—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

27. Civil Prisoners.																		No. of Prison.
(1.) Amount of Debts.										Other Causes, including *In meditatione fugæ*, and *Ad factum præstandum.*		Total.		(3.) Work.				
Fines or Forfeitures of £8, 6s. 8d. and under.		Above £8, 6s. 8d. and under £20.		£20 and under £50.		£50 and under £100.		£100 and upwards.						Number who have consented to Work.		Number who have not consented to Work.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
7	...	17	1	11	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	41	1	...	...	41	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	5
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	13	1	9	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	26	1	...	...	26	1	9
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	4	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	12	1	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	16
1	...	5	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	1	1	16	...	17
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	18
...	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1	...	13	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	24	1	...	...	24	1	22
4	...	24	1	14	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	51	2	...	...	51	2	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	1	...	11	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
3	...	12	...	6	1	7	...	1	...	1	...	30	1	...	...	30	1	27
1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	28
4	...	6	...	16	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	31	3	1	...	30	3	29
10	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	2	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	4	...	10	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	41
1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	107	4	51	1	19	1	23	...	27	2	227	8	...	...	227	8	44
...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	45
...	...	4	...	9	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	18	1	1	1	17	...	46
...	...	5	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	11	1	47
...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	2	1	6	...	2	...	3	1	3	...	16	2	...	...	16	2	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	54
7	1	8	...	6	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	26	3	...	...	26	3	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	58
..	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	59
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	65
...	...	13	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	2	...	23	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	68
4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	69
2	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	...	1	9	1	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
48	1	297	13	203	6	64	3	47	2	54	5	713	30	19	3	694	27	
49		310		209		67		49		59		743		22		721		

DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS IN SCOTLAND, for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1862.**

28. TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude in the several Prisons in Scotland at 30th June 1861; the number so sentenced from that date to 30th June 1862; and the number remaining in Prison at 30th June 1862.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number in Prison at Commencement of Period.			Number in Prison at end of Period.			Number Sentenced to Penal Servitude during the year ended 30th June 1862.																									
								3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total.	
		M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	...	1	1	3	4	4	1	3	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
Ayr	Ayr	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Banff	Banff	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bute	Rothesay	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries	Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	6	1	7	10	8	18	4	1	14	7	1	...	1	3	...	...	9	2	9	1	...	...	1	...	3	..	2	...	44	14
Fife	Cupar	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forfar	Dundee	3	...	3	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forfar	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness	Inverness	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lanark	Glasgow	...	1	1	15	4	19	7	...	35	17	4	...	7	9	...	...	12	4	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	73	30
Peebles	Peebles	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	Perth	1	...	1	2	1	3	6	2	6	5	2	...	5	1	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	29	8
Renfrew	Paisley	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ross	Dingwall	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling	Stirling	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Wigtown	Stranraer	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	General Prison	...	298*	298	...	271†	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15	302	317	39	296	335	26	5	60	35	7	...	16	19	2	...	24	10	20	1	1	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	167	70
								31		95		7		35		2		34		21		1		4		3		4		287‡	

* Not including 4 in the Lunatic Department.
† Including 3 in the Lunatic Department.

‡ Besides the above, another male Convict sentenced to Death had his sentence commuted to Penal Servitude for Life. See page 22.

29. TABLE showing the Number who have escaped, and been re-taken, during the period.

Counties.	Prisons.	Number who have escaped.			Number who have been re-taken.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Berwick, …………	Dunse, ………………	1	...	1	...	...	...
Clackmannan, ……	Alloa, ………………	1	...	1	...	...	...
		2	...	2	...	...	...

30. TABLE showing the Number of Suicides during the period.

Counties.	Prisons.	Number of Suicides.	Date of Suicide.	Age.	Untried.	Convicted.
		None.				

No. VI.—INSPECTION OF LOCAL PRISONS.

Digest of Returns by County Prison Boards with reference to the System of Inspection prescribed by the 6th Rule for Prisons in Scotland, relative to the Prisons under their charge **in the Year from 30th June 1861 to 30th June 1862.**

Rule 6.—"County Boards shall provide for the inspection of each of their Prisons (including an examination of every Prisoner, and of every Cell and Room) by at least one of their own number, not less frequently than once in each month; "and the date of the Inspection, together with the names of the Visitors, shall be recorded in the Inspection Book, and the result shall either be entered there by the Inspecting Member, or a Special Report made by them "to the County Board; and, in either case, the Reports shall be transcribed in the Minutes of the proceedings of the County Board."

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Has the Rule been observed in all respects in each Prison?	If the Rule has not been observed in all respects, state to what extent not observed, with the reason.	Total number of Inspections during the year.	General Results of Inspection in regard to							REMARKS.
					State of Buildings.	State of Prison Discipline and conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Sufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1 Aberdeen, ...	Aberdeen, ...	Yes.	......	24	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, sewing, knitting, teasing hair, oakum, and wool, cranks and cooking and washing.	Regularly attended to.	Sufficiency of exercise.	Good.	
	Peterhead, ...	Yes.	......	17	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Picking oakum, and making and mending Prisoners' clothing.	Chaplain of Prison visits generally twice a week.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Huntly, ...	Partially.	There is no resident Member of the Prison Board in Huntly, but the Prison is always visited when there is any special occasion.	7	Good.	Good.	In conformity with Rules.	None.	Occasional visits by parish minister.	None, except when ordered by Medical Officer.	Good.	
	Fraserburgh, ...	No.	From the few Members of the Board resident in the vicinity.	5	Good, but still damp.	Good.	According to Rule.	Not employed.	None.	Yes.	Good.	
2 Argyle	Inveraray, ...	Yes.	......	17	Good.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	All employed in suitable kinds of labour.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Campbeltown,	Yes.	......	22	Good.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Do.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Lochgilphead,	Yes.	......	12	Good.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Teasing oakum.	Not required by Prison Rules, periods of imprisonment being very short.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Tobermory, ...	Yes.	......	12	Good.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Netting.	Do.	Not required, short imprisonments.	Good.	
3 Ayr, ...	Ayr, ...	Observed.	......	13	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Fully employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Kilmarnock, ...	No.	Not regularly inspected.	3	Good.	Good.	Proper.	Sufficient.	Regular.	Sufficient.	Good.	
4 Banff, ...	Banff, ...	Yes.	......	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	Full.	Satisfactory.	Yes.	Good.	
	Cullen, ...	No.	There is a resident Member of the Board, but owing to the few numbers imprisoned the visits are few.	None.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Not employed, the Prison being only legalized for 10 days.	None, owing to short imprisonments.	None, owing to short imprisonments.	Good.	
	Keith, ...	No.	There is no resident Member of the Board, but the Clerk and Chief Constable of Police are appointed to visit.	5	Good.	Good.	Good.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Good.	
5 Berwick, ...	Greenlaw, ...	No.	Reference to correspondence with General Board.	6	Good.	Good.	Good.	Net making, oakum teasing, sewing, sand beating, and shoemaking.	Good.	Appears to have been sufficient.	Good.	
	Dunse, ...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No regular system of inspection, as there are often no prisoners in the prison.

INSPECTION OF LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Has the Rule been observed in all respects in each Prison?	If the Rule has not been observed in all respects, state to what extent not observed, with the reason.	Total number of Inspections during the year.	General Results of Inspection in regard to							REMARKS.
					State of Buildings.	State of Prison Discipline and conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Sufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
6 Bute, ...	Rothesay, ...	No inspections in the months of July, September, and October 1861, and February 1862.	......	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	Very little employment to be had.	Well attended to.	Sufficient.	Generally good.	
7 Caithness, ...	Wick, ...	No.	The Members of the Board who usually inspected the Prison were absent from the County the greater part of the year.	4	Good.	Satisfactory.	Good.	Generally employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good; no sickness.	
8 Clackmannan, ...	Alloa, ...	It has, except in the month of May, when the inspection was omitted.	The Members forgot to inspect the Prison in May.	13	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	The heads not filled up are not separately remarked on in the notes of the Visiting Members, but the entries generally bear that everything was found in good order and no complaints made.
9 Dumbarton, ...	Dumbarton, ...	Yes.	......	12	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Various.	According to Rule.	Yes.	Good.	
	Kirkintilloch, Helensburgh,	....	....	... ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	The keeper of Dumbarton Prison visits these prisons quarterly, and reports the result to the County Board. Also visited by Members of County Board occasionally.
10 Dumfries, ...	Dumfries, ...	No.	There has been no visit recorded in the month of January.	16	Good.	Good.	Good.	Full employment.	Good.	Yes.	Generally very good.	
11 Edinburgh, ...	Edinburgh, ...	Yes; so far as stated in columns 3 and 4.	In every case all the prisoners were not visited, but the visits were to such extent as the Members thought to be necessary.	30	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	All engaged in suitable employment.	In accordance with Rules, and results satisfactory.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Court Buildings Prison,	Do.	This Prison is principally visited by the Governor of the Prison of Edinburgh, who, in every instance, extends his visit to all the cells and prisoners.	9	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	Only prisoners under examination are confined here, and there is, therefore, no work done.	There is service once a week by one of the teachers of the Prison of Edinburgh.	No airing-ground, but prisoners are only a few days in this Prison.	Good.	
	Musselburgh,	Do.	This Prison was visited by Members of the Board and the Governor of the Prison of Edinburgh, who, in each instance, inspected every cell and visited every prisoner.	7 by Members of the Board, and 3 by the Governor.	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	The periods of imprisonment are very short; convicted prisoners are employed in teasing oakum.	The Prisoners are visited and instructed once a week by the Minister of the parish or his assistant.	There is no airing-yard, but the rooms being large the prisoners can have sufficient exercise in them.	Good.	
12 Elgin, ...	Elgin, ...	It has.	......	13	Good and secure.	Both very good.	Good.	Teasing oakum, hair, etc., dressing cloth, mat, and sack-making.	Regularly attended to.	Good.	Good.	
13 Fife..................	Forres, ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No Return.
	Cupar, ...	Yes.	......	50	Excellent.	Good.	According to Rules.	All employed.	Regularly attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Dunfermline,...	It has.	......	33	Good.	Discipline mild but firm; conduct of officers satisfactory.	Strictly in accordance with Rules.	Every Prisoner is employed in such work as he is capable of performing.	Careful and efficient.	Ample.	Good.[1]	
14 Forfar,..............	Dundee,........	Nearly so.	There was no visit in the month of November.	17	Satisfactory.	Discipline strict; conduct of Officers satisfactory.	In accordance with the Rules.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Very good.	
	Forfar, ...	Partially.	No. of Inspections not according to Regulation.	9	Good.	Good.	According to Regulations.	Fully employed.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Good.	

	Arbroath, ...	Observed in all respects, except as to the number of inspections.	......	6	Good.	Good.	Good.	Generally employed in teasing oakum.	Prisoners attended by the Rev. James Ewen Macdougall, who visits twice a week, and performs divine service according to Rule.	Exercise given under the superintendence of the keeper, in exceptional cases only, as recommended by Sir John Kincaid, the imprisonments being for short periods.	Generally good.	
	Montrose, ...	Yes.	......	8	Good.	Good.	According to Prison Rules.	Teasing oakum, etc.	Good; conducted by Chaplain and male and female teachers.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Brechin, ...	Observed except as to the number of inspections.	Absence from Brechin for several months of Convener of Committee, and prison on different occasions empty.	6	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	Teasing oakum, sewing, etc.	......	......	Generally good.	
15 Haddington, ...	Haddington, ...	Yes.	......	9	Good.	Good.	Good.	Regular.	Conducted by Chaplain efficiently.	Ample.	Very good.	
16 Inverness, ...	Dunbar, ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No report.
	Inverness, ...	Yes.	......	15	Good.	Good.	Good.	Regular.	Regular.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Portree, ...	Yes.	......	16	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fully employed.	The prisoners are taught to read the Scriptures and writing.	Yes.	Good.	
	Lochmaddy, ...	Yes.	......	15	Good.	Good.	Good.	Regular.	Pretty regular.	Yes.	Good.	
	Fort-William,	Yes.	......	22	Good.	Good.	Good, and conform to Rules.	Regular.	Regular.	Sufficient	Good.	
17 Kincardine, ...	Stonehaven, ...	Yes.	......	12	Good.	Satisfactory.	Good, and no complaints.	Prisoners generally employed before trial, and always after conviction, if able to work.	Well attended to, and no complaints.	Satisfactory.	Good; no case of sickness.	
18 Kinross, ...	Kinross, ...	No.	Not visited for about 3 months, in consequence of no prisoners.	9	Good.	Good.	The Rules strictly attended to.	Picking oakum, and domestic occupations.	Clergyman visits the prisoners once a week.	One hour daily.	Always good.	
19 Kirkcudbright, ...	Kirkcudbright,	No.	No visits in August, November, and February.	12	Good, except as to admission of damp, now being remedied.	Good.	Good.	All convicted employed.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Generally good.	
	Maxwelltown,	No.	No visits in August, Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., and March.	6	Good.	Good.	Good.	Partially, in consequence of short confinements.	None except from keeper.	Sufficient.	Good.	
20 Lanark, ...	Glasgow, ...	Yes.	... ..	13 by Members of County Board, and 2 by Inspectors appointed by Town Council.	Good.	In accordance with Rules.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Lanark, ...	Yes.	......	18 by Members of Prison Board, and 3 by Superintendent of Prisons.	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Hamilton, ...	Yes.	......	9 by Members of Prison Board, and 5 by Superintendent of Prisons.	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Airdrie, ...	Yes.	......	15 by Members of Prison Board, and 9 by Superintendent of Prisons.	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
21 Linlithgow, ...	Linlithgow, ...	It has.	......	22, viz.:—10 by Members of County Board, 3 by Magistrates of the Burgh of Linlithgow, and 9 by Clerk to Board.	In good condition.	Satisfactory.	Good.	Suitably employed.	The teacher discharges his duties efficiently.	Sufficient.	Good.	
22 Nairn, ...	Nairn, ...	Full number made, but not fully recorded.	Visitors sometimes excused themselves as having other pressing engagements.	12, but Prison for a considerable period without any prisoner.	Good.	Good.	Mild.	Picking oakum, cleaning prison, etc.	Fully attended to.	Ample.	Good.	
23 Orkney, ...	Kirkwall, ...	Yes, when Prison not empty.	......	4	Good.	Satisfactory.	Good.	In accordance with Rules.	Attended to.	Exercised so far as accommodation will admit.	Good.	
24 Peebles, ...	Peebles, ...	Yes.	......	18	Good.	Good.	Good.	Regular.	Good and systematic.	Good.	Good.	

INSPECTION OF LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Has the Rule been observed in all respects in each Prison?	If the Rule has not been observed in all respects, state to what extent not observed, with the reason.	Total number of Inspections during the year.	General Results of Inspection in regard to							REMARKS.
					State of Buildings.	State of Prison Discipline and conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Sufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
25 Perth, ...	Perth, ...	Yes.	......	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	
	Dunblane, ...	Yes.	......	20	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	
26 Renfrew, ...	Paisley, ...	Yes.	......	16	Good repair.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Greenock, ...	Yes, except as to number of inspections.	......	8	Good repair.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Good.	So far as allowed by the accommodation.	Good.	
	Pollockshaws,	To a certain extent.	Small prison.	7	Good repair.	Good.	According to Rule.	None.	None.	......	Good.	
27 Ross & Cromarty,	Dingwall, ...	Yes.	Observed.	13	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Various.	Good.	Yes.	Good.	
	Tain, ...	......	......	7	Good.	Good.	Good.	Teasing oakum, and cleaning about the Prison	Good.	Yes.	Very good.	
	Cromarty, ...	Yes.	Observed.	14	Good repair.	Good.	Prison Rules.	None.	None.	Yes.	Good.	
	Stornoway, ...	Yes, except in the working department.	......	12 recorded, and many other inspections not recorded.	In good repair.	Agreeable to Prison Rules, so far as applicable to this Prison and practicable.	Agreeable to Prison Rules.	Employment very limited, owing to short sentences and the difficulty of disposing of work.	The Chaplain attends weekly.	As provided for by Rules.	Good; only two cases of slight illness during the year.	
28 Roxburgh, ...	Jedburgh, ...	Yes.	......	14	Good, though no opinion specially recorded.	Good, though no opinion specially recorded.	All the entries on this subject state that no complaints were made by any of the prisoners.	Satisfactory, though no opinion recorded.	Very satisfactory, though no opinion recorded.	Very satisfactory, though no opinion recorded.	Very good.	
	Hawick, ...	No.	Owing to small number of prisoners confined therein.	12, mostly by the Governor of Jedburgh Prison, when there for prisoners.	Good, though no opinion specially recorded.	Good, though no opinion specially recorded.	Any entries on the subject state that no complaints were made.	There is no work done in this Prison.	None given, except that the parish minister visits occasionally.	Satisfactory, though no remark.	Very good.	
	Kelso, ...	No.	Do.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	No work.	None given.	Satisfactory.	Very good.	
29 Selkirk, ...	Selkirk, ...	Rules have been observed to the extent of 8 visits by Members of the Board; besides which, a Committee is annually appointed by the Board to attend to the details of the management of the Prison.	Observed to the extent mentioned in the preceding column.	8 visits recorded, independent of visits by Sheriff-Substitute not recorded.	Good.	Good.	Proper.	Sandbreaking, matmaking, shoemaking, stocking making, teasing hair, teasing oakum, sewing, crank-machine, Prison service.	Religious instruction by Chaplain, and instruction by teacher when required.	Sufficient.	Good.	
30 Stirling, ...	Stirling, ...	Yes.	......	13	Good.	Good.	Good.	All employed.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	Besides the six inspections by the Board, the keeper of Stirling Prison made four quarterly inspections.
	Falkirk, ...	No.	The prison is frequently without any prisoners.	6	Tolerable.	Good.	Good.	None.	None.	None.	Good.	
31 Sutherland, ...	Dornoch, ...	Yes.	......	13	Good.	Good.	No complaint.	Stone breaking, matmaking, cleaning and tambouring and knitting.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	Good.	
32 Wigtown, ...	Wigtown, ...	Observed, so far as practicable.	Not observed in all respects owing to non-residence of several Members of the Board during part of the year.	5 visits entered in journal of inspection.	Good.	Good.	Humane.	Prisoners kept regularly employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Stranraer, ...	Not fully.	Owing to absence of members.	3	Good.	Good.	Proper.	Teasing oakum, sewing, etc.	Chaplain gives religious instruction.	Yes.	Good.	
33 Zetland, ...	Fort Charlotte,	Yes.	......	12	Ordinary.	Good.	Good.	Hard labour and prison services	Good.	Yes.	Good.	

GENERAL PRISON.

No. VII.—Report by the Acting Governor on the General Prison at Perth for the Year 1862; with Tables of Expenditure and State of Accounts.

General Prison, Perth, 22d January 1863.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour, in the absence of the Governor on sick leave, and as acting in his absence, humbly to submit to you an Annual Report on the Prison for the year 1862. This I am enabled to do from the records kept at the Prison, and beg to report as to the Officers, the Accommodation, the Prisoners, and Miscellaneous Matters.

I. OFFICERS.

The Officers appear to have performed their duties in general satisfactorily. The most serious exceptions were the following:—One of the Male Teachers was suspended for irregular conduct. You were pleased to restore him to office after a reprimand, and a continuance of suspension without pay for fifteen days. Two of the Male Warders, for a breach of the 17th of the Rules for Prisons, were reprimanded by you, and were informed that their certificates for next annual increase of pay will be withheld for three months.

May I be permitted to observe, that, in my opinion, the conditional terms on which increased pay is obtainable, under the regulations of October last, will operate as a check upon irregularity or want of zeal in the service.

On the 11th February, Mr. James Moucur entered on duty as additional or third Clerk in the Steward's department. On 3d March, Mr. Robert Sutherland entered on duty as Chief Clerk, in room of Mr. Alexander Ross, retired on account of failing health. On 1st August, the Rev. George Rigg, Roman Catholic Priest, Perth, entered on duty as visiting priest for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners. On 17th August, Mr. Charles Shedden, second Clerk in the Steward's department, died. Four Female Warders resigned—two of them with a view to marriage, one on account of delicate health, and one on account of domestic matters. One Female Teacher and several Warders obtained certificates of competency on Civil Service Examination, and thereby secured entrance on the respective appointments to which they had been nominated.

On 22d December, in consequence of a spirit of insubordination by Associated Female Convicts, to be further referred to, by your authority a civil guard of six men was placed on duty in the meantime.

Vacant offices have usually been filled by persons temporarily employed on day's wages, in terms of No. 2 of the Rules for the adjustment of the staff.

II. THE ACCOMMODATION.

On 21st July, 12 cells were transferred by your authority from the Female to the Male Department of the Prison, and the accommodation of the Main Prison at the close of the year was 726; viz., for imprisonment prisoners, 260 cells for males, and 110 for females; and 356 cells, with 4 work-rooms, for females under sentence to transportation or penal servitude. Hospitals for males and females, and apartments for female Imbeciles, Epileptics, and Nursing Mothers, are also in the Main Prison.

The accommodation in the Branch Prison is as follows:—In Imbecile Prison, for males, 14; in Epileptic Prison, for males, 12; and in the Lunatic Department, 33 for males, and 13 for females.

The gallery railings in Wing No. 3 were made closer and heightened, in order to prevent female prisoners from throwing themselves over, as had been attempted on one occasion in the course of the year, and also previously.

The heating and ventilating of the Prisons during the year have been satisfactory.

The laying out of the new grounds to the south of the Prison was completed in the month of May.

III. THE PRISONERS.

The average daily number of Prisoners in the Main Prison during the year has been 643; viz., 229 males and 139 females under sentence to imprisonment, and 275 females under sentence to transportation or to penal servitude. The average daily number confined in the Branch Prisons has been 9 Imbeciles, 6 Epileptics, and 30 Insane—of whom 20 were males and 10 females.

The arrangements for class Juveniles in the Males' Prison continued until 10th December, when, from removals, only 1 class Juvenile remained. With your approval he was kept in separate confinement, but was allowed extra exercise and special educational instruction. The average daily number of class Juveniles up to the period named was 3. The total average daily number of prisoners in the whole Prison during the year was 688; viz., 264 males and 424 females.

The following Table shows the number received during the year, including the number in custody at the commencement of the year, the number liberated or removed, and the number remaining in custody at the end of the year:—

(No. VII. Continued.)

	Prisoners Sentenced						
	To Imprisonment.		To Transportation or Penal Servitude.		Insane.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In custody at close of 1861, . .	219	138	...	288	18	11	674
Received during the year 1862, .	238	126	...	64	3	...	431
Total who have been in Prison,	457	264	...	352	21	11	1105
Deduct as transferred, viz. :—							
From Main Prison to Lunatic Department, . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
From Lunatic Department to Main Prison, . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	455	264	...	352	20	11	1102
Add to the Department to which transferred, . .	1	...	...	...	2	...	3
	456	264	...	352	22	11	1105
Removed during the year, viz. :—							
By Liberation on expiration of sentence (including those removed to Local Prisons for liberation, &c.), . . .	216	140	...	...	1	1	358
By Liberation on License, .	...	...	...	67	...	...	67
By death, ...	1	1	...	2	1	...	5
	217	141	...	69	2	1	430
Remaining in custody at close of 1862, ...	239	123	...	283	20	10	675

The daily average duration of exercise throughout the year was 100 minutes for female Convicts, 56 minutes for other Adults, and for male Juveniles 100 minutes.

The new grounds, before referred to, since completion, were made use of as a place for daily exercise and recreation of the insane, of the class Juveniles, and, since 9th June, of female Convicts sentenced to periods of 10 years and upwards, after 5 years from the date of trial, together with certain female Imbeciles, on the recommendation of the Surgeon, all as approved or directed by you.

The punishments have been more numerous this year than formerly; the number having been 446, viz., 237 males and 209 females; and the number of prisoners punished was 190, viz., 77 males and 113 females, leaving 380 males and 503 females who were not punished. Of those who were punished the general conduct of 16 males and 27 females was considered good; 20 males and 35 females indifferent; and 41 males and 51 females bad.

I here beg leave briefly to advert to two exceptions to the usual conduct of the prisoners, specially reported on to you at the time. On 20th May, a male prisoner violently assaulted a Warder, and, with your approval, the case was reported to the authorities in Perth, and taken to trial at the Sheriff Court on 14th July, where, upon conviction, the prisoner was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment in Perth County Prison, the last 30 days to be with *hard labour*, the sentence to take effect on the expiry of his imprisonment in this Prison.

On 8th December, certain female convicts, on being searched, were discovered to have articles unlawfully in their possession, which led to a minute search of the cells and persons of all the associated Convicts. A considerable number were found having extra Prison articles, chiefly of clothing, in their possession, which were consequently withdrawn; and on the following day, Sunday, when the females were in Chapel, to the number of 319, or thereby, and only one-half of the Warders on duty, as usual on that day, a general disturbance was raised by Convicts, accompanied by threats and acts of violence. I at once entertained fears that the male prisoners, although mostly in their cells, might endeavour to join in the insubordination, as attempts had previously been made by several of them, and so recently as on the night before, to take advantage of structural defects; I therefore sent a messenger to Perth for assistance. Meantime attempts were being made by the Officials present to suppress the turbulence, and with some difficulty Divine service was commenced and carried through by the Chaplain. Dr. Barclay, Sheriff-Substitute, and other official gentlemen, with a force, both civil and military, had arrived on the grounds in an incredibly short space of time. Fortunately, physical interference was not required; but, by the demonstration, the Prison officials were enabled, at the close of the service, when some further commotion took place, to transfer the whole prisoners in order from the Chapel to their cells. Measures of precaution have since been taken, by structural alterations and otherwise, to guard against a similar occurrence in future.

I desire permission to record my thanks for the assistance so promptly and cordially afforded on the occasion by the authorities in Perth.

The punishment of the ringleaders, and the more stringent regulations and notices which have since been introduced by your direction, have not only restored good order, but appear likely to effect an improvement in the discipline and management of the Convicts generally.

(No. VII. *Continued.*)

Of 216 male and 140 female imprisonment prisoners liberated by expiry of sentence during the year, 139 males and 97 females received gratuities for good conduct, etc., in terms of the 89th of the Rules for Prisons.

Sixty-seven females, under sentence to transportation or penal servitude, were liberated during the year by remission of a part of their sentence, and the good conduct money due to them was paid by instalments, in conformity with the regulations.

One female Convict forfeited her Order of License, and was returned under warrant of the Secretary of State to undergo the remainder of her sentence.

Of 217 males and 208 females discharged during the year, it appears from information received, that 93 males and 33 females obtained employment shortly after liberation; 15 were sent to "Homes" or Houses of Refuge; and 51 females were promised a lodging or reception from their friends.

The following Table is given in reference to the Trades in Prison:—

TRADES.	ADMITTED DURING 1862.								LIBERATED DURING 1862.							
	Had good knowledge of a Trade on Admission.		Had slight knowledge on Admission. Improved in the Prison.		Being taught Trades in the Prison.		TOTAL.		Had good knowledge of a Trade on Admission.		Had slight knowledge on Admission. Improved in the Prison.		Were taught Trades in the Prison.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baking, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bookbinding...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
Carpentry, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Matmaking, ...	...	...	3	...	100	...	103	...	...	...	2	...	93	...	95	...
Painting, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoemaking,..	1	...	8	...	11	...	20	...	3	...	9	...	8	...	20	...
Tailoring	3	...	3	...	3	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	12	...	16	...
Weaving, ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	17	...
Winding, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dressmaking,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
Knitting, ...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sewing,.........	...	...	...	23	...	37	...	60	...	1	...	33	...	33	...	67
Shirtmaking,	...	34	...	15	...	33	...	82	...	12	...	36	...	37	...	85
Washing, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
Total,...	8	37	16	40	118	71	142	148	8	15	19	69	128	121	155	205

As far as practicable, prisoners were employed at their own trades, or were taught trades which might be useful to them on liberation.

A supply of work for the prisoners was obtained during the year, but sometimes with difficulty and decreased remuneration, owing to the state of the markets.

From the view of the outlay connected with the labour of prisoners, and the returns therefrom, appended hereto, it appears that the clear profit during the year was £2128, 7s. 6^{6}d., or, exclusive of the insane, an average of £3, 4s. 8^{4}d. per prisoner.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The education of the prisoners, and their moral and religious instruction, have been conducted under the superintendence of the Chaplain, by Scripture Readers, and Teachers, as formerly. As to Roman Catholics, however, since 1st August, they have not attended the Protestant service in the Chapel on Sundays; but the Rev. George Rigg, besides visiting them in their cells, has since that time regularly performed religious services, at least once a week, usually on Saturdays, with the males assembled together in the Prison Chapel latterly, and with the females in one of the large class-rooms.

The weights and measures were inspected and adjusted as formerly.

The supplies for the Prison were, as far as possible, obtained by contract; and articles of consequence, for which no contract had been entered into, were obtained by estimate, and, since May last, under the new regulations ordered by you.

The classified Table appended hereto, of the Expenditure of the Prison during the year, exclusive of the Expenditure on the Labour Account, shows that the total cost of each prisoner in 1862 (not including the expense of removing to or from the Prison) was £21, 3s. 7^{9}d, and after deducting the profit arising from the labour of prisoners, the nett cost per prisoner was £18, 1s. 9^{3}d.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

PETER CRUICKSHANK, *Acting Governor.*

To the Managers of the
General Prison for Scotland,
Edinburgh.

(No. VII. *Continued.*)

1. View of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour and of the Returns therefrom for the Year ended 31st December 1862.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Work.—Debtor.									
I. To value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1861, viz. :—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Undisposed of Goods,				659	16	6^{10}			
2. Material,				701	19	6^{4}			
3. Tools and Implements,				168	4	7^{3}			
							1530	0	8^{5}
II. To Outstanding Accounts for Sales and Work executed at 31st December 1861, brought from last year's account,				...			588	6	7^{6}
III. To Outlay this year for Material, Implements, and Carriage of Goods, viz. :—									
Material, &c.,				2240	18	9			
Implements,				30	4	9			
							2271	3	6
Sum of Debit,							4389	10	9^{11}
Creditor.				£	s.	d.			
I. By Loss on Outstanding Accounts of 1861 and previous years, viz. :—									
1. Abatements, &c., at Settlement,				6	1	6			
II. By Goods returned by Purchasers and Employers on Accounts incurred in 1861,				1	1	1			
III. By Receipts by the Governor, viz. :—	£	s.	d.						
1. Outstanding Accounts of 1861 and previous years,	465	1	5						
2. For Sales and Work executed to Purchasers and Employers during the year 1862,	2546	2	8						
				3011	4	1			
IV. By Current Expenses of the General Prison, viz. :—									
1. Value of Material, &c., issued for the use of the Prison,	782	18	0^{3}						
2. For Earnings rated to Prisoners thereon,	741	14	2^{9}						
				1524	12	3			
V. By Outstanding Accounts due by Purchasers and Employers, at 31st December 1862, viz. :—									
1. For Sales and Work executed in 1861, and previous years,	116	2	7^{6}						
2. For Sales and Work executed in 1862,	479	14	6^{6}						
				595	17	2			
VI. By Value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1862, viz. :—									
1. Undisposed of Goods,	697	4	3^{2}						
2. Material,	558	8	2^{7}						
3. Implements of Labour,	123	9	9^{8}						
				1379	2	3^{5}			
Sum of Credit,	...						6517	18	4^{5}
Balance, being nett available profits this year,							£2128	7	6^{6}

General Prison, Perth, 15th January 1863.

Peter Cruickshank,
Acting Governor,

2. Table showing, in classified form, the Expenditure of the General Prison at Perth during the year 1862; and the total Cost of each Prisoner in the year; subject, however, to deduction of Profit arising from the Labour of Prisoners.

(No. VII. *Continued.*)

	Value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1861.	Outlay for the year.	Gross Expenditure for the year.	Deduct Stock on hand at 31st December 1862.	Deduct also Expenditure connected with Labour, carried to Labour Account.	Nett Expenditure for the year.	Yearly cost per Prisoner, the average number in custody being 688.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Salaries and Wages, ...	...	5858 14 3	5858 14 3	...	...	5858 14 3	8 10 3^{9}
2. Uniform of Officers, ...	...	160 0 8	160 0 8	...	...	160 0 8	0 4 7^{10}
3. Prison Diet, ...	18 6 5^{5}	4487 4 11	4505 11 4^{5}	39 11 9	...	4465 19 7^{5}	6 9 9^{10}
4. Contingent alimentary charges,.	1 5 2^{11}	287 13 0	288 18 2^{11}	2 9 1^{5}	...	286 9 1^{6}	0 8 4
5. Medicine, ...	...	103 10 5	103 10 5	...	..	103 10 5	0 3 0^{1}
6. Clothing, ...	0 10 6	944 19 4^{9}	945 9 10^{9}	0 10 6	...	944 19 4^{9}	1 7 5^{8}
7. Bedding, ...	99 11 0	125 7 0^{6}	224 18 0^{6}	37 18 5^{8}	...	186 19 6^{10}	0 5 5^{3}
8. Lighting Prison, ...	...	223 11 0	223 11 0	...	...	223 11 0	0 6 6
9. Lighting Officers' Houses and Outhouses, ...	...	96 3 0	96 3 0	...	...	96 3 0	0 2 9^{7}
10. Fuel, ...	113 6 4^{7}	659 2 7	772 8 11^{7}	105 12 2	...	666 16 9^{7}	0 19 4^{7}
11. Cooking and Washing, ...	4 0 0	286 16 8	290 16 8	...	...	290 16 8	0 8 5^{6}
12. Material for Work and Carriage of Goods, ...	...	2240 18 9	2240 18 9	...	2240 18 9	...	...
13. Implements of Labour, ...	...	30 4 9	30 4 9	...	30 4 9	...	...
14. Gratuities to well-conducted Imprisonment Prisoners, and Good-conduct Money to Convicts, ...	...	362 6 8	362 6 8	...	...	362 6 8	0 10 6^{5}
15. Subsistence to destitute Prisoners on liberation, ...	...	20 2 3	20 2 8	...	...	20 2 3	0 0 7
16. Travelling Expenses of Prisoners from the General Prison to their usual places of residence,	...	134 16 9	134 16 9	...	...	134 16 9	0 3 11
17. Clothing for Prisoners on Liberation, ...	...	127 19 4	127 19 4	...	...	127 19 4	0 3 8^{8}
18. Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils,	0 14 10	195 13 2	196 8 0	0 13 4	...	195 14 8	0 5 8^{3}
19. Prison Services not otherwise classified, ...	...	206 6 0	206 6 0	...	...	206 6 0	0 6 0
20. General Contingent Charges, ...	...	376 15 2^{1}	376 15 2^{1}	...	...	376 15 2^{1}	0 10 11^{5}
Totals, ...	237 14 4^{11}	16928 5 9^{4}	17166 0 2^{8}	186 15 4^{1}	2271 3 6	14708 1 4^{2}	21 7 6^{9}
Not included in the above—							
1. Convict Earnings, ...	...	999 16 2		...	...	...	...
2. Ordinary Works and Repairs, ...	...	648 11 11	...	...	...	...	...
3. Feu-duty, ...	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rent, &c., for Chaplain's House,	...	63 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	...	18764 13 10^{4}	...	...	...	...	...

General Prison, Perth, 15th January 1863.

Peter Cruickshank,
Acting Governor.

3. Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners, and of their Average Cost per Head, not including special expense of transmitting Prisoners from the Prison to their usual places of residence, amounting to £0, 3s. 11d., and Average Earnings in the General Prison at Perth, in the Year ended 31st December 1862:—

PRISON.	In the year ending 31st December 1862.									
	Average Daily Number in Custody, entered to the nearest unit.	Average Yearly Cost per Head for						Gross Cost per head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head, available for the Prison.	Nett Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.
		Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Prison, .	688	8 14 11^{7}	6 9 9^{10}	1 7 5^{8}	0 5 5^{3}	0 9 8^{7}	0 19 4^{7}	21 3 7^{9}	3 1 10^{6}	18 1 9^{3}

Peter Cruickshank,
Acting Governor.

No. VIII.

STATE OF ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH.

I.—FUNDS FOR EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.

1. Current Expenses of the Establishment.

Receipts—being Charge.

1. Balance due by the Governor brought from last year's account, ...				£885	7	5
2. Outstanding Accounts for sales and work executed at the General Prison in 1861, and preceding years, given up in the Discharge of last account, and thence transferred, . . .				588	6	7^6
3. Cash received by the Governor of the General Prison from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Scotland, in full of Issues by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from Grants of Parliament for defraying the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison, . .				12,670	0	0
4. Cash from Officers in the General Prison, in repayment of Income-Tax on their Salaries, viz., ...				71	13	1
5. Cash received, being incidental receipts from the General Prison for the year 1862, . .				90	8	8
6. Proceeds of Labour of Prisoners in the General Prison in the year 1862, viz. :—						
(1.) Money received for sales and deliveries of Work, . .	£2546	2	8			
(2.) Value of Materials, &c., issued for the use of the Prison in making and repairing clothing, &c., for prisoners, and making furniture, fittings, and repairs; and in making and repairing implements of labour, included in the Discharge,	782	18	0^3			
(3.) Value of labour of prisoners on materials, &c., issued for Prison use, and in domestic Prison services, included in the Discharge, . . .	741	14	2^9			
(4.) Account for sales and deliveries of work outstanding at 31st December 1862, . .	479	14	6^6			
				4,550	9	5^6
7. Interest accrued on funds in Bank, . .				17	11	0
Amount of Charge,				£18,873	11	3

Expenditure—being Discharge.

1. Payments in 1862 on account of liabilities for expenses of the establishment of the General Prison, incurred for supplies, &c., during the year 1861, ...	£2,709	19	5
2. Current Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison incurred in the year 1862, viz., Expenses paid during the year, including value of materials, &c., issued from the labour stores for Prison use, and labour of prisoners thereon, and on domestic Prison purposes, ...	13,852	17	0
3. Payment to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer, as profit arising on the labour of Convicts during the year ended 31st December 1861, . . .	999	16	2
4. Payments on account of the expenses of Feu-duty for the additional ground for the new Wing, and House-rent for Chaplain, . .	188	0	0
5. Payments for Income-Tax on Salaries of Officers, ...	71	13	1
6. Loss on outstanding accounts stated in charge hereof, being abatements allowed at settlement of accounts incurred in 1861, . .	6	1	6
7. Value of goods returned by purchasers and employers on accounts incurred in 1861, . .	1	1	1
8. Outstanding accounts for sales and deliveries of work at the General Prison, as at 31st December 1862, carried to next account, .	595	17	2
9. Balance at credit of this account carried to next account, ...	448	5	10
Sum of Discharge,	£18,873	11	3

2. Expenses of Ordinary Works and Repairs at General Prison.

Receipts—being Charge.

1. Cash remitted to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in full of Issues from the grant of Parliament for payment of ordinary works and repairs, viz. :— 23d June 1862,	£648	11	11
Amount of Charge,	£648	11	11

Expenditure—being Discharge.

Payments on account of Ordinary Works and Repairs, ...	£648	11	11
Amount of Discharge,	£648	11	11

Peter Cruickshank, *Acting Governor.*

General Prison, Perth,
15*th January* 1863.

No. IX.

Report by the Rev. William Brown, Chaplain of the General Prison at Perth, for the Year 1862.

General Prison, Perth, 9th January 1863.

Sir,—In conformity with the Regulations of the Service, I have the honour, with all deference, to submit through you, for the consideration of the Managers, this my Eighteenth Annual Report —a digest of proceedings relative to the duties of the Chaplain for the year ended 31st of December 1862; the instructions for my guidance having been faithfully given effect to.

The number of Prisoners—Male and Female, Adult and Juvenile, also the age of the oldest and youngest, admitted and re-admitted, during the year, is indicated in the following Table :—

	Males.			Females.			Total.			Age of Oldest.		Age of Youngest	
	Ad.	Juv.	Total.	Ad.	Juv.	Total.	Ad.	Juv.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Admitted, ...	217	24	241	188	2	190	405	26	431	73	63	15	14
Re-admitted, ...	39	3	42	64	...	64	103	3	106	62	63	16	...

The re-admitted Prisoners, in all 106, viz., 42 males and 64 females, left the General Prison as follows :—

Year, ...	1846.		1848.		1849.		1850		1852.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862		Total.	
Sexes, ...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number, ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	3	4	...	5	6	18	10	25	6	11	42	64
Total, ...	1		2		1		1		1		2		3		3		4		7		5		24		35		17		106	

The number of Prisoners in custody at the close of the year was 675—259 males and 416 females. Of these, 207 had been in the General Prison before; 40 males and 143 females once; 5 males and 18 females twice; and 1 male five times. The whole were classified thus :—

IN THE MAIN PRISON AND SUBSIDIARY WARDS.	Under Charge.						Re-Admissions.					
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Ad.	Juv.	Ad.	Juv.	Ad.	Juv.	Ad.	Juv.	Ad.	Juv.	Ad.	Juv.
Sentenced to—												
Imprisonment (*a*)	213	26	121	2	334	28	43	3	26	...	69	3
Transportation (*b*)	...	...	16	...	16	...	. .	...	2	...	2	...
Penal Servitude (*c*)	...	...	266	1	266	1	...	...	131	1	131	1
Lunatic Criminals (*d*)	19	1	10	...	29	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
	232	27	413	3	645	30	43	3	160	1	203	4
Total, ...	259		416		675		46		161		207	

References:
- (*a*) Males and females from 9 months, to periods not exceeding two years.
- (*b*) Females from 15 to 21 years; 4 for life; two—c/ns. 293/20, 385/21—having forfeited their order of license, were returned to complete their sentence.
- (*c*) Females from 3 to 21 years; 6 for life.
- (*d*) Including 1 male and 3 females, insanity having supervened since their admission.

The following Table shows how often the prisoners in custody, at the close of the year, so far as I have been able to ascertain, had formerly been in confinement, in Local and other Prisons; also how many of them had been in the General Prison before, and how often :—

PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.		NUMBER OF PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENTS IN LOCAL AND OTHER PRISONS.																														OF WHOM IN THE GENERAL PRISON BEFORE.			
																												Total.							
																												Males.		Females.					
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	17	19	22	28	30	39	42	52	59	65	73	Ad.	Juv.	Ad.	Juv.	Never.	Once.	Twice.	Five Times.
Male	Adults......	80	38	23	14	11	4	7	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	...	...	468	...	...	...
	Juveniles...	5	5	3	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...				
Female	Adults......	54	25	19	33	34	33	14	10	5	8	4	8	...	3	1	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	253	...				
	Juveniles...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2				
Male	Adults......	...	6	7	2	5	4	4	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	183	...	...
	Juveniles...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...				
Female	Adults......	...	7	9	19	18	27	17	16	6	4	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	142	...				
	Juveniles...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1				
Male	Adults......	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
	Juveniles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Female	Adults......	...	...	...	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...				
	Juveniles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Male	Adults......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Juveniles..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Female	Adults......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Juveniles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

(No. IX. Continued.)

Further information as to the antecedents of the Juveniles is given in the annexed Table :—

MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		DOMESTIC CONDITION.
Cared for.	Neglected.	Cared for.	Neglected.	Cared for.	Neglected.	
5	4	...	1	5	5	Have Father and Mother.
...	2	...	...	...	2	„ Father only.
...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Father and Stepmother.
2	8	...	1	2	9	„ Mother only.
...	2	...	...	...	2	„ Mother and Stepfather.
...	4	...	1	...	5	Are Orphans.
7	20	...	3	7	23	
27		3		30		

The following Table gives a comparative view of the state as to Education, on Admission, and on the 31st December, of 575 Prisoners—205 males and 370 females—who have been here for three months and upwards :—

		Could not read at all.		Could read with difficulty.		Could read well, that is, could read anycommon book easily.		Could not write at all.		Could sign their name merely.		Could write with difficulty.		Could write well.		Had a knowledge of Arithmetic.		Improved in other branches of Instruction.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
48 Males and 62 Females have received instruction for three months, but for less than six months, ...	On admission,	7	11	11	17	30	34	12	27	1	1	23	30	12	4	10	1	...	...
	On 31st December,	4	2	8	22	36	38	4	6	3	4	20	45	21	7	27	7	...	...
112 Males and 71 Females have received instruction for six months, but for less than one year, ...	On admission,	10	11	45	24	57	36	19	27	8	3	53	39	32	2	38	5	...	...
	On 31st December,	2	2	16	23	94	46	2	5	4	7	39	40	67	19	79	31	1	...
45 Males and 237 Females have received instruction for one year and upwards, ...	On admission,	9	32	10	103	26	102	13	80	1	11	21	135	10	11	14	9	...	...
	On 31st December,	5	6	4	56	36	175	6	23	...	8	11	109	28	97	30	63	...	...

The Educational Tables, based on data obtained from personal observation, are prepared with the utmost regard to accuracy. The progress of the Prisoners, whose acquirements are noted by myself, quarterly at least, in presence of their respective Teachers, is satisfactory ;—more so, however, and more rapid too, on the part of the separately confined than of those in association.

It is gratifying to be able to record the fact, that the Prisoners are not inattentive to the means of grace—to religious instruction, with which they are favoured cellularly, in classes, and in the chapel ;—that they conduct themselves, moreover, during the worship of God, with becoming propriety. On the occasion even of the *émeute* in Chapel, on Sabbath the 21st of December, on the part of some of the Females, the ordinary service from beginning to end was listened to with apparent seriousness, and without interruption.

My coadjutors proper—one Male and two Female Scripture Readers; four Male and seven Female Teachers—discharge their relative duties concurrently with ability and will.

Not a little of my time is taken up daily in attending to the sick in hospital, and refractory Prisoners in punishment cells.

The Library—supplemented from time to time—forms doubtless an important element in the discipline of the Prison.

The Male Juveniles' Association Class, embodied on the 30th of November 1847, broke up on the 10th of December 1862 ; at that date there remained only one boy, who, however, continues to receive additional exercise and special educational instruction.

During the past year, the number of prisoners discharged was 430, viz., 219 males and 211 females, including 2 males and 3 females by death.

The following Table gives a comparative view of their educational state, as on admission and at departure, with their ages and sentences :—

(No. IX. *Continued.*)

MALE DEPARTMENT.—On Admission (A.) and at Departure (D.)

	RECORDED AGES ON COMMITTAL.														SENTENCES.							
	Juveniles.*		18 years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and upwards.		Total.		12 Months and under.		18 Months and above 12.		Above 18 Months.		Total.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Could not read,	4	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	19	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	19	...
Could read a little,	12	5	15	3	19	10	10	3	16	9	9	4	81	34	57	24	23	10	1	...	81	34
Could read well,	10	21	9	24	27	40	20	29	25	35	28	36	119	185	82	130	32	49	5	6	119	185
Total,	26	26	27	27	50	50	32	32	44	44	40	40	219	219	154	154	59	59	6	6	219	219
Could not write,	8	..	8	1	9	1	2	...	7	...	5	...	39	2	30	1	9	1	...	...	39	2
Could sign name merely,	4	...	1	2	3	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	15	3	12	3	3	...	...	...	15	3
Could write a little,	13	10	14	8	23	14	17	6	19	14	17	7	103	59	74	43	25	16	4	...	103	59
Could write well,	1	16	4	16	15	34	11	26	14	30	17	33	62	155	38	107	22	42	2	6	62	155
Total,	26	26	27	27	50	50	32	32	44	44	40	40	219	219	154	154	59	59	6	6	219	219
Could not cipher,	22	5	21	4	30	12	19	5	30	14	20	11	142	51	105	38	33	12	4	1	142	51
Could cipher a little,	4	16	4	16	16	18	10	9	10	14	12	10	56	83	36	67	18	15	2	1	56	83
Could cipher well,†	...	5	2	7	4	20	3	18	4	16	8	19	21	85	13	49	8	32	...	4	21	85
Total,	26	26	27	27	50	50	32	32	44	44	40	40	219	219	154	154	59	59	6	6	219	219

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—On Admission (A.) and at Departure (D.)

	RECORDED AGES ON COMMITTAL.														SENTENCES.							
	Juveniles.*		16 Years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and upwards.		Total.		12 Months and under.		18 Months and above 12.		Above 18 Months.		Total.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Could not read,	...	...	3	...	13	...	6	1	10	1	5	2	37	4	20	2	6	...	11	2	37	4
Could read a little,	...	...	17	7	17	14	12	9	18	13	17	7	81	50	37	29	16	11	28	10	81	50
Could read well,	2	2	7	20	16	32	14	22	25	39	29	42	93	157	49	75	14	25	30	57	93	157
Total,	2	2	27	27	46	46	32	32	53	53	51	51	211	211	106	106	36	36	69	69	211	211
Could not write,	...	...	9	...	24	1	11	2	29	5	21	7	94	15	55	9	16	3	23	3	94	15
Could sign name merely,	...	...	1	1	2	8	3	4	...	6	1	2	7	21	4	15	...	3	3	3	7	21
Could write a little,	2	...	16	13	16	17	15	13	24	21	29	18	102	82	44	42	17	11	41	29	102	82
Could write well,	...	2	1	13	4	20	3	13	...	21	...	24	8	93	3	40	3	19	2	34	8	93
Total,	2	2	27	27	46	46	32	32	53	53	51	51	211	211	106	106	36	36	69	69	211	211
Could not cipher,	...	...	23	11	42	22	31	23	53	45	50	47	199	148	103	74	32	25	64	49	199	148
Could cipher a little,	2	1	4	14	4	19	1	5	...	7	1	4	12	50	3	23	4	9	5	18	12	50
Could cipher well,†	..	1	...	2	.	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	13
Total,	2	2	27	27	46	46	32	32	53	53	51	51	211	211	106	106	36	36	69	69	211	211

* Males under 18, and Females under 16 years.—(Rule 69.)

† In simple proportion, or the higher rules of arithmetic.

Of these—

Males.	Females.	
...	4	Did not learn to read.
19	33	Learned to read.
198	174	Improved in reading.
217	211	
2	15	Did not learn to write.
3	21	Learned to sign name merely.
49	65	Learned to write.
163	110	Improved in writing.
217	211	
51	148	Did not learn to cipher.
91	51	Learned to cipher.
75	12	Improved in ciphering.
217	211	

Two of the males were well-educated on admission.

No. IX. (*Continued.*)

Of 217 discharged male Prisoners (exclusive of 2 by death), 85 are entered in my Register as expected to do well, and 93 as having got work. Of those released prior to 1862, I also ascertained that 19 had, in addition to the number already reported on, found employment. Of 208 liberated females (exclusive of 3 by death), 22 are recorded by the Matron hopeful as to their future career; 33 as having got work; 51 as having had friends willing to receive them; and 15 as having been sent to Houses of Refuge.

In the course of the year, I devoted, as far as practicable, and as usual, my spare time in looking after liberated prisoners, and the interests of those about to be discharged. These visitations, as well as my correspondence, are productive of favourable results.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN, *Chaplain.*

To John Hill Burton, Esquire,
&c &c. &c.

No. X.

Report by J. B. Thomson, Resident Surgeon to the General Prison at Perth, for the year ending 31st December 1862.

General Prison, Perth, 28th January 1863.

Gentlemen—I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Medical Report for the year 1862, as to the general health, sickness, and deaths of the prisoners in the General Prison for Scotland; and I shall arrange my information, as formerly, under the following heads, viz.:—

I. Of the General Health, Sickness, and Deaths of Prisoners.
II. Of the Mental Condition of Prisoners not in the Lunatic Department.
III. Of the Department for Criminal Lunatics.

General Health.

I. The general health of the prisoners has been very good throughout the year, the number placed on the Register of Sickness being below the average.

Kinds and Causes of Illness.

The kinds of illness have been chiefly chronic diseases, the result of vicious habits and hereditary taints.

Epidemics.

Epidemic diseases, in accordance with our general experience, have been extremely rare and of mild type. The only two cases belonging to this class were of scarlatina, viz., 205/21, J. S., a male imprisonment prisoner, admitted 8th October 1861, taken ill, 5th September 1862; and 219/20, M. K. or M'M., a female convict, admitted 15th June 1861, taken ill, 1st December 1862. These were carefully put in the most isolated cells of the Prison, under the care of a hired nurse, so as to cut them off from all communication with the other prisoners. Both prisoners recovered well, and no extension of the disease followed. Our general immunity from epidemics is perhaps the best proof that can be given of the careful regimen to which the prisoners are subjected, and of the satisfactory state of the ventilation and sanitation of the Prison.

The following table shows the number and the class of prisoners who have been put upon the Register of Sickness during the year past:—

Table of the Sick.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Convicts.	Total.
	M.	F.	F.	
On Register at commencement of 1862,	2	2	8	12
Put on during the year, . . .	32	8	32	72
Total during the year, . .	34	10	40	84
Of whom removed, ...	29	8	34	71
Leaving at 31st December 1862, .	5	2	6	13

Of these there were:—

Slightly ill, . . .	41.	Contracted before admission,	51.
Seriously ill, . .	31.	Do. after do.,	21.
	72.		72.

Child-bed Cases.

The number of childbed cases was 6; one was a case of twins, and another a preternatural and dangerous case of labour, during which the child was lost. All the mothers recovered well.

Four were imprisonment prisoners and 2 convicts. If we deduct the childbed cases, the number placed on the sick register would be reduced to 66, the lowest of any year during the last decennial period.

Deaths in 1862.

The number of prisoners, and the class to which they belong, who have died during 1862, were as under:—

	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Insane.	Convicts.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deaths in 1862,	1	1	1	2	5

Causes of Death.

This mortality is the lowest that has been in this Prison since 1853, at which time the daily average population was only 459, with 4 deaths; it was 688 in 1862, with 5 deaths, and the class of prisoners differed. The causes of death were—in 4 cases phthisis, and in 1 diarrhœa, from a worn-out system. With one exception, all the cases were on admission suffering from organic disease; and existence, in all cases, was, I doubt not, prolonged here beyond what it could have been in common life.

There has been no prisoner liberated on medical grounds during the past year.

No. X. (Continued.)

General Health of Female Convicts.

I shall now offer some facts and figures to show the general health maintained by those especially who have undergone long sentences, and how far confinement may have affected their mental and bodily condition. Of prisoners sentenced to transportation and penal servitude, from October 1855 until 31st December 1862, there have been admitted into the General Prison in all 664.

I am greatly indebted to the kind aid of the Matron for the information contained in the two following Tables:—

Return of the Number of Female Convicts received in each year from October 1855 to December 1862, showing the term of their sentences, the number and grounds of liberations, the number who have died and of those remaining in custody, the number respectively in Main Prison, or under treatment in the departments for sickness or mental diseases, as at 31st December 1862.

Year of Admission.	No. admitted and sentenced to Transportation or Penal Servitude.													Grounds of Liberation.																							
	No. of Years.												Total.	No. of Years sentenced to Transportation or Penal Servitude.																							Total.
														Expiration of Sentence.			Remission.							Commutation of Sentence.	On Medical Grounds.		Died.										
	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	21	Life.		4	5	6	3		5	6	7	14	15	14	4	6	4	5	6	7	8	10	14	15	21	Life	
1855	..	98	8	10	..	..	..	..	8	9	1	3	137	89	8	6	..	..	..	3	..	6	9	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	134
1856	..	51	6	2	..	1	1	..	1	6	2	2	72	46	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	63
1857	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
1858	11	34	6	9	6	2	4	..	..	..	3	..	75	..	..	..	11	33	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	55
1859	24	93	13	15	7	6	6	1	..	3	1	..	169	22	..	..	24	47	8	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	117
1860	9	34	5	2	1	11	4	..	..	..	..	2	68	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
1861	3	37	..	13	..	13	2	..	..	*2	2	3	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1862	10	26	5	13	..	6	2	..	..	†1	..	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	375	43	64	14	39	19	1	9	23	9	11	664	159	11	6	38	80	17	9	1	6	10	1	5	1	18	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	378

Year of Admission.	Remaining in Custody, 31st December 1862.																							
	No. of Years sentenced to Transportation or Penal Servitude.																							
	In Main Prison.											In Department for												
												Sick.				Imbecile.				Epileptic.			Lunatic.	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	15	21	Life	4	5	8	10	5	6	10	Life	3	4	6	8	15
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	6	6	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	..	17	2	8	5	5	4	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
1860	6	31	4	2	1	10	3	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1861	2	36	..	13	..	10	2	..	2	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1862	10	25	5	12	..	6	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	18	109	11	41	12	34	15	1	10	8	9	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

* One had her license revoked by the Secretary of State, and was received from the Bow Street Office, London, 19th September 1861.

† Do. do. do. 5th November 1862.

In connection with the above, the following analysis will further illustrate the effect of the discipline in maintaining the physical and mental health of the Convicts, after, in many cases, repeated long periods of detention, and the results are certainly satisfactory.

Analysis of previous Imprisonments of Female Convicts in each year from 1855 to 1862 inclusive, and of those remaining in custody, from the several years, as at 31st December 1862.

Year of Admission.	First time in Prison, or former career unknown in Local Prison from whence received.	Had suffered imprisonment once or oftener in Local Prison from whence received.	Had suffered imprisonment in General Prison.		Had before suffered Transportation or Penal Servitude.			Total Number admitted in each Year.	Remaining in Custody 31st December 1862.							
									First time in Prison, or former career unknown.	Had suffered imprisonment once or oftener.	Had suffered Imprisonment in General Prison.		Had before suffered Transportation or Penal Servitude.			Total Number remaining from each Year.
			Once.	Twice.	In General Prison.	Elsewhere, once, or oftener.	Both.				Once.	Twice.	In General Prison.	Elsewhere, once, or oftener.	Both.	
1855	20	108	1	...	...	8	...	137	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
1856	6	56	...	...	...	10	...	72	2	3	...	...	...	4	...	9
1857	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1858	5	36	14	1	1	18	...	75	3	2	1	...	2	12	...	20
1859	17	84	39	4	10	15	...	169	6	12	10	1	9	14	...	52
1860	9	17	20	2	12	7	1	68	9	14	18	2	12	7	1	63
1861	10	24	16	...	20	5	...	75	10	24	15	...	20	5	...	74
1862	9	10	23	3	15	4	...	64	9	10	23	3	15	4	...	64
	76	338	113	10	58	68	1	664	40	67	67	6	58	47	1	286

It may be added that several entered as for the 'first time' are believed to have been in other Prisons, though unknown in the Local Prison from which transmitted; and of those who have before suffered penal servitude in General Prison are a number who have likewise undergone imprisonment there.

The authority upon which the number of times in Local Prisons is given, is the document that accompanies each Convict on admission here.

Number of Deaths of Female Convicts.

The deaths of female Convicts amounted to 34; to which being added one-third of those liberated on medical grounds, we have 34 + 2 = 36 in all.

The length of time in Prison of the female convicts who have died is here shown:—

Time in Prison of those who died.

Time in Prison.	Died.
Under 6 months,	8
6 months, and under 1 year,	5
1 year and under 2 years,	5
2 ,, ,, 3 ,,	10
3 ,, ,, 4 ,,	2
4 ,, ,, 5 ,,	3
5 ,, ,, ,,	1
	34

(No. X. *Continued.*)

Table of Ages.

Table of ages :—

Under 20 years,	3
20 years and under 30,	15
30 „ 40,	8
40 „ 50,	7
50 „ 60,	1

Fatal Diseases.

I subjoin a list of the fatal diseases in the order of their numerical importance :—

Phthisis,	9	Pericarditis,	1
Worn-out,	5	Aneurism,	1
Brain Disease,	4	Pneumonia,	1
Scrofula,	3	Menorrhagia,	1
Hæmoptysis,	2	Dropsy,	1
Heart Disease,	2	Syphilis,	1
Uterine Disease,	2	Gradual Decay from Insanity,	1

Insane.

In addition to the number of Convicts who have become insane, I may add two who became insane soon after liberation, viz., 207/15, S. S., sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude, an imbecile here, and on expiration of her sentence, sent back to the Edinburgh Prison, that steps might be taken for her safe custody and disposal on liberation; and 253/15, C. C., a weak-minded prisoner, sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude, sent to the Prison of Haddington, that steps might be taken for her safe custody and disposal on liberation. This prisoner has since been admitted into this Prison under sentence of 6 years' penal servitude, and is of imbecile mind. If we include these two cases, the number of female Convicts who have become insane would be 6 + 2 = 8. I find that 4 of those insane have been Convicts formerly, two in the General Prison for Scotland, and two in English Prisons.

Of all the female Convicts, amounting to 664, the number who came under mental treatment and observation was as under :—

(*a*) *Associated*, as unfit for separation, being Imbecile and Suicidal,	37
Epileptic,	7
(*b*) *Separate*, but under *special observation*, as Weak-minded and Suicidal,	65
Total,	109

In regard to the physical condition maintained in Prison by our female Convicts, Tables are given of their weights on admission, compared with the weights maintained during imprisonment or at liberation. First, I give the weights of all female convicts here at the last general weighing, 26th September 1862. The number weighed, exclusive of those in Hospital, was 267.

Weights of Female Convicts.

Number weighed.	Stationary in weight.	Gaining.	Losing.	Percentage.
				Maintaining or gaining weight.
267	9	173	85	68·

The amount gained by those gaining, was	1593 lbs.
The amount lost by those losing, was	699 lbs.
Total Gains,	894 lbs.

Next Table gives the weights of all female Convicts who have been liberated by remission, or by expiry of sentences, excluding the sick :—

	Numbers.	Stationary.	Gaining.	Losing.	Percentage.
					Maintaining or gaining weight.
Liberated up to 31st December 1860, excluding Sick,	180	14	93	73	
Liberated up to 31st December 1861, excluding Sick,	90	4	51	35	
Liberated up to 31st December 1862, excluding Sick,	66	2	39	25	
	336	20	183	133	60.

The following weights of 1000 imprisonment Prisoners, liberated during the last four years, show that fully 85 per cent. have maintained or gained weight since admission :—

Weights of Imprisonment Prisoners.

	Number of Prisoners weighed.	Number stationary.	Number gaining.	Number losing.	Percentage.
					Maintaining and gaining weight.
Males,	687	26	593	68	
Females,	313	8	225	80	
	1000	34	818	148	85·

(No. X. *Continued.*)

In my Report for 1860, I gave the weights of another 1000 imprisonment prisoners, and the percentage gained and maintained by those was fully 80 per cent.

The following Table shows that the aggregate gain and loss of the last 1000 weighed was as under:—

Aggregate gain in lbs.		Total Gains.	Aggregate Loss.		Total Loss.
Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
8186	2797	10,983	372	580	952

DISEASES for which Prisoners were treated during the decennial period 1853 to 1862 inclusive.

Total Diseases of 1853-1862.

DISEASES.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Total.
I. *Zymotic Class*—											
Scarlatina,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
Diarrhœa,	15	65	20	4	40	...	13	6	6	3	172
Influenza,	8	5	13	11	11	5	...	3	...	1	57
Scurvy,	4	1	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	13
Ague,	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas,	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	9
Syphilis,	6	2	5	6	11	7	4	10	3	4	58
Condylomata,	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Puerperal Fever,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox,	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Measles,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fever,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
II. *Constitutional*—											
Gout,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fistula,	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	6
III. *Tubercular*—											
Scrofula,	5	2	5	2	5	4	7	6	7	3	46
Phthisis,	7	7	6	8	7	4	3	5	5	5	57
Marasmus,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
IV. *Of Nervous System*—											
Apoplexy,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Paralysis,	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	16
Brain Disease,	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	2	...	10
Hysteria,	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	4
*Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Insanity,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia,	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	8
V. *Of Organs of Circulation*—											
Heart,	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	1
Aneurism,	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Syncope,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Pericarditis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
VI. *Of Respiration*—											
Bronchitis,	1	...	2	2	...	8	4	4	3	...	24
Pleuritis,	3	...	...	1	4	...	3	4	...	...	15
Pneumonia,	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	4	2	13
Asthma,	1	...	1	3	4	3	3	2	2	...	19
Hæmoptysis,	1	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	3	...	15
Hydrothorax,	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	5
VII. *Of Digestion*—											
Epistaxis,	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6
Quinsey,	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	7
Dyspepsia,	2	...	2	2	...	6	4	3	6	3	28
Enteritis,	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	5
Ascites,	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	5
Ulcer of Intestines,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3
Hernia,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Hæmatemesis,	1	1	...	3	4	2	2	2	...	..	15
Hæmorrhoids,	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Constipation,	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	6
Hepatitis,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5
Cancer of Stomach,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
VIII. *Of Urinary and Generative Organs*—											
Stricture, &c., of Urethra,	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	7
Gonorrhœa,	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	3	...	1	12
Testitis,	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	8
Hydrocele,	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Masturbatio,	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Cystitis,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
IX. *Of Uterine Organs*—											
Cancer Uteri,	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Uteritis,	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	3	10
Menorrhagia,	2	...	...	8	...	1	3	6	1	2	18
Polypus,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
Carry forward,	72	88	69	65	104	77	80	85	58	44	742

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* See Table No. XIII. as to Epileptics.
† See Table No. XII. as to Lunatics.

(No. X. *Continued.*)

DISEASES.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Total.
Brought forward,	72	88	69	65	104	77	80	85	58	44	742
X. *Of Locomotive Organs—*											
Rheumatism,	...	2	3	1	4	5	3	4	...	3	25
Sciatica,	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	5
XI. *Of Skin—*											
Ulcer,	6	...	10	2	2	8	6	5	...	2	41
Abscess,	3	...	2	2	...	3	4	6	5	...	25
Itch,	6	...	5	...	3	2	4	2	4	4	30
Ringworm, &c.,	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	8
Favus,	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	8
Pediculi,	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Anomalous Eruption,	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	2	5
Eczema,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
Lepra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
XII. *From Accident and Negligence,—*											
Burns and Bruises,	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	3	1	1	12
Fracture,	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	8
Sprains,	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	7
Wounds,	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	11
	89	91	91	78	118	105	112	114	73	66	937

In the next Table I give the total Prison population, the daily average population, with the number and percentages of Deaths during the decennial period 1853-62, inclusive :—

Years.	Total Prison Population.	Daily average Population.	Annual Deaths.	Percentage on daily average Population per annum.
1853	876	459	4	
1854	1045	580	9	
1855	1134	498	10	
1856	998	583	11	
1857	961	593	12	
1858	982	561	10	
1859	1085	632	12	
1860	1074	675	16	
1861	1065	637	8	
1862	1105	688	5	
	10,325	5,906	97	1·7

With a total Prison population of 10,325, and a daily average population making a Total of 5,906, we have during the last ten years had 97 deaths, or 1·7 per cent.

During the last ten years there were liberated on medical grounds 16 prisoners, of whom we may estimate the deaths to be about one-third, 97 + 5 = 102, an annual death-rate of 1·8 per cent.

A large proportion of the deaths were of prisoners, on admission "worn-out" by Phthisis and Scrofula.

I am enabled to give below a Table of all the deaths, and fatal diseases or causes of death, which have taken place in this Prison, from its first opening in March 1842 till 31st December 1862, a period of twenty-one years :—

Fatal Diseases, 1842-1862, inclusive.

FATAL DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Totals.
Zymotic Class—																						
Diarrhœa,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
Influenza,	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scurvy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Fever,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular—																						
Scrofula,	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6
Phthisis,	4	2	2	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	5	4	1	4	4	3	1	4	46
Marasmus,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Of Nervous System—																						
Paralysis,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
Brain disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Decay from Insanity,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	7
Epilepsy,	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy,	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Delirium Tremens,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Of Organs of Circulation—																						
Heart,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	6
Pericarditis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Aneurism,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Carry forward,	5	4	3	2	7	1	4	2	2	1	3	3	7	7	7	5	6	7	9	6	4	95

(No. X. *Continued.*)

FATAL DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Total.
Brought forward,	5	4	3	2	7	1	4	2	2	1	3	3	7	7	7	5	6	7	9	6	4	95
Of Respiration—																						
Bronchitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Pneumonia,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Asthma,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmoptysis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Hydrothorax,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Of Digestion—																						
Epistaxis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hæmatemesis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Constipation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Stomach,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ascites,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Of Urinary and Generative Organs—																						
Cancer Uteri,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Bright's disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Menorrhagia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Of Organs of Locomotion—																						
Rheumatism,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unknown,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old Age,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Worn Out,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	14
	5	6	3	3	7	1	5	2	3	4	8	4	9	10	11	12	10	12	16	8	5	144

Mental Condition.

II. Of the mental condition of Prisoners not in the Lunatic Department.

Table No. XIII. contains the particulars of all placed by the authority of the Surgeon in association, as better suited for their mental condition than separation, with the reasons for association, and remarks.

The number of this class is above the average of former years, and amounts to 45, in the following mental conditions, viz. :—

Imbecile or Weak-minded, .	26
Imbecile and Suicidal, . .	6
Epileptic, ...	13
	45

Of these, 2 were associated on account of old age; 1 as a juvenile; and 1 on account of the nature of her crime and the circumstances—sentence of death being followed by commutation of sentence to penal servitude for life.

Another class of weak-minded and suicidal prisoners have been also noted, who are separate, but under special observation; and at 31st December 1862, these numbered :—

Weak-minded, ...	11
Weak-minded and Suicidal, . .	20
	31

Number associated 1853-1862.

During the last decennial period the number associated on account of their mental condition is annexed :—

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Totals.
MENTAL CONDITION—											
Imbecile or Weak-minded,	25	19	22	22	34	14	21	20	16	26	219
Do. and Suicidal,	5	4	4	3	2	2	4	7	9	6	46
Epileptic,	7	9	6	4	7	4	11	2	7	13	70
	37	32	32	29	43	20	36	29	32	45	335

On examining into the period after admission when association was required, I find that a very large proportion were, on admission, found unfit for separation, or exhibited weak-mindedness and imbecility in the early stages of their imprisonment.

Health and Death of Criminal Lunatics.

III. Of the Department for Criminal Lunatics.

The general health of this class has been satisfactory.

One death has occurred during the year, viz., 494/14, D. R., aged 19 when received into the Prison of Perth, 20th November 1855.

Table No. XII. shows the number and particulars of those who have been confined in this department during 1862.

Admissions.

Admissions as under :—

From Main Prison. Imprisonment Prisoners.		From other Prisons.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	0	3	0	5

So far as could be discovered, the two admitted from the Main Prison suffered from no mental disorder previous to their admission. Of the three admitted from other Prisons, two were homicidal, viz. :—

Homicidal Patients admitted.

217/21, R. P., aged 35 ; from the Prison of Glasgow ; tried before the Circuit Court, Glasgow, on the 26th September 1861 ; charged with the crime of murder, and acquitted by a Jury, who did specially find that he was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, etc.

I have, in terms of Rule 8 of the Regulations for my duties, reported to you that this man is, so far as I can observe, of sane mind, but, referring to his previous habits of dissipation, I could not certify him as a safe person to be at large.

116/21, W. C., aged 46 ; from the Prison of Edinburgh ; tried before the High Court of Justiciary on the 10th March 1862, charged with the crime of murder, and being found to be insane by a Jury, ordered to be kept in strict custody in the Prison of Edinburgh, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

Homicidal Patients reported sane.

In terms of Rule 8 of the Regulations for my duties, I have reported to you two of the female criminal lunatics to be of sane mind, viz. :—

189/20, M. M'K. or M'G., and 284/19, E. P. or M. Notwithstanding, however, of the sanity of these prisoners, I did not consider myself warranted to say that either of them were fit subjects to be at large.

41/18, A. M., a criminal lunatic, who, being sane, was, under your authority, placed in the Main Prison, in Prison service, has been returned to the Lunatic Department.

The number of admissions to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison during the last ten years, viz., 1853 to 1862 inclusive, is stated in the following table :—

Admissions 1853-1862.

	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	Total.
From the General Prison,	0	1	0	2	4	4	6	6	4	2	29
From other Prisons, ...	3	2	6	3	5	6	8	2	1	3	39
	3	3	6	5	9	10	14	8	5	5	68

Changes and Improvements.

For the benefit of the Criminal Lunatics, I have endeavoured to introduce a number of recreations and relaxations, such as may be expected to improve their mental condition. Attempts are being made to encourage them to work, not so much for the profit to the Institution as for their own personal advantage. With the females this attempt has been quite successful, but with the males there is more difficulty.

New Airing-ground.

The new airing-grounds have since 2d May been a source of great delight to the Criminal Lunatics, and have, I doubt not, had a beneficial influence both upon body and mind. Several of the Imbeciles, who are in danger of lapsing into insanity, and the Juvenile Class, have also been exercised in these grounds ; and since the 9th of June, female convicts sentenced to periods of ten years and upwards, and whose convictions date back for more than five years, have had the same field for airing and exercise.

Juveniles.

Our Juveniles have not required any particular medical attention, and they have been so few as not to demand from me any special notice in this Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

To the Managers of the General Prison
for Scotland, &c. &c.

o. XI.—REPORT by the Acting Governor and Resident Surgeon of the General Prison at Perth, of the deaths of Prisoners in the General Prison, from 1st January to 31st December 1862, inclusive.

Current Number.		Name.	Age at Commitment to Prison	Where Tried.	By whom tried.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission into the General Prison.	Date of Death.	Period in Prison.		Where Interred.	Disease.	Whether Contracted before or after Admission.	Probable Cause of Disease.	REMARKS.
M.	F.									Months.	Days.					
...	458/18	M. W.	22	Dumfries	Circuit-Court	1859 Sept. 24	10 Years' Penal Servitude	1859 Nov. 21	1862 Jan. 21	26	...	Within the Precincts of the Prison.	Diarrhœa . .	Before .	Dissipation	For years worn out in mind and body.
12/21	...	J. P.	20	Glasgow	Do.	1861 Dec. 30	18 Months' Imprisonment	1862 Jan. 8	1862 July 29	6	21	Do.	Phthisis . . .	Do. .	Hereditary	On admission, had tuberculous lungs.
...	152/17	M. M'L.	24	Do.	Do.	1858 April 29	21 Years' Penal Servitude	1858 May 18	1862 August 31	51	13	Body claimed by relatives, and removed for interment.	Do. . . .	Do. .	Do. . .	On admission, worn-out. On sick register during the whole time of her imprisonment.
494/14	..	D. R.	19	Perth .	Sheriff-Court.	1855 Oct. 22	Found to be insane, and not a proper object for trial, and adjudged to be detained in confinement to await further orders of Court.	1855 Nov. 2	1862 Dec. 21	85	20	Within the Precincts of the Prison.	Do. . . .	After . .	Pneumonia	
...	69/21	J. Y. or D.	38	Paisley	Do.	1861 Dec. 31	12 Months' Imprisonment	1862 March 14	1862 Dec. 25	9	12	Do.	Do. . . .	Before .	Sequela of Fever.	On admission, put on sick-register.

I certify that the dates of death, the diseases, whether before or after admission, probable cause of disease of the Prisoners above-named, and the relative remarks, are correct, the columns having been filled up under my direction.

J. B. THOMSON, *Resident Surgeon.*

I certify that the current numbers, names, ages, where tried, by whom tried, dates of sentence, sentences, dates of admission, period in prison, and where interred, are correct; and also that means were used to acquaint the relatives of the above-named Prisoners, in order that they might have an opportunity of removing the bodies for interment, if they wished to do so.

PETER CRUICKSHANK,
Acting Governor.

General Prison, Perth, 28th January 1863.

No. XII.—Return by the Resident Surgeon of the General Prison at Perth, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Insane in Custody at 31st December 1861,	18	11	29
Admitted during 1862,	5	0	5
Total during 1862,	23	11	34
Liberated and removed in 1862,	3	1	4
Remaining in Custody at 31st December 1862,	20	10	30

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.	By what Court Tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
1	316/5	J. J., Jr.	11	...	Royal Lunatic Asylum, Glasgow.	1	...	Dec. 25, 1846	Assault	Sheriff Court, Lerwick.	Found not to be a fit subject for trial on account of imbecility and dumbness, and sentenced to imprisonment until further orders of the Court, or of the High Court of Justiciary, 5th May 1845.	Judicial Finding.	Idiocy	......	......	*Naturaliter Idiota*; Mischievous, dumb.
2	222/5	E. L.	...	35	Do.	1	...	... 29, ...	Murder	Circuit Court, Jedburgh.	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and sentenced to be imprisoned until further orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 18th September 1845.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	......	......	Had hallucinations, and was liable to violent paroxysms of mania; murdered her mother under the delusion that she was a witch.
3	95/6	T. M'K.	37	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	May 4, 1847	Murder	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	On trial, found to be insane, and not an object of punishment, and sentenced to be detained in Prison all the days of his life, or until sufficient caution be found for his safe keeping in custody during life, 6th May 1839.	Do.	Do.	......	......	Had hallucinations; never had lucid intervals.
4	111/6	A. R.	30	...	Stirling Prison.	1	...	... ...	Assault	Sheriff Court, Stirling.	Found to be insane and not a fit subject for trial, and sentenced to be detained in Prison, subject to future orders of Court, 26th May 1841.	Do.	Mania.	......	......	Has delusions about his being a great personage; has scarcely ever been heard to speak for years.
5	169/6	T. B.	25	...	Ayr Prison	1	...	July 9, ...	Assault with intent to ravish.	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Ayr.	Found to be insane and not a fit subject of trial, and sentenced to be detained in custody until further orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 15th September 1843.	Do.	Do.	......	......	
6	242/6	M. P.	...	34	Morningside Lunatic Asylum.	1	...	... 23, ...	Wilful fire-raising and malicious mischief.	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Jedburgh.	Found to be unfit for trial from the state of her mind, and to be detained in Prison until further orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 4th April 1842.	Do.	Do.	......	......	
7	76/9	P. P. or S.	50	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Mar. 29, 1850	Murder	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	Found to be insane and not a proper object of trial, and to be detained in custody until further orders of Court, 16th May 1850.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	......	......	A powerful and dangerous man, with a strong homicidal tendency; he murdered two persons in one night.
8	171/9	J. D.	23	...	Dumbarton Prison.	1	...	June 15, ...	Assault, with intent to rob	Sheriff Court, Dumbarton.	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and ordered to be detained in Prison until removed therefrom by competent authority, 7th June 1850.	Do.	Mania	......	......	
9	172/9	W. K.	22	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	... 18, ...	Murder	Circuit Court, Perth.	Found not in a fit state to be put on his trial, and deserted the diet *pro loco et tempore*, and grants warrant to commit him to the Prison of Perth, therein to be detained until further orders of the Court of Justiciary regarding him, 26th Sept. 1850.	Do.	Homicidal Mania	......	......	*Naturaliter Idiota*; was confined in Lunatic Wing untried from 18th June, until brought before the Circuit Court.
10	310/9	M. R.	27	...	Stirling Prison.	1	...	Nov. 12, ...	Theft by house-breaking and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Stirling.	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and to be detained in Prison until further orders of Court, 12th April 1850.	Do.	Mania	......	......	

Return by the Resident Surgeon, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics—*continued.*

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison.		Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which accused or convicted.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year.		REMARKS.
			M.	F.										Date.	Method.	
11	27/10	R. B. or M.	...	30	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Mar. 14, 1851	Assault . .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	Found to be insane and not a proper object of trial, and ordered to be detained in Prison until further orders of Court, 12th March 1851.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	....	......	
12	133/11	I. B.	...	50	Perth County Prison.	1	...	May 14, 1852	Murder . .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	On trial, found to have been insane at the time of committing the offence, and not an object of punishment, and adjudged to be detained in Prison all her life, or at least until further orders of Court, 29th April 1852.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	......	.....	Murdered her mother; is a hypochondriacal and ill-tempered woman.
13	74/12	J. D. S.	24	...	Glasgow Prison	1	...	Mar. 18, 1853	Murder . .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Glasgow.	Death, but commuted to transportation for life, on account of insanity, 4th January 1853.	Medical Certificate.	Do.	......	...	
14	234,13	H. M'N	27	...	Ayr Prison	1	...	July 22, 1854	Rape . .	Circuit Court, Ayr.	Found to be insane, and not fit for trial, and adjudged to be imprisoned until further orders of the Court of Justiciary, 18th April 1854.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	......	......	
15	470/14	W. G. T.	35	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	Oct. 13, 1855	Assault to the effusion of blood and serious injury of the person	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	Found, from the state of his intellect, not a proper object for trial, and to be detained in Prison subject to the future orders of the High Court, 2d October 1855.	Do.	Idiocy.	......	......	*Naturaliter Idiota.*
16	494/14	D. R.	19	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	Nov. 2, ...	Malicious mischief .	Sheriff-Court, Perth.	On trial found to have been insane, and diet deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and adjudged to be detained in Prison to abide the further orders of Court, 22d October 1855.	Do.	Mania.	Dec. 21, 1862.	Died.	Mischievous in nature.
17	247/15	M. F. or M'L.	...	28	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	July 15, 1856	Murder	Circuit Court, of Justiciary, Glasgow.	Found to have been insane at the time of committing the act charged, and not a proper object of punishment, and adjudged to be detained in Prison subject to the future orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 2d May 1856.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	......	......	In the puerperal state, and, under a fit of jealousy, destroyed her child.
18	43/16	H. S.	27	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Feb. 19, 1857	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	Found to be insane, and not fit for trial, and ordered to be detained in the General Prison at Perth, subject to future orders of the Court, 16th February 1857.	Do.	Do.	......	......	When in the Greenock poorhouse, murdered one of the paupers.
19	358/16	A. M'P.	26	...	Inverness Prison.	1	...	Dec. 21, 1857	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Inverness.	Found to be insane at the time he committed the act, and adjudged to be detained in Prison, subject to future orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 30th September 1857.	Judicial Finding.	Do.	......	......	Under delusions—murdered three persons, his father, mother, and aunt, in one night. Had a relapse of the homicidal impulse in April 1861, of which some details appear in the Medical Report for 1861.
20	203/17	D. C.	37	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	July 30, 1858	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	Ordered to be kept in custody until her Majesty's pleasure be known, 7th October 1858.	Do.	Do.	......	......	Has delusions that he is visited by good and evil spirits; also by the three Persons in the Godhead. Irritable, passionate, proud.
21	214/17	T. A. S. or F. or T. or T.	39	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Aug. 14, 1858	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and ordered to be kept in custody until her Majesty's pleasure be known, 19th July 1858.	Do.	Do.	......	......	Has delusions, that poison has eaten away his brain and stomach; suicidal.
22	41/18	A. M.	23	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	Feb. 22, 1859	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary.	Found to have been insane, and ordered to be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, 16th Nov. 1858.	Judicial finding.	Do.	......	......	Certified insane on admission; but has shown no mental disorder or delusion here. On the 30th Jan. 1861 was certified as sane, and, on the authority of the Prison Managers, was transferred to Main Prison on 5th March 1861, and put to prison service. Returned to Lunatic Department proper on the 17th December 1862.
23	88/15	C. M'K.	...	21	Glasgow Prison.	...	1	Dec. 20, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit-Court Glasgow.	15 years' transportation, 8th Jan. 1856, .	Medical Certificate	Mania.	......	......	Admitted to Main Prison, March 19, 1856: Imbecile, May 7, 1859; sent to Imbecile Ward at its opening in Aug. 1859. Has delusions that she gets poison and rats in her food. Violent, threatens,

24	177/18	I. S.	...	24	Edinburgh Prison.	...	1	Sept. 8, ...	Theft and previous conviction	High Court of Justiciary.	8 years' penal servitude, 14th Feb. 1859,	Do.	Mania.	......	......	On admission imbecile, and sent to Imbecile Ward; was formerly insane, and three years in an asylum. Has again become insane, with a suicidal tendency.
25	284/19	E. P. or M.	..	38	Stirling Prison.	1	...	Oct. 26, ...	Murder	Circuit-Court Stirling.	Found to have been insane, and ordered to be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, 21st Sept. 1860.	Do.	Homicidal mania.	......	......	She was found insane by a jury. Her delusion is that she and her family are to be burned in the Poorhouse at Stirling, and to avert this fate she threw herself and two of her children into the canal at Falkirk; one of the children was drowned. Reported sane, 3d July 1862.
26	57/20	A. C. or S.	...	18	Ditto	...	1	Mar. 26, ...	Do.	Do.	18 months' imprisonment, 26th Dec. 1860.	Do.	Dementia.	June 25, 1862.	Sent back for liberation.	On admission, 20th February 1861, laboured under great mental imbecility, and was quite incoherent, with delusions about persons entering her cell; also very filthy; placed in the Main Prison with a nurse in Wing II. Gallery A, Cell 47, which cell is held as belonging to the Lunatic Department. Sent to Lunatic Department, 13th February 1862.
27	69/20	R. A. H.	...	27	Edinburgh Prison.	...	1	May 4, 1860	Do.	High Court of Justiciary.	8 years' penal servitude, 4th Feb. 1861,	Do.	Mania.	......	......	R. A. H. was here formerly a convict under sentence of 4 years' penal servitude; always regarded as of weak mind; re-admitted weak-minded and violent. Insane delusions, soon after re-admission, took possession of her mind, that strange beings visited in her cell and tormented her. She became noisy, turbulent, and incoherent.
28	189/20	A. M'K. or M'G.	...	28	Perth Prison.	1	..	May 24, 1861	Murder	Circuit Court, Perth.	Found to have been insane and ordered to be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be know 6th April 1861.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	......	......	Murdered her own boy, 4 years old, and attempted suicide under religious excitement after attending revival meetings. Reported as sane, 3d July 1862.
29	338/20	D. T.	18	...	Glasgow Prison.	...	1	Dec. 2, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit-Court, Glasgow.	15 months' imprisonment, 25th Sept. 1861,	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	Nov. 15, ...	Sent to Main Prison recovered, but of imbecile mind.	This lad is deaf and dumb congenitally, so that his mind is imperfectly developed. Was here formerly weak-minded. On the 25th November sent to Imbecile Ward; soon after became incoherent.
30	277/20	J. H.	50	...	Edinburgh Prison.	...	1	April 8, 1862	Theft, falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition.	Sheriff-Court, Edinburgh.	18 months' imprisonment, 8th August 1861,	Medical Certificate.	Do.	......	......	Has delusions of various kinds; that he has had visits of angels; got glimpses of heaven; and that he has found out sources of great wealth and honour; incoherent.
31	116/21	W. C.	46	...	Ditto.	1	...	... 15, ...	Murder.	High Court of Justiciary.	Found to have been insane, and ordered to be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, 10th March 1862,	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	......	......	Still insane; talks of the person he murdered as alive; obscene in his conduct.
32	139/20	H. G.	35	...	Glasgow Prison.	...	1	June 6, ...	Contravening 7th & 8th sect. of the 2 Will. IV. cap. 34.	Circuit-Court, Glasgow.	18 months' imprisonment, 22d April 1861,	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	Oct. 21, ...	Sent back for liberation.	Has delusions about persons appearing to him at night, and about his great possessions. On the 11th January 1862, he became imbecile, and was associated; and on the 6th June was certified insane.
33	217/21	R. P.	36	...	Ditto.	1	...	... 26, ...	Murder.	Do.	Found to have been insane, and ordered to be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, 26th Sept. 1861.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	......	......	This man was admitted June 26, 1862, and since that time has shown no symptoms of insanity. He murdered his own child under a fit of mania consequent upon habits of intemperance. Certified sane, 18th November 1862.
34	395/21	H. S., Jun.	30	...	Fort-Charlotte.	1	...	Nov. 19, ...	Assault.	Sheriff-Court, Lerwick.	Found to have been insane, and ordered to be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, 14th Oct. 1862.	Do.	Mania.	......	......	This man's certificate bears that he believes in witchcraft, and that he can cure diseases by transferring them to himself.

General Prison, Perth, 28th January 1863.

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

No. XIII.—Return for the Year 1862, of Prisoners put, by the authority of the Resident Surgeon, in Association, as better suited to their Mental Condition than Separation, with the reasons for Associating in each case.

ASSOCIATED AT 31ST DECEMBER 1861.

No.	Current Number.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison. M.	Age when committed to Prison. F.	Prison whence Received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	At the end of the Year. Not in Prison.			In Prison. In Association.	In Prison. In Separation.		In Prison. In Lunatic Department.	No.	Remarks.
1	258/18	J. B. or S.		48	Stirling.	April 12, 1859.	4 yrs.	Aug. 11, 1859.	Aug. 20/59.	Epileptic.	Epilepsy.	Before.	1	Liberated,	July 12,					1	Epileptics—all more or less weak-minded—here formerly, J. B. or S. and M. B.
2	300/18	J. R.		28	Ayr.	April 22, 1857.	6 ...	... 26, ...	... 26, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	1	Do.	July 22,					2	
3	452/18	M. B.		26	Dundee.	Oct. 3, 1859.	6 ...	Nov. 19, ...	Nov. 19, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.				1				3	
4	479/18	M. G.		19	Stirling.	April 13, ...	4 ...	... 22, ...	... 22, ...	Imbecile.	Congenital.	Do.	1	Do.	July 14,					4	Here formerly insane—she is improved.
5	147/19	A. B.		16	Dundee.	April 10, ...	4 ...	May 26, ...	May 26, ...	Imbecile.	Do.	Do.					1	April 10,		5	This girl was here formerly an imbecile, violent at times—her father is insane.
6	145/19	A. C. or T.		41	......	... 12, ...	4 ...	... 26, ...	... 26, ...	Do.	Was Insane.	Do.					1	April 12,		6	On admission, certified to have been repeatedly insane, and not fit to bear separation.
7	149/19	B. K.		26	......	... 11, ...	Life.	... 26, ...	... 26, ...	Suicidal.	Remorse.	Do.				1				7	Suicidal, and suffering remorse for having murdered her child.
8	167/19	E. S.		19	Glasgow.	April 23, ...	3 yrs	May 28, ...	... 29, ...	Suicidal.	Melancholy.	Do.				1				8	Was found suspended in cell—often violent, and strongly suicidal.
9	458/18	M. W.		22	Dumfries.	Sept. 24, ...	10 yrs.	Nov. 21, 1859.	Dec. 8, ...	Do.	Worn out in body and mind	Do.	1	Died, ...	Jan. 21,					9	Worn-out in mind and body, has suffered by Syphilis and vicious habits of life.
10	20/20	A. R		38	Glasgow.	Dec. 26, ...	8 yrs.	... 25, ...	... 25, ...	Imbecile and suicidal.	Congenital.	Do.					1	Oct. 15,		10	On admission reported excitable, suicidal, and not very intelligent. I regarded her unfit for separation.
11	103/20	J. C.	27		Edinburgh.	April 1, 1861.	12 ms.	April 6, 1861.	April 6, ...	Epileptic.	......	Do.	1	Liberated,	April 1,					11	Here formerly—an epileptic.
12	130/20	A. W.	30		Stirling.	April 30, ...	9 ...	May 4, ...	May 4, ...	Suicidal.	Weak-minded	Do.	1	Do.	Jan. 30,					12	Attempted suicide in Stirling Prison—weak-minded.
13	117/20	R. W.	34		Cupar.	April 24, ...	9 ...	... 1, ...	... 21, ...	Monomania	Imbecile.	Do	1	Do.	Jan. 23,					13	His admission certificate states his mental condition to be "monomania." He had delusions as to his influence with Napoleon III.
14	178/20	J. M'K.	17		Paisley.	May 20, ...	9 ...	... 22, ...	... 22, ...	Suicidal.	Do.	Do.	1	Do.	Feb. 20,					14	Made a suicidal attempt in Paisley Prison—he is weak-minded.
15	190/20	M. T. or P.		32	Ayr.	... 9, ...	12 ...	... 24, ...	... 24, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	1	Do.	May 9,					15	On admission, suicidal and weak-minded.
16	184/20	D. M'P.	24		Inverness.	... 3, ...	12 ...	... 22, ...	July 17, ...	Imbecile.	Separation.	After.	1	Do.	May 3,					16	Congenitally weak, and became worse in separation.
17	257/20	J. S. or M.	23		Stonehaven.	July 11, ...	12 ...	July 18, ...	... 18, ...	Do.	Congenital.	Before.	1	Do.	July 11,					17	His medical certificate on admission states, "This man's mind does not appear healthy; he has insane delusions, and there are strong suspicions that he may become insane." He was here formerly for a dangerous assault on a girl, under circumstances of mental weakness, for which he was reported of to Crown counsel.
18	276/20	J. N.	35		Banff.	... 29, ...	12 ...	Aug. 9, ...	Aug. 9, ...	Formerly Insane.	Imbecile.	Do.	1	Liberated,	July 29,					18	J. N. here formerly insane—still weak-minded.
19	122/20	M. K or R.		40	Dundee.	April 25, ...	15 ...	May 2, ...	... 16, ...	Imbecile.	Separation.	After.	1	Do.	July 25,					19	Never strong-minded—became worse in separation.
20	2/20	P. L.	40		Dumfries.	Dec. 28, 1860.	15 ...	Jan. 3, ...	Sept. 23, ...	Do.	Unknown.	Before.	1	Do.	Mar. 28,					20	Sleepless—talking with imaginary persons and the devil—unfit for separation.
21	314/19	A. M'N.		19	Glasgow.	Sept. 12, ...	4 yrs.	Dec. 12, 1860.	... 28, ...	Suicidal.	Rage.	After.					1	Oct. 24,		21	Made a sudden attempt at strangulation, which nearly proved fatal—she is passionate and without self-control.
22	301/20	H. W.		27	Jedburgh.	Sept. 17, 1861.	9 ms.	... 4, 1861.	Oct. 4, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	1	Liberated,	June 16,					22	Has a large cicatrix in throat, from a suicidal attempt before admission.
23	318/20	M. W.		42	Ayr.	Sept. 25, ...	9 ...	... 11, ...	... 11, ...	Was Insane	Imbecile.	Do.	1	Do.	June 25,					23	Weak-minded, and at one time insane.

(No. XIII. *Continued.*)

ASSOCIATED AT 31ST DECEMBER 1861	24	317/20	J. M'D. or B.		33	Edinburgh.	Oct. 3, ...	12 ...	... 10, ...	... 10, ...	Epilepsy.	Brain Disease.	Do.	1	Do.	Oct. 3,						24	An epileptic, with great mental imbecility—formerly in Morningside Asylum.
	25	322/20	A. C.	30		Inveraray.	Sept. 26, 1861.	9 ms.	... 12, ...	... 27, ...	Weak-minded.	Separation.	After.	1	Do.	June 20,						25	Weak-minded, and became worse in separation.
	26	333/20	P. A.	17		Glasgow.	Oct. 2, ...	18 ...	... 14, ...	... 14, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Before.				1					26	A weak-minded epileptic—crime, fire-raising.
	27	376/20	W. B.	27		Paisley.	Nov. 4, ...	9 ..	Nov. 6, ...	Nov. 6, ...	Imbecile and Suicidal.	......	Do.	1	Do.	Aug. 4,						27	Suicidal and weak-minded.
	28	310/20	J. D.	17		Glasgow.	Sept. 20, ...	9 ...	Oct. 8, ...	... 26, ...	Epileptic.	......	Do.	1	Do.	June 20,						28	No report on admission of his having fits, but soon after admission took a fit in the bath-room.
	29	233/20	J. D.	17		Edinburgh.	June 20, ...	12 ...	July 1, ...	... 28, ...	Imbecile.	Congenital.	Do.	1	Do.	June 20,						29	A weak-minded and ignorant young man—became worse in separation.
	30	425/20	G. J. M.	46		Dunfermline.	Nov. 19, ...	9 ...	Dec. 2, ...	Dec. 2, ...	Epileptic.	Do.	Do.	1	Do.	Aug. 19,						30	With a malformed head—congenitally epileptic and weak-minded.
	31	427/20	M. K. or M'F.		32	Glasgow.	... 5, ...	9 ...	... 2, ...	... 2, ...	Epileptic.	Brain Disease.	Before.	1	Do.	Aug. 27,						31	Epileptic and weak-minded.
	32	315/20	M. D. or D.	26		Dumfries.	Sept. 20, ...	12 ...	Oct. 8, .	... 26, ...	Melancholy	Weak-minded	Do.	1	Do.	Sept. 20,						32	Melancholy, weak-minded, and unfit to bear separation.
	33	139/20	H. G.	35		Glasgow.	April 22, 1860.	18 ...	May 8, ...	Jan. 9/62.	Imbecile.	Separation.	After.	1	Do.	Oct. 21,						33	His mind gave way to delusions, and he was certified insane, and sent to lunatic department, June 6, 1862.
ASSOCIATED DURING THE YEAR 1862.	34	361/20	C. E. or H.		38	Stirling.	Sept 12, 1861.	18 ...	Oct. 16, ...	... 19, ...	Epileptic.	Anxiety.	Before.				1					34	Had occasionally epileptic attacks, which arose from mental distress—mind weak.
	35	256/20	T. H.	21		Edinburgh.	July 8, ...	18 ...	July 16, ...	... 17, ...	Weak-minded.	Unknown.	Do.				1					35	Could not bear separation—set fire to his mattress—stupid, and without self-control.
	36	42/21	N. G.	28		......	Jan. 23, 1862.	15 ...	Jan. 31, 1862.	... 31, ..	Imbecile.	Congenital.	Do.				1					36	Imbecile—was insane—here formerly.
	37	35/21	C. M'K or M'K.		38	Nairn.	Jan. 8, ...	18 ...	... 27, ...	... 23, ...	Suicidal.	Weak-minded	Do.				1					37	Reported suicidal on admission.
	38	26/21	W. C.	21		Edinburgh.	Jan. 6, ...	12 ...	... 10, ...	Feb. 21, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	After.				1					38	Says he was discharged from the army for fits.
	39	209/20	L. M.		21	......	May 20, 1861.	3 yrs.	June 14, 1861.	... 27, .	Do.	Do.	Do.				1					39	A violent person, took a fit in punishment cells.
	40	75/21	C. C.		30	Glasgow.	Dec. 27, ...	6 yrs.	Mar. 19, 1862.	Mar. 19/62.	Imbecile.	Was Insane.	Before.				1					40	Was here formerly—a convict—was insane—mind far gone.
	41	440/18	J. R. or D.		56	......	Oct. 3, 1859.	5 yrs.	Nov. 19, 1859.	... 25, ...	Do.	Old Age.	Do.				1					41	Imbecile from old age and congenital causes.
	42	476/18	C. R.		70	......	Oct. 6, ...	10 yrs.	... 22, ...	......	Do.	Do.	Do.				1					42	Do. from age.
	43	277/20	J. H.	50		Edinburgh.	Aug. 8, 1861.	18 ms.	Aug. 13, 1861	April 3/62.	Do.	Separation.	After.							1		43	Sent to lunatic department, April 8, 1862—incoherent, with delusions.
	44	234/20	W. M'K.	40		......	June 24, ...	12 ...	July 1, ...	... 6, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Before.				1					44	Epileptic on admission.
	45	32/20	W. S.	21		Glasgow.	Oct. 2, ...	12 ...	Oct. 14, ...	... 10, ..	Weak-minded.	Imprisonment.	Do.				1					45	Ignorant—intractable, and unfit for separation—also suicidal.
	46	300/16	M. Y.		52	Dundee.	April 21, 1857.	15 yrs.	Nov. 13, 1857.	......	Do.	Congenital.	Do.					1				46	A very weak-minded prisoner.
	47	118/21	P. T.	42		Dunfermline.	April 11, 1862.	9 ms.	April 19, 1862.	... 19, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Do.				1					47	Epileptic on admission.
	48	54/21	J. W.	28		Edinburgh.	Feb. 3, ...	18 ...	Feb. 12, ...	... 20, ...	Weak-minded.	Do.	Do.				1					48	Was insane—and is unfit for separation.
	49	123/21	E. R. or B.		25	Aberdeen.	April 12, ...	12 ...	April 21, ...	... 21, ...	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Do.				1					49	Epileptic on admission, and of very imbecile mind.
	50	129/21	M. D. or D.		60	Edinburgh.	Mar. 6. ...	12 ...	... 25, ...	... 25, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.				1					50	On admission, bordering on insanity—mind still very weak.
	51	140/21	M. J.		20	Glasgow.	April 23, ...	12 ...	May 3, ...	May 23, ...	Suicidal.	Imbecile.	Do.				1					51	Has frequently attempted suicide—of very imbecile mind.
	52	152/21	D. M'C.	19		......	......	18 ...	......	... 3, ..	Do.	Feigned.	Do.				1					52	
	53	175/21	N. L.	20		Aberdeen.	... 24, ...	18 ...	... 13, ...	... 13, ...	Do.	Imbecile.	Do.				1					53	Here formerly.
	54	131/21	R. M'E.	17		Edinburgh.	... 17, ...	12 ...	April 25, ...	... 24, ...	Weak-minded.	Congenital.	Do.					1				54	Of weak-mind—for some time associated—now improved. He has the benefit of double exercise and double lessons daily.
	55	189/21	I. M'L.	36		Glasgow.	May 20, ...	9 ...	May 28, ...	... 28, ...	Epileptic.	Do.	Do.				1					55	Epileptic on admission.
	56	157/21	C. M'F.		28	Stirling.	April 18, ...	15 ...	... 5, ...	......	Weak-minded.	Remorse.	Do.				1					56	Somewhat weak-minded, and unfit for separation.
	57	200/21	W. W.	19		Edinburgh.	June 5, ...	12 ...	June 10, ...	June 20, ...	Do.	Congenital.	Do.				1					57	His countenance and manner show great imbecility.
	58	222/21	J. G.	27		Glasgow.	.. 25, ...	9 ...	July 2, ...	July 2, ...	Epileptic.	......	Do.				1					58	Epileptic on admission.
	59	158/21	M. S.	23		......	April 23, ...	15 ...	May 6, ...	... 8, ...	Hypochondriac.	Weak-minded	Do.				1					59	
	60	233/21	J. M'K.	18		Paisley.	July 8, ...	18 ...	July 12, ...	July 12, ...	Suicidal.	Imbecile.	Do.				1					60	Here formerly—of very weak intellect.
	61	436/20	P. M'H.	22		Glasgow.	Dec. 17, 1861.	9 ...	Dec. 21, 1861.	Dec. 21/61.	Imbecile.	......	After.	1	Do.	Sept. 17,						61	
	62	382/20	G. T	30		Edinburgh.	Oct. 30, ...	15 ...	Nov. 8, ...	... 28, ...	Do.	Separation.	Do.				1					62	His mind gave way on separation.
	63	190/21	I. E.	22		Glasgow.	May 20, 1862.	9 ...	May 28, 1862.	Aug. 2/62.	Do.	Do.	Do.					1				63	Returned to separation improved.

(No. XIII. *continued.*)

Return for the Year 1862, of Prisoners put, by the authority of the Resident Surgeon, in Association—*continued.*

No.	Current Number.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison. M.	Age when committed to Prison. F.	Prison whence Received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	At the end of the Year. Not in Prison.	At the end of the Year. In Prison. In Association.	At the end of the Year. In Prison. In Separation.	At the end of the Year. In Prison. In Lunatic Department.	No.	Remarks.
64	112/21	J. G.	19		Dundee.	April 3, 1862.	12 ms.	April 12, 1862.	Aug. 15/62.	Imbecile.	Was insane.	After.			1		64	Had fits of mental aberration, doubts being entertained of his sanity.
65	266/21	C. R.		17	......	... 16, ...	4 yrs.	Aug. 21, ...	... 21, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Before.		1			65	Epileptic on admission.
66	59/21	T. M'E.	21		Edinburgh.	Feb. 13, ...	15 ms.	Feb. 7, ...	... 8, ...	Suicidal.	Do.	After.			1		66	Had a companion, and was restrained for a few days until he admitted feigning.
67	294/21	J. B. or B.		15	......	Aug. 20, ...	9 ...	Aug. 27, ...	... 27, ...	Juvenile.	Age.	Before.		1			67	Associated for her tender years.
68	97/21	W. C.	16		......	Mar. 24, ...	9 ...	Mar. 29, ...	Sept. 29, ...	Weak-minded.	Separation.	After.	1 Liberated, Dec. 24.				68	Held delusions about ghosts in his cell—improved by association.
69	367/21	J. J.	68		Selkirk.	Sept. 23, ...	15 ...	Oct. 14, ...	Oct. 14, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Before.		1			69	Epileptic on admission.
70	323/21	J. M'A.	31		Glasgow.	... 18, ...	18 ...	Sept. 27, ...	... 27, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.		1			70	Concealed his fits—but information of them was got from the Prison of Glasgow that he was an epileptic.
71	389/21	J. M'J. or M'L.		28	......	... 28, ...	Life.	Nov. 11, ...	Nov. 11, ...	Careworn.	Anxiety.	Do.		1			71	Delicate—allowed a companion on account of the horrid murder she committed, and the circumstances attending it.
72	211/21	P. G.	19		Edinburgh.	June 12, ...	12 ms.	June 20, ...	... 13, ...	Delusion.	Separation.	After.		1			72	Has a delusion that he is to die from rupture—there is a hereditary tendency to insanity.
73	413/21	I. C.	21		Dundee.	Nov. 21, ...	12 ...	Nov. 27, ...	... 27, ...	Epileptic.	Accident.	Before.		1			73	Epileptic on admission.
74	338/20	D. T.	18		Glasgow.	Sept. 25, ...	15 ...	Oct. 15, 1861.	Oct. 15/61.	Imbecile.	Deaf and dumb.	Do.	1 Liberated, Dec. 25.	1			74	This lad has been here formerly. He became insane, and was sent to the Lunatic Department on December 2, 1861; recovered, November 15, 1862, and sent to Main Prison as imbecile, with a companion in cell.
75	133/21	R. M'K.	18		Edinburgh.	April 17, 1862.	18 ...	April 25, 1862.	Dec. 13/62.	Do.	Delusional.	After.		1			75	Has delusions about being visited by ghosts.
76	426/21	W. K.	19		Wigtown.	Dec. 2, ...	12 ...	Dec. 17, ...	... 17, ...	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Before.		1			76	Epileptic on admission, and very imbecile.
77	260/21	J. M.	55		Airdrie.	Aug. 12, ...	12 ...	Aug. 16, ...	... ...	Imbecile.	Unknown.	Do.		1			77	Of imbecile mind, and unfit for separation.

General Prison, Perth, 28th January 1863.

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

No. XIV.—PARTICULARS relating to 67 CONVICTS released on Orders of License by the SECRETARY of STATE, from the GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH, during the Year ended 31st December 1862.

No.	C/n.	Initials.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Recorded Number of Prison Offences.	Recorded Weekly Conduct.						Longest period remissible in Secretary of State's Scale.	Time deducted from longest period.	Date of Liberation.	How Disposed of.
							Very Good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Total Number of Weeks.				
1	375/17	C. M'G. or N.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Oct. 2, 1858.	4 years' penal serv.	One	3	94	..	...	...	97	9 months.	None.	Jan. 2, 1862.	Went to Glasgow, where she expected to find employment.
2	376/17	A. M. or C.	Theft.	... 2, ...	Ditto.	None.	37	60	...	...	...	97	Ditto.	None.	... 2, ...	Went to her daughter and sister in Glasgow, who were waiting her return.
3	377/17	H. H.	Theft and prev. con.	... 2, ...	Ditto.	Do.	1	96	...	...	...	97	Ditto.	None.	... 2, ...	Went to her father in Glasgow, who was willing to receive her.
4	337/17	M. A. S.*	Theft, by opening lock-fast places.	... 4, ...	Ditto.	Do.	19	78	...	...	...	97	Ditto.	None.	... 4, ...	Went to Dundee, where the Matron of the Model Lodging-house was willing to receive and obtain employment for them.
5	336/17	A. D.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 5, ...	Ditto.	Do.	3	94	...	...	...	97	Ditto.	None.	... 6, ...	
6	340/17	S. M. or B.	Theft and prev. con.	... 7, ...	Ditto.	Do.	77	20	...	...	...	97	Ditto.	None.	... 7, ...	Went to Dundee, where her brother was willing to receive and obtain employment for her.
7	341/17	M. C. or W.	Ditto.	... 7, ...	Ditto.	Do.	95	2	...	...	...	97	Ditto.	None.	... 7, ...	Went to Dundee, where her husband was willing to receive her.
8	182/18	H. B. or T.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 8, ...	Ditto.	Do.	88	9	...	...	...	97	Ditto.	None.	... 8, ...	Went to Perth, where her son received her.
9	366/17	M. C.	Ditto.	Sept. 29, ...	Ditto.	Four.	1	89	3	1	...	94	Ditto.	2 weeks.	... 11, ...	In consequence of bad health, she was escorted by an officer to Glasgow, and handed over to her father, who received her.
10	350/17	A. S.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Oct. 14, ...	Ditto.	None.	77	20	...	...	...	97	Ditto.	None.	... 14, ...	Went to Perth, where a merchant promised to give her employment.
11	338/17	A. R. or M'D.	Theft and prev. con.	... 8, ...	Ditto.	Four.	...	94	1	2	...	97	Ditto.	4 weeks.	Feb. 5, ...	Went to Perth, where she expected to find employment.
12	173/18	A. L. or M'G.	Ditto.	Nov. 8, ...	Ditto.	None.	1	97	3	...	...	101	Ditto.	None.	... 8, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where their husbands and families were willing to receive them.
13	175/18	A. D. or R.	Ditto.	... 8, ...	Ditto.	Do.	9	92	...	...	...	101	Ditto.	None.	... 8, ...	
14	174/18	A. or A. M'C. or C.	Ditto.	... 8, ...	Ditto.	Two.	1	95	3	2	...	101	Ditto.	2 weeks.	... 22, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where her parents were willing to receive her.
15	457/18	J. C. or B.	Ditto.	Sept. 27, 1859.	3 years' penal serv.	None.	8	97	1	...	...	106	6 months.	None.	Mar. 27, ...	Went to Aberdeen, where her mother was willing to receive her.
16	479/14	A. M'A.	Assault upon her child.	... 27, 1855.	15 years' transport.	Do.	...	65	9	...	...	74.	8½ years.	None.	... 27, ...	In consequence of bad health was escorted by a prison officer to Glasgow, and handed over there to the Inspector of Poor for her parish, viz., Campbeltown.
17	522/14	I. C. or K.	Theft and prev. con.	... 28, ...	Ditto.	One.	...	73	1	...	...	74	Ditto.	None.	... 28, ...	Went to Glasgow, where she expected her husband and family would find her a home.
18	453/18	B. H. or P.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Oct. 3, 1859.	3 years' penal serv.	None.	1	109	...	...	...	110	6 months.	None.	April 3, ...	Went to Dundee, where her brother was willing to receive her.
19	465/18	E. C. or M'A.†	Theft, by opening lock-fast places.	... 3, ...	Ditto.	Do.	5	105	...	...	...	110	Ditto.	None.	... 3, ...	Went to Dundee, where she expected to find employment.
20	466/18	B. C.	Assault and robbery.	... 4, ...	Ditto.	One.	...	109	...	...	1	110	Ditto.	None.	... 4, ...	Went to Edinburgh, to resume her former occupation of hawking.
21	468/18	J. A. or M'C.	Theft and prev. con.	... 4, ...	Ditto.	None.	...	110	...	...	...	110	Ditto.	None.	... 4, ...	Went to Dundee, where she expected to earn a livelihood by hawking.
22	469/18	M. L. or M'C.	Ditto.	... 4, ...	Ditto.	Do.	...	110	...	...	...	110	Ditto.	None.	... 4, ...	Went to Glasgow, where she expected that her daughter would receive her.
23	484/18	M. D.	Theft.	Sept. 29, ...	Ditto.	Two.	...	103	...	2	1	106	Ditto.	2 weeks.	... 12, ...	Went to Falkirk, where her parents were willing to receive her.
24	467/18	E. S.	Assault and robbery.	Oct. 4, ...	Ditto.	Three.	...	105	2	3	...	110	Ditto.	2 weeks.	... 18, ...	Went to Glasgow, where she expected to obtain employment.

* Re-convicted of theft at the Circuit Court, Perth, on 29th September 1862, and sentenced to 8 years' Penal Servitude. Re-admitted into the General Prison on 25th November 1862.

† Re-convicted of theft at the Circuit Court, Glasgow, on 15th September 1862, and sentenced to 5 years' Penal Servitude. Re-admitted into the General Prison on 13th October 1862.

PARTICULARS relating to 67 CONVICTS released on Orders of License by the SECRETARY of STATE, from the GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH, during the Year ended 31st December 1862—*continued.*

No.	C/n.	Initials.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Recorded Number of Prison Offences.	Recorded Weekly Conduct. Very Good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Total Number of Weeks	Longest period remissible in Secretary of State's Scale.	Time deducted from longest period.	Date of Liberation.	How Disposed of.
25	377/14	H. A.	Theft and prev. con.	April 25, 1855.	15 years' transport.	None.	10	70	...	...	...	80	Reconvicted License Holder, and excluded from scale, but allowed 8 years.	None.	*April 25, 1862.	Went to Stirling, where her son was willing to receive her.
26	147/17	E. W.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 27, 1858.	5 years' penal serv.	One.	8	101	1	...	...	110	12 months.	None.	... 28, ...	Escorted by an officer to Female Rescue, Edinburgh.
27	150/17	E. M. or D.	Assault and robbery.	... 28, ...	Ditto.	Five.	...	103	4	3	...	110	Ditto.	2 weeks.	May 12, ...	Went to Glasgow, intending to proceed to Belfast, where her mother was willing to receive her.
28	178/18	S. J.	Uttering base coin.	Feb. 21, 1859.	4 years' penal serv.	None.	2	114	...	...	...	116	9 months.	None.	... 21, ...	Went to Edinburgh, intending to proceed to Liverpool and London to join her friends.
29	241/18	M. B.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 21, 1858.	Ditto.	Eleven.	2	102	9	7	...	120	Ditto.	2 months and 14 days.	June 4, ...	Went to Greenock, with the intention of going to her friends, who reside there.
30	180/18	E. S. or R.	Ditto.	March 7, 1859.	Ditto.	Six.	2	107	8	2	1	120	Ditto.	3 weeks.	... 28, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where she expected to find employment.
31	258/18	J. B. or S.	Ditto.	April 12, 1859.	Ditto.	None.	...	124	...	...	...	124	Ditto.	None.	July 12, ...	under the charge of the Matron of the Model Lodging-house, Dundee, and the attention of the Inspector of Poor directed to her as a person of weak intellect.
32	479/18	M. G.	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con.	... 13, ...	Ditto.	Do.	...	117	3	4	...	124	Ditto.	None.	... 14, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where her mother was willing to receive her.
33	230/18	L. M'I. or I.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 19, ..	Ditto.	One.	...	112	11	1	...	124	Ditto.	None.	.. 19, ...	Went to Milnathort, where her father was willing to receive her.
34	181/18	J. P. or P.	Ditto.	... 19, ...	Ditto.	None.	98	26	...	...	...	124	Ditto.	None.	... 19, ...	Went to Dundee, where her son-in-law was willing to receive her.
35	300/18	J. R.	Ditto.	... 22, 1857.	6 years' penal serv.	Do.	...	91	1	...	...	92	Ditto.	None.	... 22, ...	Went to Stirling, accompanied by an Officer, and left under the care of her mother.
36	317/18	J. C. or H.	Ditto.	... 22, ...	Ditto.	One.	...	46	...	...	...	46	Ditto.	None.	... 22, ...	Went to Linlithgow, where her sister was willing to receive her.
37	153/19	C. S. or J.	Theft and prev. con.	Jan. 23, 1860.	3 years' penal serv.	None.	23	80	...	...	...	103	6 months.	None.	... 23, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where she expected employment as a laundress.
38	242/18	M. C. or M'C.	Ditto.	April 26, 1859.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	49	75	...	...	...	124	9 months.	None.	... 26, ...	Went to Glasgow, where she expected employment as a laundress.
39	243/18	M. M. or R.	Ditto.	... 26, ...	Ditto.	Do.	60	64	...	...	...	124	Ditto.	None.	... 26, ...	Went to Greenock, where her sister was willing to receive her.
40	263/18	A. R. or W.	Assault and robbery.	... 27, ...	Ditto.	Do.	4	119	1	...	...	124	Ditto.	None.	... 28, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where she expected to be met by her husband.
41	264/18	J. C.	Theft by housebreaking.	... 27, ...	Ditto.	Do.	26	98	...	...	...	124	Ditto.	None.	... 28, ...	Went to Kippen, where her sister was willing to receive her.
42	302/18	J. F.	Assault and robbery.	May 2, 1857.	6 years' penal serv.	One.	...	97	1	...	...	98	Ditto.	None.	Aug. 2, ...	Went to Glasgow, where her brother was willing to receive her, and promised to find her work.
43	253/18	A. B. or H.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 2, 1859.	4 years' penal serv.	None.	23	107	...	..	...	130	Ditto.	None.	... 2, ...	Went to Aberdeen, where she expected to resume her former occupation of hawking.
44	268/18	C. M'G.	Theft and prev. con.	April 29, ...	Ditto.	Two.	3	112	6	3	...	124	Ditto.	2 weeks.	.. 12, ...	Went to Glasgow, where she hoped to obtain employment in a spinning mill.
45	319/18	J. M'K. or E.	Theft.	*May 19, 1857.	6 years' penal serv.	None.	1	97	...	...	...	98	Ditto.	None.	... 19, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where she expected to find employment.
46	57/17	M. M'L. or G.	Theft and prev. con.	Feb. 22, 1858.	Ditto.	Do.	41	87	2	...	...	130	18 months.	None.	... 22, ...	Went to Edinburgh, intending to return to her husband at Rhos, Wrexham, who was willing to receive her.
47	247/18	A. M. or M'D.	Falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition.	May 30, 1859.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	3	127	...	...	...	130	9 months.	None.	... 30, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where she intended to resume her former occupation as a dressmaker.

48	246/18	E. L. or E. W. or L.	Theft and prev. con.	May 10, 1859.	4 years' penal serv.	Thirteen.	...	100	18	11	1	130	9 months.	6 weeks.	Sept. 22, 1862.	Went to Edinburgh, where her father was willing to receive her.
49	374/17	M. B.	Ditto.	Oct. 1, 1858.	5 years' penal serv.	None.	38	97	...	...	...	135	12 months.	None.	Oct. 1, ...	Went to Perth, where a friend was willing to receive her.
50	144/19	M. R. or M'E.	Ditto.	April 10, 1860.	3 years' penal serv.	Do.	54	60	...	...	...	114	6 months.	None.	... 10, ...	Went to Dundee to her husband, who was willing to receive her.
51	248/18	M. B. S. or G.	Ditto.	July 11, 1859.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	54	81	...	...	...	135	9 months.	None.	... 11, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where her sister promised to receive her.
52	249/18	C. M'L. or M'K.	Ditto.	... 11, ...	Ditto.	Do.	4	130	1	...	..	135	Ditto.	None.	... 11, ...	Went to Leith, where her sister was willing to receive her.
53	250/18	C. C. or M'K.	Ditto.	... 11, ...	Ditto.	Do.	114	21	...	...	...	135	Ditto.	None.	... 11, ...	Do. do.
54	251/18	A. M'G. or D. or W.	Ditto.	... 11, ...	Ditto.	Do.	108	27	...	...	...	135	Ditto.	None.	... 11, ...	Went to Edinburgh to her husband, who promised to receive and provide for her.
55	358/17	A. M'F.	Ditto.	Sept. 28, 1858.	5 years' penal serv.	Three.	1	123	6	2	...	132	12 months.	2 weeks.	... 13, ...	Went to Glasgow, where her mother was willing to receive her.
56	359/17	M. A. J.	Ditto.	... 28, ..	Ditto.	Six.	5	122	3	...	2	132	Ditto.	3 weeks.	... 20, ...	Went to Glasgow, where her father was willing to receive her.
57	165/19	M. W. or D.	Ditto.	April 23, 1860.	3 years' penal serv.	One.	...	113	1	...	...	114	6 months.	None.	... 23, ...	Went to Glasgow, where she expected to find employment as a seamstress.
58	201/15	A. M'E. or H. C.	Theft.	... 30, 1856.	15 years' transport.	Do.	...	103	...	...	...	103	8½ years.	None.	... 30, ...	Went to Glasgow, where her father promised to provide for her.
59	185/17	M. K.	Theft by house-breaking.	... 26, 1858.	5 years' penal serv.	Three.	...	130	3	2	...	135	Re-convicted License Holder, and excluded from scale, but allowed six months.	2 weeks.	Nov. 10, ...	Went to Glasgow, where her mother was to receive her. A brother going to America, offers to take her with him.
60	549/14	J. B. or D.	Theft and prev. con.	Nov. 2, 1855.	15 years' transport.	One.	15	69	..	...	...	84	Re-convicted License Holder, and excluded from scale, but allowed eight years.	None.	... 26, ...	Went to Edinburgh, where her mother was willing to receive her.
61	174/17	M. C. or M'D.	Theft and prev. con., habit and repute.	May 10, 1858.	6 years' penal serv.	Three.	1	135	2	...	...	138	18 months.	3 weeks.	Dec. 1, ...	Went to Dundee, to seek employment as a bootbinder or seamstress.
62	456/18	A. or A. G. or G.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Sept. 27, 1859.	4 years' penal serv.	None.	3	143	1	...	...	147	9 months.	None.	... 27, ...	Returned to her husband and family in Aberdeen.
63	455/18	M. M'D. or R.	Ditto.	... 27, ...	Ditto.	One.	2	139	6	...	...	147	Ditto.	None.	... 27, ...	Returned to her family in Aberdeen.
64	480/18	M. A.	Robbery and theft, and prev. con. of theft.	... 29, ...	Ditto.	None.	...	147	...	...	...	147	Ditto.	None.	... 27, ...	Went to Edinburgh, her usual place of residence.
65	481/18	E. B. or M.	Theft and prev. con.	... 29, ...	Ditto.	Do.	3	144	...	...	...	147	Ditto.	None.	... 27, ...	Went to Falkirk, where her friends promised to receive her.
66	482/18	E. S.	Ditto.	... 29, ...	Ditto.	Do.	14	132	1	...	...	147	Ditto.	None.	... 27, ...	Admitted into the Servants' Home, Edinburgh.
67	324/18	E. J.	Theft by housebreaking and opening lock-fast places, habit and repute and prev. con.	... 30, 1857.	7 years' penal serv.	Do.	9	137	1	...	...	147	1 year 9 mths.	None.	... 27, ...	Returned to Manchester, where her relatives reside.

No. XV.—Analysis of Ages and corresponding Sentences of all the Prisoners who were during **the Year 1862** in the General Prison at Perth, exclusive of the Lunatic Department.

SENTENCES.		AGES.																	
		12 years and under.		16 years and above 12.		21 years and above 16.		30 years and above 21.		40 years and above 30.		50 years and above 40.		60 years and above 50.		Above 60 years.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9 months and under 12,	Imprisonment.	...	...	4	3	33	21	49	30	15	20	15	13	6	5	2	...	124	92
12 months and under 18,		3	...	9	3	44	19	78	42	39	38	13	9	3	6	6	1	195	118
18 months and under 2 years, . . .		1	...	3	1	28	6	41	27	35	8	15	5	6	4	...	...	129	51
2 years and upwards, .		...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	9	3
15 years, . . .	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13
21 years, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4
Life, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3 years, . . .	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	30
4 years, . . .		...	...	...	1	...	25	...	61	...	43	...	10	...	7	...	4	...	151
5 years, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	20
6 years, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	9	...	21	...	9	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	49
7 years, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13
8 years, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	4	...	15	...	11	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	36
10 years, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	18
12 years, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 years, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
21 years, . . .		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	5
Life, . . .		...	...	...	..	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total, .		4	...	17	10	108	106	169	245	90	154	45	55	16	35	8	11	457	616

No. XVI.—Abstract of half year's Returns made by the Chief Officers of the General Prison at Perth, down to the end of the year 1862, relating to 560 Juvenile Male Prisoners, who were associated in the Juvenile Department, liberated between 1st January 1848 and 31st December 1862.

	Number liberated.	Whether Employment for Prisoner was obtained at date of, or shortly after, liberation.					Whether Employed at date of respective Returns.					Conduct of Prisoner since liberation, so far as ascertained at date of respective Returns.						
		Yes.	No.	Not known	Dead.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Not known	Dead.	Total.	Good.	Tolerable.	Not known	Bad.	Returned to Crime or under Sentence.	Dead.	Total.
Results of first Return after liberation, ...	560	286	210	60	4	560	217	254	82	7	560	271	42	95	54	91	7	560
Results of second Return, at the lapse of half a year from the first, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	265	68	11	560	187	56	75	45	186	11	560
Results of third Return at the lapse of a year from the first, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	272	61	14	560	171	50	63	56	206	14	560

No. XVII.—Table showing the Number of Prisoners (including Sixty-three Female Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude, and one Female Convict sentenced to 15 years' Transportation, who had been liberated on Ticket of Leave, but whose License was revoked,) **received** into the General Prison at Perth, from each County in Scotland, in the **Year ended 31st December 1862.**

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . .	19	16	Brought forward,	106	83	Brought forward,	216	173
Argyle, ...	...	1	Forfar, ...	16	16	Renfrew, ...	10	7
Ayr, ...	11	5	Haddington, . .	2	...	Ross & Cromarty, .	3	2
Banff, ...	2	1	Inverness, . . .	...	2	Roxburgh, . . .	4	...
Berwick, ...	2	...	Kincardine, . . .	3	...	Selkirk, ...	2	..
Bute, ...	...	...	Kinross, ...	...	...	Stirling, ...	2	4
Caithness, . . .	2	...	Kirkcudbright, . .	...	...	Sutherland, . . .	...	...
Clackmannan . .	...	...	Lanark, ...	71	62	Wigton, ...	3	4
Dumbarton, . . .	2	1	Linlithgow, . . .	3	1	Zetland, ...	1	...
Dumfries, . . .	5	1	Nairn, ...	...	1			
Edinburgh, . . .	57	55	Orkney, ...	2	...		241	190
Elgin, ...	8	...	Peebles, ...	2	2			
Fife, ...	3	3	Perth, ...	11	6	Total,	431	
Carry forward,	106	83	Carry forward,	216	173			

o. XVIII.—Table exhibiting a Comparative View of the Cost per Prisoner in the General Prison at Perth, in each year ended 31st December, from 1856 to 1862 inclusive.

	In 1856, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 583.			In 1857, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 593.			In 1858, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 561.			In 1859, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 632.			In 1860, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 675.			In 1861, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 637.			In 1862, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 688.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries, wages, and uniform of officers	7	4	9	7	7	0^{6}	8	3	1^{1}	8	3	4^{6}	8	16	1^{10}	9	6	11^{7}	8	14	11^{7}
Diet	6	9	3^{5}	6	11	6^{10}	6	5	0^{1}	6	0	10^{10}	6	19	3^{4}	7	5	6^{3}	6	9	9^{10}
Contingent alimentary charges .	0	8	5^{10}	0	7	0^{1}	0	8	3^{4}	0	7	7^{1}	0	7	5^{4}	0	9	4^{2}	0	8	4
Medicine	0	2	7^{9}	0	2	6^{5}	0	3	7	0	3	0^{3}	0	3	7^{3}	0	4	5^{5}	0	3	0^{1}
Clothing	1	0	7^{4}	1	2	5^{10}	1	5	1^{7}	2	1	2^{4}	1	6	11^{6}	1	11	6^{6}	1	7	5^{8}
Bedding	0	3	10^{5}	0	5	7^{11}	0	5	8	0	16	8^{10}	0	11	7^{6}	0	6	0^{8}	0	5	5^{3}
Lighting Prison	0	7	2^{9}	0	6	8^{10}	0	7	9^{2}	0	8	5^{4}	0	9	7^{2}	0	9	4^{11}	0	6	6
Lighting officers' houses and outhouses	0	2	8^{3}	0	2	5^{10}	0	2	11^{7}	0	3	3^{11}	0	3	5^{4}	0	3	11^{2}	0	2	9^{7}
Fuel	0	19	10^{7}	0	19	0^{11}	1	0	8^{5}	1	2	11	1	4	0^{1}	1	4	7^{9}	0	19	4^{7}
Cooking and washing . .	0	7	3	0	7	9	0	8	4^{9}	0	7	10^{10}	0	9	5^{9}	0	8	9^{1}	0	8	5^{5}
Furniture, fittings, &c. . .	0	6	4^{6}	0	9	7^{8}	0	9	0	1	5	0	0	7	2^{9}	0	7	3^{5}	0	5	8^{3}
General contingent charges .	1	1	1^{6}	1	0	7^{7}	1	7	6	1	5	4^{11}	1	11	11^{7}	1	17	3^{10}	1	11	9^{6}
Gross cost per prisoner . .	18	14	2^{10}	19	2	7^{9}	20	7	1^{5}	22	5	9^{11}	22	10	9^{5}	23	15	2^{9}	21	3	7^{9}
Deduct Earnings per prisoner available for Prison . . .	2	13	0^{5}	2	11	0	2	14	1^{10}	2	17	8^{3}	3	5	8^{6}	3	8	8^{7}	3	1	10^{6}
Nett cost per prisoner . .	16	1	2	16	11	7^{9}	17	12	11^{7}	19	8	1^{8}	19	5	0^{11}	20	6	6^{2}	18	1	9^{3}

No. XIX.—SCALE of the Salaries of Officers in the General Prison for Scotland at Perth.

Approved of by the Secretary of State on 9th August 1862.

No.		SALARIES.			ALLOWANCES.
	I.—MALE OFFICERS.	Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.	
1	Governor,	£400 0 0	£10 0 0	£500 0 0	Residence with Gas.
1	Chaplain,	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
1	Resident Surgeon,	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
1	Visiting Physician,	100 0 0	......	100 0 0	
1	Steward,	100 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
	Superintendent of Manufactures,	100 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	
1	Chief Clerk,	120 0 0	4 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
1	Assistant-Clerk,	90 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	
3	Clerks in Steward's Department,	70 0 0	3 0 0	100 0 0	One Residence with Gas.
1	Clerk of Works,	100 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	
1	Head Warder,	75 0 0	2 10 0	100 0 0	House, Gas, and Uniform.
2	Trades' Warder,	55 0 0	2 0 0	75 0 0	Do.
1	Scripture Reader,	100 0 0	3 0 0	130 0 0	
4	Teachers,	70 0 0	2 0 0	90 0 0	
1	Superintendent of Department for Criminal Lunatics,	60 0 0	2 0 0	80 0 0	House, Fuel, Gas, and Uniform.
31	Warders,	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	15 House, Gas, and Uniform, and 16 Uniform.
	Allowance to Teacher of Music (A Teacher),	8 0 0	......	8 0 0	
	Allowance to Precentor (A Warder),	8 0 0	......	8 0 0	
1	Labourer in Store,	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	
52					
	II.—FEMALE OFFICERS.				
1	Matron or Superintendent,	175 0 0	5 0 0	225 0 0	Furnished Residence with Gas.
1	Sub-Matron,	80 0 0	4 0 0	120 0 0	Do.
2	Scripture-Readers,	75 0 0	2 0 0	95 0 0	
7	Teachers or School Mistresses,	55 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0	
1	Superintendent of Convicts, viz., of Work,	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	Furnished Lodgings and Gas.
26	Warders,	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
1	Outer Gatekeeper (a Warder's wife),	15 0 0	......	15 0 0	
1	Sick Nurse,	45 0 0	1 0 0	55 0 0	Do.
1	Housekeeper to Female Warders,	40 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Furnished Lodgings and Gas.
41					

No. XX.—Table of the whole Assessments laid on at Meetings of the Prison Boards for the Counties in Scotland, **in the Year 1862**, in terms of "The Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860," together with the Apportionments of such Assessments among the Landward Parts and Burghs respectively, according to the value of Property.

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	For Current Expenses under § 32, and Apportionment thereof.	For Building Assessment under § 33, and Apportionment thereof.	Total Yearly Value of Property on which Assessment is divided and apportioned per § 34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen—			
Landward part,	1,161 12 1	..	563,729 0 0
Aberdeen,	389 9 10	...	188,904 0 0
Peterhead,	34 1 5	...	16,327 9 0
Inverury,	10 13 1	...	5,028 11 0
Kintore,	4 3 7	...	2,027 0 8
	1,600 0 0	...	776,016 0 8
2. Argyle—			
Landward part,	653 5 5	...	320,635 19 6
Campbeltown,	28 13 10	...	14,083 2 9
Oban,	12 5 1	...	6,015 0 0
Inveraray,	5 15 8	...	2,838 10 0
	700 0 0	...	343,572 12 3
3. Ayr—			
Landward part,	800 18 8	...	847,817 0 0
Ayr,	42 2 1	...	44,565 0 0
Kilmarnock,	44 5 6	...	47,299 0 0
Irvine,	12 13 9	...	13,001 0 0
	900 0 0	...	952,682 0 0
4. Banff—			
Landward part,	140 18 10	...	176,701 0 0
Banff,	6 15 8	...	8,472 0 0
Cullen,	2 5 6	...	2,843 0 0
	150 0 0	...	188,016 0 0
5. Berwick—			
Landward part,	442 1 0	...	332,745 14 0^{4}
Lauder,	2 19 0	...	2,223 5 6
	445 0 0	...	334,968 19 6^{4}
6. Bute—			
Landward part,	101 16 4	...	37,292 0 0
Rothesay,	69 3 8	...	25,339 0 0
	171 0 0	...	62,631 0 0
7. Caithness—			
Landward part,	213 1 5	...	100,640 1 0
Wick,	36 18 7	...	17,443 6 0
	250 0 0	...	118,083 7 0
8. Clackmannan—			
Landward part,	400 0 0	...	67,181 18 0
*	400 0 0	...	67,181 18 0
16. Inverness—			
Landward part,	443 15 2	...	222,521 0 0
Inverness,	57 1 6	...	28,619 0 0
	500 16 8	...	251,140 0 0
17. Kincardine—			
Landward part,	198 6 3	...	195,268 19 9
Inverbervie,	1 13 9	...	1,662 8 2
	200 0 0	...	196,931 7 11
18. Kinross—			
Landward part,	100 0 0	...	41,509 16 0
	100 0 0	...	41,509 16 0
19. Kirkcudbright,—			
Landward part,	292 18 3	141 6 3	264,687 2 5
Kirkcudbright,	6 5 10	3 0 8	5,683 7 9
New Galloway,	0 15 11	0 7 8	721 0 0
	300 0 0	144 14 7	271,091 10 2
20. Lanark—			
Landward part,	4,039 14 3	554 8 3	1,142,415 17 9
Glasgow,	85 0 3	11 14 1	24,037 0 0
Airdrie,	5,508 3 0	756 2 1	1,557,674 0 0
Hamilton,	86 7 2	11 16 11	24,422 11 0
Rutherglen,	31 17 10	4 4 10	9,018 10 0
Lanark,	48 17 6	6 14 8	13,820 9 0
	9,800 0 0	1,345 0 10	2,771,388 7 9
21. Linlithgow—			
Landward part,	333 0 11	...	193,889 8 1
Linlithgow,	13 19 1¾	...	8,126 14 2
Queensferry,	2 19 11¼	...	1,743 1 3
	350 0 0	...	203,759 3 6
22. Nairn—			
Landward part,	96 7 3	...	27,464 10 11
Nairn,	22 12 9	...	6,451 6 1
	119 0 0	...	33,915 17 0
23. Orkney—			
Landward part,	159 3 0	...	43,050 2 0
Kirkwall,	20 17 0	...	5,642 7 3
	180 0 0	...	48,692 9 3

(No. XX. Continued.)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9. Dumbarton—			
Landward part,	215 0 0	...	188,040 15 0
Dumbarton,	18 0 0	...	20,464 13 10
	233 0 0	...	208,505 8 10
10. Dumfries—			
Landward part,	455 14 8	...	458,585 11 5
Annan,	8 6 1	...	8,355 1 3
Dumfries,	31 5 5	..	31,465 2 2
Lochmaben,	1 14 4	...	1,730 0 6
Sanquhar,	2 19 6	..	2,991 19 3
	500 0 0	...	503,127 14 7
11. Edinburgh—			
Landward part,	1955 18 3	...	460,078 0 0
Edinburgh,	3418 5 4	...	804,059 0 0
Leith,	468 1 8	...	110,105 0 0
Musselburgh,	68 13 4	...	16,152 0 0
Portobello,	89 1 5	...	20,952 0 0
	6000 0 0	...	1,411,346 0 0
12. Elgin—			
Landward part,	216 2 3	...	134,700 12 3
Elgin,	32 8 5½	...	20,209 5 8
Forres,	11 9 3½	...	7,145 10 10
	260 0 0	...	162,055 8 9
13. Fife—			
Landward part,	777 4 11	81 16 3	623,870 10 0
Anstruther Easter,	4 11 2	0 9 6	3,660 18 9
Anstruther Wester,	1 16 1	0 3 10	1,448 1 0
Auchtermuchty,	2 19 6	0 6 3	2,388 9 0
Burntisland,	12 7 11	1 6 1	9,952 3 11
Crail,	3 14 10	0 7 11	3,004 0 4
Cupar,	15 16 4	1 13 4	12,695 11 4
Dunfermline,	34 8 10	3 12 6	27,645 13 5
Dysart,	16 1 8	1 13 10	12,910 12 5
Earlsferry,	0 12 3	0 1 4	490 13 6
Falkland,	2 14 1	0 5 8	2,168 19 6
Inverkeithing,	3 14 8	0 7 10	2,995 8 5
Kilrenny,	3 17 3	0 8 2	3,100 10 10
Kinghorn,	4 10 10	0 9 7	3,646 4 7½
Kirkcaldy,	33 0 5	3 9 6	26,505 5 2
Newburgh,	4 11 2	0 9 7	3,657 19 9
Pittenweem,	5 12 0	0 11 10	4,494 14 7
St. Andrews,	22 6 1	2 7 0	17,900 16 0
	950 0 0	100 0 0	762,536 12 6½
14. Forfar—			
Landward part,	1027 12 10	...	472,588 5 6
Arbroath,	73 5 9	...	33,704 0 0
Brechin,	22 19 4	...	10,560 19 4
Dundee,	472 16 11	...	217,450 13 8
Forfar,	31 17 2	...	14,651 2 3
Montrose,	71 8 0	...	32,835 10 0
	1700 0 0	...	781,790 10 9
15. Haddington—			
Landward part,	461 16 1	...	288,607 9 0
Dunbar,	16 14 11	...	10,464 17 2
Haddington,	15 5 6	...	9,544 19 11
North Berwick,	6 3 6	..	3,860 14 0
	500 0 0	...	312,478 0 1
24. Peebles—			
Landward part,	169 11 3	...	85,787 9 3
Peebles,	10 8 9	...	5,282 1 6
	180 0 0	...	91,069 10 9
25. Perth—			
Landward part,	733 4 5	...	787,898 5 6
Perth,	65 12 3	...	70,504 17 5
Culross,	1 3 4	...	1,252 13 6
	800 0 0	...	859,655 16 5
26. Renfrew—			
Landward part,	1,030 10 3	...	343,437 5 0
Paisley,	234 3 8	...	78,046 9 2
Greenock,	339 12 0	...	113,178 0 0
Port-Glasgow,	46 4 3	...	15,400 0 0
Renfrew,	19 9 10	...	6,496 14 6
	1,670 0 0	...	556,558 8 8
27. Ross & Cromarty—			
Landward part,	606 10 2	...	193,097 17 4
Dingwall,	15 15 4½	...	5,020 8 6
Tain,	11 15 4	...	3,746 6 9
Fortrose,	9 11 4	...	3,045 14 0
Cromarty,	6 7 9½	...	2,034 1 0
	650 0 0	...	206,944 7 7
28. Roxburgh—			
Landward part,	507 0 8	..	373,061 19 4
Jedburgh,	12 19 4	...	9,542 16 8
	520 0 0	...	382,604 16 0
29. Selkirk—			
Landward part,	208 9 7	...	61,164 19 3
Selkirk,	31 10 5	...	9,247 16 4
	240 0 0	...	70,412 15 7
30. Stirling—			
Landward part,	690 17 10	...	395,236 10 0
Stirling,	72 15 8	...	41,638 7 0
Falkirk,	36 6 6	...	20,779 14 0
	800 0 0	...	457,654 11 0
31. Sutherland—			
Landward part,	182 18 6	...	51,720 0 0
Dornoch,	2 1 6	...	589 0 0
	185 0 0	...	52,309 0 0
32. Wigtown—			
Landward part,	315 12 0	...	172,559 1 0
Stranraer,	20 8 8	...	11,173 17 6
Wigtown,	9 9 8	...	5,185 5 2
Whithorn,	4 9 8	...	2,451 19 4
	350 0 0	...	191,370 3 0
33. Zetland—			
Landward part,	160 0 0	76 5 9	27,799 5 7¾
	...	...	...
Total,	31,863 16 8	1,666 1 2	13,699,798 19 2¾

No. XXI.—TABLES containing Classified Statements of the Current Expenses

1. ABSTRACT of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties, chargeable

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June 1862.						
		For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from each County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen .	Aberdeen .	1,557 8 2	...	...	113 9 3	123 4 0	30 1 0	2,006 17
	Peterhead .	121 17 2^{6}						
	Huntly . .	35 9 7						
	Fraserburgh .	25 7 10						
2. Argyle .	Inveraray .	247 3 7	...	0 0 5	121 6 8	10 0 0	...	732 16
	Campbeltown	248 5 5						
	Lochgilphead .	56 13 3						
	Tobermory .	49 7 3						
3. Ayr . .	Ayr . .	1,075 10 3	...	...	77 0 0	...	...	1,523 11
	Kilmarnock .	371 0 10						
4. Banff . .	Banff . .	278 12 5^{9}	...	...	53 9 1^{9}	...	...	364 14
	Cullen . .	14 17 3						
	Keith . .	17 15 11^{6}						
5. Berwick .	Greenlaw .	278 2 0	...	...	37 12 6	...	...	376 14
	Dunse . .	50 15 5						
	Lauder . .	7 13 7						
	Earlston .	2 10 7						
6. Bute .	Rothesay .	235 3 1	...	...	15 0 0	20 0 0	...	270 3
7. Caithness .	Wick . .	217 10 1	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	242 10
8. Clackmannan	Alloa . .	328 9 1	...	...	42 2 5	...	...	370 11
9. Dumbarton .	Dumbarton .	379 15 11	...	...	26 0 0	...	..	475 14
	Kirkintilloch .	38 12 3						
	Helensburgh .	31 6 2						
10. Dumfries .	Dumfries .	539 13 9	...	...	44 9 10	...	...	584 3 7
11. Edinburgh .	Edinburgh .	6,958 11 8^{6}	...	...	350 9 3	201 0 0	24 5 11	7,778 9
	Court Buildings	187 4 4						
	Canongate .	0 6 9						
	Musselburgh .	56 11 9^{6}						
12. Elgin . .	Elgin . .	269 15 2	...	...	24 0 10	...	0 5 3	309 13 4
	Forres . .	15 12 1						
13. Fife . .	Cupar . .	684 4 6	...	1 11 11	90 5 0	10 0 0	0 10 8	1,135 6 7
	Dunfermline .	348 14 6						
14. Forfar .	Arbroath .	142 9 9	2 15 6	3 14 5	144 17 2	20 2 9	...	2,482 10 9
	Brechin . .	65 12 1						
	Dundee . .	1,487 9 9^{6}						
	Forfar . .	378 19 6^{6}						
	Montrose .	236 9 9^{6}						
15. Haddington	Haddington .	361 15 1	...	...	34 18 5	10 0 0	324 16 6*	761 7 2
	Dunbar .	29 17 2						
16. Inverness .	Inverness .	623 13 9^{6}	...	...	51 3 5	...	...	1,037 4 3
	Fort-William .	126 8 11^{6}						
	Portree . .	131 19 5^{6}						
	Lochmaddy .	103 18 7^{6}						
17. Kincardine .	Stonehaven .	201 14 2	...	...	26 2 0	...	...	227 16 2
18. Kinross .	Kinross . .	108 17 5	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	123 17 5
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	333 16 2	...	...	35 10 6	...	...	405 2 7
	Maxwelltown	35 15 11						
20. Lanark .	Glasgow .	9,967 15 0	...	...	355 5 5	50 0 0	134 11 2	12,223 17 0
	Airdrie . .	680 16 8						
	Hamilton .	712 11 10						
	Lanark . .	322 16 11						
	Carry forward,	30,782 19 11^{6}	2 15 6	5 6 9	1,683 1 9^{9}	444 6 9	514 10 6	33,433 1 3

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* This includes old debts paid off.

the several Prisons in Scotland, for the Year ended on 30th June 1862. No. XXI.

the General Fund for Current Annual Expenses, for the Year ended 30th June 1862.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June 1862.						
		For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from each County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward,	30,782 19 11^6	2 15 6	5 6 9	1,683 1 9^9	444 6 9	514 10 6	33,433 1 3^3
21. Linlithgow .	Linlithgow .	378 19 5	...	1 13 0	44 7 7	...	...	425 0 0
22. Nairn . .	Nairn . .	109 0 5	...	...	15 8 7	...	...	124 9 0
23. Orkney	Kirkwall .	141 4 3	...	...	33 16 9	5 0 0	...	180 1 0
24. Peebles .	Peebles . .	209 2 1	...	...	26 18 1	...	...	236 0 2
25. Perth . .	Perth . .	1,024 11 11	...	...	62 2 0	...	...	1,224 1 3
	Dunblane .	137 7 4						
26. Renfrew .	Paisley . .	1,508 8 1	...	...	137 18 5	...	9 12 9	2,244 16 6^6
	Greenock .	509 2 0^6						
	Pollockshaws .	79 15 3						
27. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall .	193 18 4^3	...	...	179 3 9	...	...	606 14 1
	Tain . .	74 10 6						
	Cromarty .	43 13 4						
	Stornoway .	115 8 1^9						
28. Roxburgh .	Jedburgh .	568 16 9	...	...	61 18 1	7 0 0	7 0 0	726 6 2
	Hawick . .	48 10 10						
	Kelso . .	33 0 6						
29. Selkirk .	Selkirk . .	202 10 6^6	...	...	33 1 11	...	...	235 12 5^6
30. Stirling .	Stirling . .	1,082 15 8^3	...	6 5 11	62 0 4	15 0 0	...	1,231 6 8
	Falkirk . .	65 4 9						
31. Sutherland .	Dornoch .	166 0 7	...	...	24 10 0	14 0 0	0 13 5	205 4 0
32. Wigtown .	Wigtown .	236 15 9^6	...	...	65 17 2	...	...	449 1 5
	Stranraer .	146 8 5^6						
33. Zetland .	Fort-Charlotte	150 13 5	...	...	17 5 9	...	...	167 19 2
	Total,	38,008 18 4^9	2 15 6	13 5 8	2,447 10 2^9	485 6 9	531 16 8	41,489 13 2^6

No. XXII.—Abstract of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the Several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the Special Fund for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, in the year ended 30th June 1862.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June 1862.			
		For Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen .	Aberdeen . .	51 5 1^6	...	...	77 16 10
	Peterhead . .	12 16 8^6			
	Huntly . .	0 14 6			
	Fraserburgh .	13 0 6			
13. Fife . .	Cupar . . .	40 11 10	...	...	40 11 10
14. Forfar . .	Dundee . .	61 7 8	...	...	61 7 8
16. Inverness .	Portree . .	8 2 7	...	...	8 2 7
24. Peebles .		......	2 16 0	...	2 16 0
25. Perth . .	Crieff . . .	*5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0
26. Renfrew .	Paisley . .	122 14 4	...	0 0 1	145 2 8
	Pollockshaws .	22 8 3			
28. Roxburgh .	Jedburgh . .	13 14 11	0 14 9	...	14 9 8
	Total, .	351 16 5	3 10 9	0 0 1	355 7 3

* This sum was paid to compromise a claim standing against the County Board in reference to the Prison.

2. CLASSIFICATION of the Current Expenditure (exclusive of Labour Account) in each Prison in Scotland, for the Year ended 30th June 1862.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	Prison Diet.	Contingent Alimentary Charges.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	General Contingent Charges, including ordinary Current Repairs not Charged against the Building Fund.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen . .	Aberdeen . . .	917 17 6	6 19 1	256 14 7	9 17 7	48 14 11^{6}	14 1 11	60 2 2	93 7 10	149 12 6^{6}	1,557 8 2
	Peterhead . . .	55 0 0	0 3 0	11 8 9	...	0 12 7	...	4 6 8	16 18 10	33 7 4^{6}	121 17 2
	Huntly . . .	18 3 0	0 18 0	4 1 10	...	...	...	1 8 6	7 4 4	3 13 11	35 9 7^{6}
	Fraserburgh . .	17 2 0	0 11 8	2 2 0	...	...	...	1 2 6	1 6 2	3 3 6	25 7 0
2. Argyle	Inveraray . . .	153 4 0	0 13 5	39 15 1	0 10 5	7 7 0	1 8 0	11 11 0	18 11 3	14 3 5	247 3 7
	Campbeltown . .	127 16 0	8 19 11	52 3 8	3 18 6	4 10 0	3 0 0	7 4 4	26 5 8	14 7 4	248 5 5
	Lochgilphead . .	43 3 0	...	1 4 5	...	...	...	2 0 10	9 0 0	1 5 0	56 13 [illegible]
	Tobermory . .	32 0 0	1 12 3	3 17 8	0 1 8	0 10 8	0 13 0	0 17 0	9 0 0	0 15 0	49 7 3
3. Ayr . . .	Ayr	641 10 0	26 0 4	215 16 0	10 0 0	29 1 7	1 1 3	40 13 2	43 12 5	67 15 6	1,075 10 3
	Kilmarnock . .	172 8 0	2 14 3	97 14 6	1 6 7	21 2 4	7 6 6	9 15 4	14 15 10	43 17 6	371 0 10
4 Banff . . .	Banff . . .	118 8 0	5 2 6	63 9 4^{3}	1 17 0^{6}	7 18 2	1 1 0	8 17 10	30 16 7	41 2 0	278 12 5^{9}
	Cullen . . .	11 2 0	...	2 1 6	0 3 7	0 3 8	...	0 2 8	0 17 4	0 6 6	14 17 3
	Keith . . .	11 2 0	0 4 6	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	3 3 9	2 13 5^{6}	17 15 11^{6}
5. Berwick . .	Greenlaw . . .	144 14 4	3 6 8	60 7 6^{6}	...	17 5 3	0 15 1^{6}	6 1 0	26 17 11	18 14 2^{3}	278 2 0^{3}
	Dunse . . .	11 4 0	...	21 13 2^{6}	0 5 0	...	...	2 6 3	4 9 2	10 17 9^{6}	50 15 5
	Lauder . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13 7	7 13 7
	Earlstown . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 7	2 10 7
6. Bute . . .	Rothesay . . .	75 15 0	18 2 11	62 3 10^{6}	8 14 0	15 2 6^{6}	2 7 0	7 18 0	18 9 0	26 10 9	235 3 1
7. Caithness . .	Wick	115 17 0	4 6 0^{6}	47 10 9	0 9 4	8 0 2^{6}	7 0 6	9 15 9	16 16 5	7 14 1	217 10 1
8. Clackmannan .	Alloa	189 6 0	1 9 0	49 4 10	1 13 2	10 17 3	2 13 9	11 3 0	20 0 6	42 1 7	328 9 1
9. Dumbarton . .	Dumbarton . .	221 12 0	3 18 0	97 17 3	2 16 9	14 16 6	3 15 0	10 12 2	17 16 3	6 12 0	379 15 11
	Helensburgh . .	17 5 0	0 3 9	3 12 2	...	...	...	2 1 3	2 4 11	5 19 1	31 6 2
	Kirkintilloch . .	14 9 0	...	5 15 5	...	...	...	1 15 10	4 5 0	12 7 0	38 12 3
10. Dumfries . .	Dumfries . . .	299 8 0	12 13 10	136 2 10	2 19 4	14 1 8	6 19 7	22 12 7	31 5 5	13 10 6	539 18 9
11. Edinburgh . .	Edinburgh . .	2414 16 1	247 19 8^{6}	1,479 13 9	85 9 2	847 4 6	...	153 8 0	282 14 3	1,447 6 3	6,958 11 8^{6}
	Court Buildings' Prison	86 0 8	3 1 11	45 16 2	0 3 1	...	...	11 12 3	15 15 7	24 14 8	187 4 4
	Canongate . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 9	0 6 9
	Musselburgh . .	44 6 11	...	1 1 5^{6}	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 5 0	4 8 5	56 11 9^{6}
12. Elgin . . .	Elgin	139 11 5	1 4 7^{6}	43 10 11	10 14 9	7 4 4	6 9 3	10 16 2	22 0 0	28 3 8^{6}	269 15 2
	Forres, . . .	15 0 0	...	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12 1
13. Fife . . .	Cupar . . .	389 6 0	6 14 4	109 8 8	4 19 4	25 18 11	0 11 11	23 2 4	49 13 2	74 9 10	684 4 6
	Dunfermline . .	219 10 0	1 17 5	34 9 9	3 14 9	1 7 11	...	8 4 10	18 3 9	61 6 1	348 14 6
14. Forfar . . .	Arbroath . . .	99 10 0	3 6 1	7 6 9	0 7 9	3 3 10	...	3 7 4	7 1 1	18 6 11	142 9 9
	Brechin . . .	43 18 0	0 3 6	5 8 9	0 5 2^{6}	0 5 9^{6}	...	2 4 2	3 10 11	9 15 9	65 12 1
	Dundee . . .	707 0 0	22 13 2	345 12 2^{6}	18 17 2^{6}	71 17 10	24 13 6	39 9 6	54 15 8	202 10 8^{6}	1,487 9 9^{6}
	Forfar . . .	201 0 0	6 11 5^{6}	74 16 2	4 0 2	8 10 5^{6}	5 14 5	8 19 11	26 8 2^{6}	42 18 9	378 19 6^{6}
	Montrose . . .	160 18 0	3 0 7	24 8 7	0 10 3	4 17 11	1 8 10^{6}	4 12 4	9 8 2	27 10 1	236 9 9^{6}

(No. XXI. *Continued.*)

15. Haddington .	Haddington . .	169 0 0	9 4 5	109 19 10	...	10 19 2	1 13 0	12 8 8	20 16 6	27 13 6	361 15 1
	Dunbar . . .	17 3 0	...	2 14 4^{6}	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	8 17 9^{6}	29 17 2
16. Inverness . . .	Inverness . . .	380 15 6^{6}	2 4 10	95 13 11^{6}	3 8 0^{6}	21 17 7	10 1 0	21 18 0	25 12 1	62 2 9	623 13 9^{6}
	Fort-William . .	95 0 0	0 5 9	8 0 1	0 0 6	0 11 2	...	2 12 11	6 10 9	13 7 9^{6}	126 8 11^{6}
	Portree . . .	80 0 0	1 12 0	8 10 5	0 16 7	1 5 0	0 5 0	1 14 6	8 19 0	28 16 11^{6}	131 19 5^{6}
	Lochmaddy . . .	81 0 0	...	2 1 3^{8}	0 1 9	0 2 6	...	1 6 6	6 9 0	12 17 7^{3}	103 18 7^{6}
17. Kincardine . .	Stonehaven . . .	138 6 8	1 10 2	36 10 8	2 12 1	2 0 0	0 16 9	4 7 11	9 8 6	6 1 5	201 14 2
18. Kinross . .	Kinross . . .	72 0 0	1 4 7^{6}	16 0 10	0 9 3	0 12 4	1 9 5^{6}	2 13 2^{6}	8 9 0^{6}	5 18 8	108 17 5
19. Kirkcudbright .	Kirkcudbright . .	226 3 0	19 14 0	48 13 6^{6}	...	3 2 5	0 16 3	6 14 0	15 0 8	13 12 3^{6}	333 16 2
	Maxwelltown . .	25 0 0	...	2 4 9	...	0 1 6	...	0 3 3	4 13 9	3 12 8	35 15 11
20. Lanark . . .	Glasgow . . .	3,369 7 0	273 1 9	2,336 9 6	171 8 10	1119 2 6	181 7 8	264 10 3	304 17 4	1,947 10 2	9,967 15 0
	Airdrie . . .	316 16 0	4 18 1	139 13 0	5 2 10	47 3 3	...	22 5 5^{6}	27 12 7	117 5 5^{6}	680 16 8
	Hamilton . . .	307 17 2	6 16 10^{6}	148 2 4^{6}	7 7 11	43 1 11	10 9 8	21 2 8^{6}	31 3 8^{6}	136 9 6	712 11 10
	Lanark . . .	194 14 5	2 18 2	40 17 2^{6}	0 15 7	7 17 5	2 17 6	5 10 3	20 7 2	46 19 2^{6}	322 16 11
21. Linlithgow . .	Linlithgow . . .	196 12 0	...	84 11 8	2 16 9	12 4 4	5 7 6	5 2 8	14 0 6	58 4 0	378 19 5
22. Nairn . . .	Nairn	68 0 0	0 10 5	9 2 9	0 15 3	1 13 9	...	3 3 0	9 11 11	16 3 4	109 0 5
23. Orkney . . .	Kirkwall . . .	99 0 0	4 10 9	12 1 4	0 18 10	10 13 3^{6}	7 3 3^{6}	2 4 11	1 0 0	3 11 10	141 4 3
24. Peebles . . .	Peebles . . .	82 10 0	14 11 9	33 15 5	...	12 9 0	9 14 3	5 3 6	25 16 4	25 1 10	209 2 1
25. Perth . . .	Perth	547 12 6	2 9 4	252 12 9^{8}	12 12 6	43 17 10^{9}	9 10 9^{6}	33 3 2^{6}	35 5 6	87 7 5	1,024 11 11
	Dunblane . . .	83 0 0	0 13 0	17 19 4^{6}	...	1 0 0	0 12 6^{6}	7 0 3	10 1 4	17 0 10	137 7 4
26. Renfrew . . .	Paisley . . .	608 17 6	23 18 10	368 9 3	16 6 4	139 15 1	24 4 8	61 6 2	73 15 2	191 15 1	1,508 8 1
	Greenock . . .	286 19 8	4 3 0	86 11 5	7 10 11	27 6 11	5 9 0	13 1 5	34 5 1	43 14 7^{6}	509 2 0^{6}
	Pollockshaws . .	30 0 0	4 6 6	16 12 0	...	...	...	...	7 15 0	21 1 9	79 15 3
27. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall . . .	131 1 0	3 15 4	21 5 6	4 1 4	5 10 2	...	4 12 3^{3}	21 5 0	2 7 9	193 18 4^{3}
	Tain	40 0 0	3 10 7^{6}	4 3 2^{3}	0 4 3^{3}	...	...	3 7 6	15 1 4	8 3 7	74 10 6
	Cromarty . . .	31 10 0	2 0 10	2 0 8	...	...	...	1 1 0	5 11 10	1 9 0	43 13 4
	Stornoway . .	59 4 0	1 4 9	10 4 7^{6}	1 4 3	0 10 8	2 11 6^{6}	5 4 0	27 9 5	7 14 10^{9}	115 8 1^{9}
28. Roxburgh . .	Jedburgh . . .	293 12 4	9 8 7	104 2 9^{6}	4 3 4	17 15 11	19 3 5	14 17 4	36 1 3	69 11 9^{6}	568 16 9
	Hawick . . .	15 0 0	...	4 17 4	2 3 0	3 8 2	...	3 1 3^{6}	7 17 9	12 3 3^{6}	48 10 10
	Kelso	15 0 0	...	1 16 10	...	...	...	1 15 4	4 4 0	10 4 4	33 0 6
29. Selkirk . . .	Selkirk . . .	118 3 0	1 7 8	20 16 6^{3}	5 15 4^{6}	5 7 2^{3}	1 4 0	5 11 0	10 9 9	33 16 0^{6}	202 10 6^{6}
30. Stirling . . .	Stirling . . .	518 16 0	4 0 9	255 19 11^{3}	6 11 11	47 15 7^{6}	14 15 1^{6}	62 10 5^{6}	62 19 5	109 6 5^{6}	1,082 15 8^{3}
	Falkirk . . .	40 0 0	0 2 5	10 5 4^{6}	...	...	0 4 6	1 10 4	3 13 6	9 8 7^{6}	65 4 9
31. Sutherland . .	Dornoch . . .	91 0 0	2 4 10	7 19 8	0 2 8	2 5 0	0 18 4	11 19 11	24 16 8	24 13 6	166 0 7
32. Wigtown . .	Wigtown . . .	116 8 0	...	38 17 4^{6}	1 17 0	6 13 8	3 3 10	10 16 8	12 13 10	46 5 5	236 15 9^{6}
	Stranraer . . .	92 13 0	0 6 3	25 18 10	...	2 1 0^{6}	...	2 4 1^{6}	10 6 9^{6}	12 18 5	146 8 5^{6}
33. Zetland, . . .	Fort-Charlotte . .	82 10 0	2 18 11	21 6 4	...	7 18 7	4 14 4	3 3 8	18 13 10	9 7 9	150 13 5
		17,049 14 8^{6}	804 7 1^{6}	7,814 17 6	433 1 8^{9}	2,778 0 11	409 9 0	1,121 2 3^{9}	1,872 15 8	5,725 9 4^{9}	38,008 18 4^{8}
25. Perth . . .	General Prison, .	5,958 15 10^{6}	230 15 5^{11}	4,493 10 10^{7}	428 5 10^{1}	904 19 7^{7}	122 11 6^{6}	345 0 9	659 18 7^{9}	1,555 18 9^{9}	14,699 12 5^{8}
	Total,	23,008 10 7	1,035 2 7^{5}	12,308 8 4^{7}	861 7 6^{10}	3,683 0 6^{7}	532 0 6^{6}	1,466 3 0^{9}	2,532 14 3^{9}	7,281 3 2^{6}	52,708 10 9^{11}

(No. XXI. *Continued.*)

3. AVERAGE EARNINGS AND

Comparative Statement of the Total Number of Criminal Prisoners confined in each of the Prisons in each such Prisoner; and the Daily Average Number of such Prisoners; as also of their Average

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Total Number in Confinement during the Year.	Average Duration of Confinement of each Criminal Prisoner. Days.	Average Daily Number in Custody entered to the nearest Unit.	Average Cost per Prisoner for the Year ended 30th June 1862.				
					Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.
1	2	3	4	·5	6	7	8	9	10
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	781	23	50	18 7 1^{4}	5 2 8^{3}	0 19 5^{11}	0 5 7^{7}	1 4 0^{6}
2. Argyle	Inveraray	88	29	7	21 17 8^{6}	5 13 7	1 1 0	0 4 0	1 13 0
	Campbeltown	133	25	9	14 4 0	5 15 11^{6}	0 10 0	0 6 8	0 16 0^{3}
3. Ayr	Ayr	415	34	39	16 9 0	5 10 8	0 14 11	0 0 6^{6}	1 0 10
	Kilmarnock	241	25	17	10 2 9^{9}	5 14 11^{6}	1 4 10	0 8 7^{3}	0 11 5^{9}
4. Banff	Banff	73	45	9	13 3 1^{3}	7 1 0^{3}	0 17 6^{9}	0 2 4	0 19 9
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	55	40	6	24 2 6^{6}	10 13 0	2 17 6^{6}	0 2 6^{3}	1 0 2
6. Bute	Rothesay	75	29	6	15 2 6	10 7 3^{9}	2 10 5	0 7 10	1 6 4
7. Caithness	Wick	83	27	6	19 6 2	7 18 5^{6}	1 6 8^{3}	1 4 4	1 12 7^{6}
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	65	28	5	37 17 2^{4}	9 16 11^{4}	2 3 5^{5}	0 10 9	2 4 7^{2}
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	332	20	19	11 13 3	5 3 0	0 15 7	0 4 0	0 11 2
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	356	27	26	11 10 3^{9}	5 4 8^{9}	0 10 10	0 5 4^{3}	0 17 4^{9}
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	5,778	22	355	7 0 4^{9}	4 6 0^{4}	2 9 3^{1}	...	0 8 11
	Court Buildings' Prison				7 16 5^{1}	4 3 3^{5}	...	...	1 1 1^{4}
12. Elgin	Elgin	143	20	8	17 8 11	5 8 10	0 18 0^{6}	0 16 1^{6}	1 7 0^{3}
13. Fife	Cupar	254	28	20	19 9 3^{6}	5 9 $1\frac{1}{5}$	1 5 $11\frac{1}{3}$	0 0 7	1 3 1^{6}
	Dunfermline	99	25	7	31 7 $1\frac{5}{7}$	4 18 $6\frac{3}{7}$	0 4 0	...	1 3 6^{6}
14. Forfar	Dundee	1,047	23	67	10 11 0^{6}	5 3 2	1 1 5^{6}	0 7 4^{4}	0 11 9^{4}
	Forfar	145	35	14	14 7 1^{8}	5 6 10^{5}	0 12 2^{1}	0 8 2	0 12 10^{2}
	Montrose*	92	16	4	40 4 6	6 2 1^{9}	1 4 5^{9}	0 5 11^{7}	1 3 1
15. Haddington	Haddington	193	21	11	15 7 3^{8}	9 19 11^{9}	0 19 11	0 3 0	1 2 7^{3}
16. Inverness	Inverness	128	34	13	29 5 9^{6}	7 7 2^{6}	1 13 7^{9}	0 15 5^{6}	1 13 8^{3}
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	87	29	7	19 15 2^{9}	5 4 4^{6}	0 5 8^{6}	0 2 4^{9}	0 12 6^{9}
18. Kinross	Kinross*	53	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	119	27	9	25 2 6^{6}	5 2 8	0 6 11	0 1 9^{6}	0 14 10^{6}
20. Lanark	Glasgow	4,374	40	478	7 0 11^{2}	4 17 9	2 6 9^{3}	0 7 7	0 11 0^{3}
	Airdrie	626	17	29	10 18 5^{3}	4 16 3^{2}	1 12 6^{1}	...	0 15 4^{2}
	Hamilton	510	21	30	10 5 2^{8}	4 18 8^{3}	1 8 8^{3}	0 6 11^{8}	0 14 1
	Lanark	155	19	8	24 6 9^{1}	5 2 1^{2}	0 19 8	0 7 2^{1}	0 13 9^{1}
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	196	31	17	11 11 3^{6}	4 19 6^{1}	0 14 4^{5}	0 6 3^{10}	0 6 0^{5}
22. Nairn	Nairn*	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney	Kirkwall*	42	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles	Peebles*	71	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	Perth	640	27	47	11 13 0^{8}	5 7 6	0 18 8	0 4 0^{6}	0 14 1^{3}
	Dunblane*	50	22	3	27 13 4	5 19 9^{6}	0 6 8	0 4 2	2 6 9
26. Renfrew	Paisley	1102	26	78	7 16 1^{5}	4 14 5^{8}	1 15 1	0 6 2^{6}	0 15 8^{7}
	Greenock	401	16	18	15 18 10	4 16 2	1 10 4^{7}	0 6 0^{8}	0 14 6^{3}
27. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall*	59	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	263	26	18	16 6 2^{9}	5 15 8^{6}	0 19 9^{2}	1 1 3^{10}	0 16 6^{2}
29. Selkirk	Selkirk*	68	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Stirling	Stirling	503	32	44	11 15 9^{9}	5 16 4^{3}	1 1 8^{6}	0 6 8^{3}	1 8 5
31. Sutherland	Dornoch*	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Wigtown	Wigtown*	66	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stranraer	70	42	8	14 11 0	4 17 2	0 16 8^{6}	0 7 11^{9}	1 7 4
33. Zetland	Fort-Charlotte*	47	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	General Prison	1,089	224	668	8 18 4^{11}	6 14 6^{5}	1 7 1^{2}	0 3 8	0 10 4
In Scotland	Whole Prisons	22,567	35	2,189	10 10 2^{7}	5 12 5^{10}	1 13 7^{9}	0 4 10^{4}	0 13 4^{9}

* In the Prisons marked with an asterisk the average number of Prisoners in custody was under five.

COST PER HEAD FOR THE YEAR.

which the Average Daily Number in Custody is Five or upwards; the Average Duration of Confinement of
Yearly Cost per Head, and Average Earnings, all for the Year ended **30th June 1862.**

Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head available for Prison.	Nett Cost per Head after deducting Earnings.	Earnings of Prisoners who have been in Confinement for Periods of Six Months, or upwards, (under Sentence.)			PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
				Average Daily Number of such Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1 17 4^{3}	31 2 11^{6}	2 7 9^{6}	28 15 2	1	3 16 3^{6}	3 16 3^{6}	Aberdeen . . .	1. Aberdeen
2 13 0^{6}	35 6 2^{9}	1 6 0^{6}	34 0 2^{3}	...	...	...	Inveraray . . .	2. Argyle
2 18 4^{9}	27 11 9	2 16 9^{6}	24 14 11^{6}	...	...	...	Campbeltown . .	
1 2 4^{3}	27 11 6^{9}	2 11 6^{6}	25 0 0^{3}	5	26 0 0	5 4 0	Ayr	3. Ayr
0 17 4^{9}	21 16 6	3 7 0^{3}	18 9 5^{9}	...	...	...	Kilmarnock . .	
3 8 6	30 19 1^{9}	4 2 10	26 16 3^{9}	...	...	...	Banff . . .	4. Banff
4 9 7^{9}	46 7 0	0 11 8^{3}	45 15 3^{9}	...	...	...	Greenlaw . . .	5. Berwick
3 1 6	45 0 6	2 8 10	42 11 8	1	3 5 0	3 5 0	Rothesay . . .	6. Bute
2 16 0^{9}	34 4 3^{9}	1 4 8	32 19 7^{9}	...	...	...	Wick	7. Caithness
4 0 1^{2}	74 2 3^{7}	3 2 7^{2}	70 19 8^{5}	...	...	...	Alloa . . .	8. Clackmannan
0 18 9	19 19 9	2 1 3	17 18 6	2	5 13 0	2 16 6	Dumbarton . .	9. Dumbarton
1 4 0^{6}	22 9 4^{8}	4 7 4^{8}	18 2 0	...	...	...	Dumfries . . .	10. Dumfries
0 16 5^{3}	20 4 6^{10}	2 18 6^{2}	17 6 0^{8}	31	113 0 3	3 12 10	Edinburgh . .	11. Edinburgh
1 8 8^{3}	17 0 4^{9}	...	17 0 4^{9}	...	...	...	Court Buildings' Prison	
2 15 0	33 14 4^{9}	7 4 0	26 10 4^{9}	...	...	...	Elgin . . .	12. Elgin
2 9 8	34 4 2^{9}	2 14 4^{6}	31 9 10^{8}	...	...	...	Cupar . . .	13. Fife
2 11 11^{6}	49 16 4^{8}	3 14 2	46 2 2^{8}	...	...	...	Dunfermline . .	
0 16 4^{2}	22 4 0^{3}	4 5 1^{5}	17 18 10^{10}	10	60 7 11	6 0 9^{6}	Dundee . . .	14. Forfar
1 17 8^{9}	27 1 4^{9}	3 8 3	23 13 1^{9}	2	6 5 8	3 2 10	Forfar . . .	
2 7 0^{6}	59 2 5^{4}	5 7 6^{3}	53 14 11^{1}	...	...	...	Montrose* . . .	
1 17 10^{3}	32 17 9	2 18 7	29 19 2	...	...	...	Haddington . .	15. Haddington
1 19 4^{6}	47 19 6^{8}	17 13 11^{6}	30 5 6^{9}	...	...	...	Inverness . . .	16. Inverness
1 6 11	27 7 2^{6}	1 17 3	25 9 11^{6}	...	...	...	Stonehaven . .	17. Kincardine
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kinross* . . .	18. Kinross
1 13 4^{9}	37 1 9^{6}	2 6 10^{1}	34 14 11^{5}	...	...	...	Kirkcudbright . .	19. Kirkcudbright
0 12 9	20 17 0^{2}	2 15 0^{2}	18 1 11^{11}	46	274 5 4	5 19 2	Glasgow . . .	20. Lanark
0 19 0^{2}	23 9 6^{2}	2 14 7^{2}	20 14 11	2	7 18 6	3 19 3	Airdrie . . .	
1 0 9^{2}	23 15 0^{3}	2 16 8^{3}	20 18 4	4	26 1 8	6 10 5	Hamilton . . .	
2 10 10^{3}	40 7 1^{1}	2 14 7^{10}	37 12 5^{3}	2	7 14 6	3 17 3	Lanark . . .	
0 16 6	22 5 10^{2}	2 15 4^{11}	19 10 5^{3}	1	4 8 4	4 8 4	Linlithgow . .	21. Linlithgow
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nairn* . . .	22. Nairn
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kirkwall* . . .	23. Orkney
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peebles* . . .	24. Peebles
0 15 0	21 16 0	3 12 7	18 3 5	4	19 16 8	4 19 2	Perth . . .	25. Perth
3 7 1	45 15 9	2 2 3	43 13 6	...	...	...	Dunblane* . .	
0 18 10^{11}	19 6 9^{2}	2 19 8^{2}	16 7 1	9	58 12 0	6 10 2^{8}	Paisley . . .	26. Renfrew
1 18 8	28 5 8	2 0 11^{2}	26 4 8^{10}	...	...	...	Greenock . . .	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dingwall* . . .	27. Ross and Cromarty
2 0 0^{10}	31 12 0^{6}	3 5 1^{3}	28 6 11^{3}	...	...	...	Jedburgh . . .	28. Roxburgh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Selkirk* . . .	29. Selkirk
1 8 7^{3}	24 12 2	2 5 7^{6}	22 6 6^{6}	5	15 10 5	3 2 1	Stirling . . .	30. Stirling
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dornoch* . . .	31. Sutherland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wigtown* . . .	32. Wigtown
1 11 8^{6}	23 11 10^{9}	2 15 9^{6}	20 16 1^{3}	...	...	...	Stranraer . . .	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fort-Charlotte* .	33. Zetland
0 19 9^{1}	21 15 11^{4}	3 9 0^{10}	18 6 10^{6}	639	2,306 17 0^{11}	3 12 2^{5}	General Prison .	25. Perth
1 3 1^{6}	24 1 6^{11}	3 3 1^{6}	20 18 5^{6}	764	2,989 12 7^{5}	3 16 11^{6}	Whole Prisons . .	In Scotland

(No. XXI. *Continued.*)

4. VIEW of the OUTLAY connected with the Prisoners' Labour in the several Prisons

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	DEBTOR.				CREDITOR.	
		Undisposed of Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour, on hand at 30th June 1861.	Outlay this Year for Materials, Implements, Carriage of Goods, &c.	Loss by Bad Debts.	Sum of Debit.	Sales and Deliveries of Work to Purchasers and Employers.	Furniture and Goods issued for the use of the Prison, other than Implements of Labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	41 0 11	52 12 0	...	93 12 11	133 0 2^{6}	...
2. Argyle	Inveraray	21 15 0	0 5 0	...	22 0 0	12 1 7	...
	Campbeltown	3 0 6	5 18 7	...	8 19 1	12 0 3	...
	Lochgilphead	1 1 1	...	...	1 1 1	0 2 9	...
3. Ayr	Ayr	73 5 0	100 6 5	...	173 11 5	100 6 0	10 14 2
	Kilmarnock	33 6 6	31 16 7	...	65 3 1	58 0 11	0 12 0
4. Banff	Banff	11 0 0	57 18 9	...	68 18 9	84 12 3	...
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	13 8 6	6 9 2^{6}	...	19 17 8^{6}	16 17 2^{6}	...
6. Bute	Rothesay	...	...	...	...	3 18 9	...
7. Caithness	Wick	57 8 0	0 4 6	...	57 12 6	2 0 6	3 15 9
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	8 17 3	2 7 8	...	11 4 11	11 1 5	...
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	7 10 0	59 17 0	...	67 7 0	79 13 0	2 2 6
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	3 10 0	33 14 5	0 18 5	38 2 10	59 14 4	4 10 0
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	248 18 6	296 13 3^{6}	...	545 11 9^{6}	391 1 9^{6}	97 12 7
12. Elgin	Elgin	8 2 6	35 13 10	...	43 16 4	59 1 11^{6}	1 17 3
13. Fife	Cupar	40 0 0	37 12 9	...	77 12 9	53 2 1	...
	Dunfermline	15 0 0	25 1 2	...	40 1 2	86 13 5	0 6 0
14. Forfar	Arbroath	1 7 9	2 16 10	...	4 4 7	5 17 2	...
	Brechin	0 4 0	2 16 3	...	3 0 3	3 18 0	...
	Dundee	66 6 9	7 3 11	...	73 10 8	228 9 11	13 16 8
	Forfar	50 16 0	11 15 2	...	62 11 2	48 1 2	0 10 7
15. Haddington	Haddington	6 0 0	20 0 0	...	26 0 0	32 10 0	...
16. Inverness	Inverness	424 1 11	330 5 4^{6}	8 0 0	762 7 3^{6}	546 17 8	...
	Fort-William	3 15 0	1 6 1	...	5 1 1	9 3 0	...
	Portree	4 15 0	...	...	4 15 0	2 2 0	0 3 6
	Lochmaddy	0 17 6	1 10 0	...	2 7 6	0 4 7^{6}	...
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	1 2 0	4 0 9	...	5 2 9	17 1 9	...
18. Kinross	Kinross	11 14 0	...	...	11 14 0	0 13 9	...
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	86 10 3	27 13 6	...	114 3 9	24 9 7	5 3 6
20. Lanark	Glasgow	443 16 9	654 2 3	...	1,097 19 0	1072 13 9	...
	Airdrie	4 10 0	30 3 6	...	34 13 6	62 10 2	...
	Hamilton	16 6 0	41 0 10^{6}	...	57 6 10^{6}	93 2 8	...
	Lanark	18 11 6	19 0 4	...	37 11 10	27 7 5	...
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	12 1 3	40 17 4	...	52 18 7	54 2 3	1 15 5
22. Nairn	Nairn	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	0 9 0	0 12 0	...
23. Orkney	Kirkwall	0 16 11^{6}	...	...	0 16 11^{6}	0 12 4^{6}	...
24. Peebles	Peebles	36 7 10	25 1 3	...	61 9 1	23 11 11	...
25. Perth	Perth *	...	10 1 3^{6}	...	10 1 3^{6}	106 4 9^{6}	...
	Dunblane	...	...	...	...	5 1 4	...
26. Renfrew	Paisley	102 10 7	122 9 9	...	225 0 4	153 4 11	57 0 0
	Greenock	26 1 6	31 14 2^{6}	...	57 15 8^{6}	48 6 2	...
27. Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	22 15 11^{6}	...	...	22 15 11^{6}	12 17 0	...
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	28 12 6	3 5 10	...	31 18 4	17 7 9	4 10 0
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	7 16 2^{9}	13 17 4	...	21 13 6^{9}	22 5 4^{6}	0 4 0
30. Stirling	Stirling	55 7 1	101 6 8	...	156 13 9	187 13 8^{3}	2 10 0
31. Sutherland	Dornoch	26 7 0	0 9 4^{6}	...	26 16 4^{6}	2 16 5	0 15 0
32. Wigtown	Wigtown	11 0 0	9 18 1	...	20 18 1	7 5 0	3 17 11^{6}
	Stranraer	24 19 0	21 3 1	...	46 2 1	35 2 11	3 10 0
33. Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	4 8 0	5 1 1^{6}	...	9 9 1^{6}	6 15 1	...
		2,087 7 0^{9}	2,285 15 4	8 18 5	4,382 0 9^{9}	3,922 9 7^{3}	215 6 10^{6}
25. Perth	General Prison,	1,606 8 4^{6}	2,249 0 7	...	3,855 8 11^{6}	3,182 5 4^{9}	749 14 7^{7}
	TOTAL,	3,693 15 5^{3}	4,534 15 11	8 18 5	8,237 9 9^{3}	7,104 15 0	965 1 6^{1}

* The Sum of £60 0s. 4d. given up in last year's Return as on hand under this head at 30th June 1861, is stated to have been incorrect.

(No. XXI. *Continued.*)

in Scotland, and of the Returns therefrom, in the Year ended **30th June 1862.**

CREDITOR.				Available Nett Profits carried to Credit of General Fund for Current Expenses.	Loss.	PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
Earnings Rated to Prisoners employed in Washing, Sewing, and other Prison Services.	Other Returns.	Value of Undisposed of Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour, on hand at 30th June 1862.	Sum of Credit.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
32 12 8	...	47 9 8	213 2 1^{6}	119 9 2^{6}	...	Aberdeen	1. Aberdeen
6 10 8	...	12 10 0	31 2 3	9 2 3	...	Inveraray	2. Argyle
19 10 0	...	3 0 0	34 10 3	25 11 2	...	Campbeltown	
...	...	0 18 8	1 1 5	0 0 4	...	Lochgilphead	
100 10 6	...	72 0 0	283 10 8	109 19 3	...	Ayr	3. Ayr
25 0 6	5 19 0	32 10 4	122 2 9	56 19 8	...	Kilmarnock	
8 16 6	...	12 15 6	106 4 3	87 5 6	...	Banff	4. Banff
0 18 2	...	5 12 6	23 7 10^{6}	3 10 2	...	Greenlaw	5. Berwick
8 5 6	...	...	12 4 3	12 4 8	...	Rothesay	6. Bute
5 3 6	...	54 0 9	65 0 6	7 8 0	...	Wick	7. Caithness
11 7 3	...	4 9 3	26 17 11	15 13 0	...	Alloa	8. Clackmannan
13 15 0	2 19 7	7 18 0	106 8 1	39 1 1	...	Dumbarton	9. Dumbarton
85 0 0	...	2 10 0	151 14 4	113 11 6	...	Dumfries	10. Dumfries
858 19 11	...	204 5 10^{6}	1,552 0 2	1006 8 4^{6}	...	Edinburgh	11. Edinburgh
15 8 8	...	25 0 9	101 8 7^{6}	57 12 3^{6}	...	Elgin	12. Elgin
28 18 0	...	50 0 0	132 0 1	54 7 4	...	Cupar	13. Fife
14 6 0	...	14 15 0	66 0 5	25 19 3	...	Dunfermline	
0 10 0	...	2 2 7^{6}	8 9 9^{6}	4 5 2^{6}	...	Arbroath	14. Forfar
...	...	1 14 0	5 12 0	2 11 9	...	Brechin	
84 2 2	...	32 7 7^{6}	358 16 4^{6}	285 5 8^{6}	...	Dundee	
20 0 0	...	41 15 0	110 6 9	47 15 7	...	Forfar	
20 9 10	...	5 4 6	58 4 4	32 4 4	...	Haddington	15. Haddington
39 17 10	11 2 8	394 10 8	992 8 10	230 1 6^{6}	...	Inverness	16. Inverness
5 8 6	...	3 5 0	17 16 6	12 15 5	...	Fort-William	
0 17 10	...	3 0 0	6 3 4	1 8 4	...	Portree	
2 8 6	...	2 0 0	4 13 1^{6}	2 5 7^{6}	...	Lochmaddy	
2 5 0	...	0 2 6	19 9 3	14 6 6	...	Stonehaven	17. Kincardine
0 19 6	...	11 2 10	12 16 1	1 2 1	...	Kinross	18. Kinross
9 3 6	...	96 9 0	135 5 7	21 1 10	...	Kirkcudbright	19. Kirkcudbright
923 14 10	...	417 17 6	2,414 6 1	1,316 7 1	...	Glasgow	20. Lanark
46 17 10	...	4 10 0	118 18 0	79 4 6	...	Airdrie	
35 8 8	...	14 0 0	142 11 4	85 4 5^{6}	...	Hamilton	
14 5 2	...	17 16 3	59 8 10	21 17 0	...	Lanark	
21 9 2	...	22 13 9	100 0 7	47 2 0	...	Linlithgow	21. Linlithgow
1 0 0	...	0 8 0	1 15 0	1 6 0		Nairn	22. Nairn
...	...	0 13 11^{6}	1 6 4	0 9 4^{6}	...	Kirkwall	23. Orkney
...	...	48 17 2	67 9 1	6 0 0	...	Peebles	24. Peebles
74 9 3	...	...	180 14 0^{6}	170 12 9	...	Perth	25. Perth
1 5 5	...	...	6 6 9	6 6 9	...	Dunblane	
114 8 9	...	133 1 9	457 15 5	232 15 1	...	Paisley	26. Renfrew
18 16 7	...	27 9 10	94 12 7	86 16 10^{6}	...	Greenock	
25 15 0	10 16 8	9 18 11^{6}	59 7 2^{6}	36 11 3	...	Dingwall	27. Ross and Cromarty
40 0 0	...	28 12 6	90 10 3	58 11 11	...	Jedburgh	28. Roxburgh
2 8 6^{6}	...	10 11 2^{3}	35 9 1^{3}	18 15 6^{6}	...	Selkirk	29. Selkirk
59 0 1	...	57 18 8^{6}	257 1 7^{9}	100 7 10^{9}	...	Stirling	30. Stirling
0 14 4	...	23 12 0^{6}	27 17 9^{6}	1 1 5	...	Dornoch	31. Sutherland
10 11 8	...	9 8 8	31 8 3^{6}	10 5 2^{6}	...	Wigtown	32. Wigtown
14 13 6	0 8 0	14 14 0	68 8 5	22 6 4	...	Stranraer	
1 1 0	...	7 12 5	15 8 6	5 19 4^{6}	..	Fort-Charlotte	33. Zetland
2,827 4 10^{6}	31 5 6	1,988 1 3^{9}	8,984 8 2	4,602 7 4^{3}	...		
738 18 4^{6}	...	1,496 12 7^{3}	6,162 6 0^{6}	2,306 17 0^{11}	...	General Prison	25. Perth
3,560 18 8^{3}	31 5 6	3,484 13 11^{3}	15,146 14 2^{6}	6,900 4 5^{3}	...		

No. XXIII.—TRIENNIAL COMPARISON OF AVERAGE

Comparative Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the Prisons
and of their Average Yearly Cost per Head, and Average

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Average Daily Number in Custody.	Average Yearly Cost per Head in the three Years ended				
			Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen .	Aberdeen . .	56	16 12 2^{5}	5 0 7	0 17 2^{4}	0 4 2^{6}	0 19 11^{8}
2. Argyle .	Inveraray . .	7	21 9 7^{3}	5 17 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 15 6^{3}
	Campbeltown .	9	14 3 8^{9}	5 17 1^{3}	0 10 10	0 6 8	0 16 10^{3}
3. Ayr . .	Ayr . . .	40	16 10 11^{9}	5 12 10^{9}	0 8 11^{6}	0 1 0^{6}	0 18 11^{3}
	Kilmarnock .	15	11 15 1	5 12 11^{3}	1 0 5	0 3 9^{6}	0 12 5^{8}
4. Banff . .	Banff . . .	8	14 3 7^{1}	8 14 6^{9}	1 3 10^{9}	0 7 6^{6}	1 4 7
5. Berwick .	Greenlaw . .	6	24 4 4^{3}	6 8 7^{9}	2 14 1^{6}	0 14 3	0 18 0
6. Bute . .	Rothesay* . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness .	Wick* . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan	Alloa . . .	6	32 9 0	8 13 2^{9}	2 7 11^{9}	0 13 0^{5}	2 2 2
9. Dumbarton .	Dumbarton . .	15	14 19 4	5 15 8	0 18 1	0 4 6	0 12 4
10. Dumfries .	Dumfries . .	22	14 2 8^{6}	5 9 8^{6}	0 10 11^{3}	0 4 5^{6}	1 0 1^{3}
11. Edinburgh .	Edinburgh . .	346	7 2 6^{9}	4 4 2^{1}	2 3 10^{1}	...	0 9 5^{2}
	Court Buildings .		7 16 6^{10}	3 19 3^{6}	...	...	1 2 9^{7}
12. Elgin . .	Elgin . . .	9	16 19 10^{6}	6 1 0	0 13 5^{6}	0 9 2^{6}	1 2 8^{6}
13. Fife . .	Cupar . .	16	25 8 2^{9}	5 19 4^{4}	0 17 6^{4}	0 0 2^{4}	1 4 3
	Dunfermline .	7	30 13 8	5 5 11	0 15 10^{8}	0 2 11	1 5 9
14. Forfar . .	Dundee . .	71	10 13 6^{6}	4 18 11^{5}	0 19 0^{4}	0 4 10^{9}	0 10 5^{8}
	Forfar . .	16	12 14 11	5 3 7^{8}	0 12 8	0 8 9^{3}	0 13 1^{11}
	Montrose . .	5	34 10 7^{8}	5 17 2^{9}	1 3 8^{11}	0 6 9	0 18 10^{6}
15. Haddington .	Haddington .	11	17 12 9^{9}	7 13 0	1 2 2^{9}	0 4 4^{6}	1 6 1^{3}
16. Inverness .	Inverness . .	12	32 0 7^{3}	6 11 3^{6}	1 8 2^{9}	0 11 7^{3}	2 4 5^{9}
17. Kincardine .	Stonehaven .	5	28 18 7^{3}	5 2 11^{8}	0 5 4	0 2 3^{8}	0 16 7^{9}
18. Kinross .	Kinross* . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright .	10	22 13 0	4 13 11	0 7 5	0 1 0	0 17 2
20. Lanark .	Glasgow . .	444	7 8 8	4 18 3	2 5 1^{2}	0 10 8^{3}	0 12 7^{2}
	Airdrie . .	34	9 11 2^{1}	4 10 0^{3}	1 7 4	0 2 3^{2}	0 12 8^{3}
	Hamilton . .	31	9 19 0	4 10 1^{1}	1 4 0	0 2 10^{8}	0 11 8^{1}
	Lanark . .	8	24 9 11^{2}	5 8 1	0 17 3^{2}	0 7 10	1 1 4^{2}
21. Linlithgow .	Linlithgow . .	14	14 19 7^{7}	5 2 11^{5}	0 12 9^{10}	0 3 8^{1}	0 11 1^{7}
22. Nairn . .	Nairn* . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney .	Kirkwall* . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles .	Peebles* . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth . .	Perth . . .	47	11 13 10^{6}	4 19 3	0 18 9	0 3 6	0 16 3
	Dunblane* . .	3	25 7 2^{6}	5 17 4^{6}	0 12 1^{6}	0 1 4^{6}	2 2 11^{6}
26. Renfrew .	Paisley . .	71	8 10 5^{8}	4 16 7^{11}	1 5 11	0 4 3^{9}	0 17 9^{1}
	Greenock . .	19	15 2 7^{6}	4 15 0	1 2 11	0 5 1^{7}	0 14 8^{3}
27. Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall* . .	..	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh .	Jedburgh . .	15	19 11 5^{3}	6 4 7^{8}	2 0 7^{11}	0 15 2	0 19 5^{6}
29. Selkirk . .	Selkirk* . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Stirling .	Stirling . .	47	11 3 6^{3}	5 1 9	0 18 0^{9}	0 5 7	1 7 1^{6}
31. Sutherland .	Dornoch* . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Wigtown .	Wigtown* . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stranraer . .	8	14 3 1	4 19 5^{6}	0 17 1^{9}	0 7 4^{3}	0 15 6
33. Zetland .	Fort-Charlotte* .	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth . .	General Prison .	666	8 16 9^{10}	6 16 4	1 11 9^{11}	0 9 6^{3}	0 12 3^{10}
In Scotland .	Whole Prisons .	2151	10 8 3^{2}	5 10 2^{11}	1 13 1^{2}	0 6 11^{6}	0 14 3^{7}

* In the Prisons marked with an asterisk the Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody was under five.

YEARLY COST PER HEAD AND EARNINGS.

of Scotland in which the Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody is Five or upwards; Yearly Earnings in the Three Years ended **30th June 1862.**

June 30, 1862. Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head, available for the Prison.	Nett Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.	Average Earnings of Prisoners who have been in Confinement Six Months, or upwards, under Sentence.	PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
9	10	11	12	13	2	1
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1 16 11^{5}	28 13 5^{10}	2 13 8^{2}	25 19 9^{8}	4 16 6^{6}	Aberdeen	1. Aberdeen
2 13 11	35 4 0	1 10 4	33 13 8	...	Inveraray	2. Argyle
3 0 7	27 0 7	2 10 9	24 9 10	...	Campbeltown	
1 9 2^{6}	27 17 7	3 1 0	24 16 7	6 5 0	Ayr	3. Ayr
1 0 6	23 3 11	3 13 11	19 10 0	...	Kilmarnock	
3 15 4^{9}	35 14 11^{6}	3 2 7^{3}	32 12 4^{3}	2 15 2^{6}	Banff	4. Banff
4 5 6	42 13 6	0 17 6	41 16 0	...	Greenlaw	5. Berwick
...	...	...	...	...	Rothesay*	6. Bute
...	...	...	...	...	Wick*	7. Caithness
3 5 9^{5}	64 8 3^{3}	2 9 6^{2}	61 18 9^{1}	...	Alloa	8. Clackmannan
1 4 10	24 7 7	2 0 11	22 6 8	2 17 8	Dumbarton	9. Dumbarton
1 10 2	26 6 9^{9}	5 11 0^{9}	20 15 9	...	Dumfries	10. Dumfries
0 17 2^{3}	19 8 4^{6}	2 15 9^{11}	16 12 6^{7}	4 1 5	Edinburgh	11. Edinburgh
1 5 11^{2}	16 8 5^{6}	...	16 8 5^{6}	...	Court Buildings	
2 16 0	33 5 4^{3}	5 2 6^{6}	28 2 9^{9}	1 15 4	Elgin	12. Elgin
3 8 7	43 4 9	3 8 2	39 16 7	...	Cupar	13. Fife
2 15 5^{4}	49 18 9^{9}	4 1 2	45 17 7^{9}	...	Dunfermline	
0 15 5^{9}	21 7 6^{2}	4 4 9^{3}	17 2 8^{11}	5 7 7^{6}	Dundee	14. Forfar
1 13 8	24 16 5^{4}	4 1 1^{3}	20 15 4^{1}	4 10 10^{6}	Forfar	
1 15 7^{1}	53 11 8^{2}	6 19 8^{6}	46 11 11^{8}	...	Montrose	
2 6 7	36 17 10^{6}	3 2 2	33 15 8^{6}	...	Haddington	15. Haddington
2 8 7	50 18 1	16 13 9	34 4 4	8 7 3	Inverness	16. Inverness
2 1 3	33 4 9^{3}	2 5 5	30 19 4^{3}	...	Stonehaven	17. Kincardine
...	...	...	...	...	Kinross*	18. Kinross
1 17 9	32 7 2	2 9 1	29 18 1	...	Kirkcudbright	19. Kirkcudbright
0 13 8	21 13 2	2 15 11	18 17 3	5 19 6	Glasgow	20. Lanark
0 15 3^{3}	21 9 11^{2}	2 12 2^{8}	18 17 8^{11}	3 13 4^{2}	Airdrie	
1 0 9^{2}	21 16 5^{1}	2 4 6^{3}	19 11 10^{10}	5 19 6	Hamilton	
2 19 7^{1}	41 2 11^{2}	2 3 10^{2}	38 19 1	4 6 3^{2}	Lanark	
0 19 10^{8}	27 8 8^{10}	3 9 9^{2}	23 18 11^{8}	4 13 3^{9}	Linlithgow	21. Linlithgow
...	...	...	...	...	Nairn*	22. Nairn
...	...	...	...	...	Kirkwall*	23. Orkney
...	...	...	...	...	Peebles*	24. Peebles
0 16 3^{6}	21 10 3^{6}	3 14 6^{6}	17 15 9	5 1 1^{3}	Perth	25. Perth
3 17 10	43 0 7^{6}	1 14 6	41 6 1^{6}	...	Dunblane*	
1 0 11^{1}	20 4 10^{7}	3 0 3^{7}	17 4 7	5 12 1^{8}	Paisley	26. Renfrew
1 15 11^{4}	27 1 9^{9}	1 19 5^{6}	25 2 4^{3}	...	Greenock	
...	...	...	...	...	Dingwall*	27. Ross&Cromarty
2 15 8	37 14 5^{5}	4 0 0^{9}	33 14 4^{8}	6 7 4	Jedburgh	28. Roxburgh
...	...	...	...	...	Selkirk*	29. Selkirk
1 6 0^{6}	23 7 0^{9}	2 2 9^{9}	21 4 3	2 19 2	Stirling	30. Stirling
...	...	...	...	...	Dornoch*	31. Sutherland
...	...	...	...	...	Wigtown*	32. Wigtown
1 9 7^{6}	22 12 1^{6}	3 0 1	19 12 0^{6}	...	Stranraer	
...	...	...	...	...	Fort-Charlotte*	33. Zetland
1 2 7^{4}	22 11 8^{4}	3 5 8^{9}	19 5 11^{7}	3 8 9^{11}	General Prison	25. Perth
1 4 2^{1}	24 2 1^{11}	2 19 9^{10}	21 2 4^{1}	3 12 6^{4}	Whole Prisons	In Scotland

No. XXIV.

Abstract of the Accounts rendered by County Prison Boards to Exchequer, for maintenance, after conviction, of Criminal Prisoners confined in Local Prisons who had been tried with a Jury, or by the Sheriffs without a Jury, where proceedings were conducted under Sheriffs' Warrants—for the two **Half-Years ended 31st March and 30th September 1861,** respectively, and for previous periods for which Accounts were not rendered at the proper time.

COUNTIES.	For Prisoners tried by Jury.		For Prisoners tried without Jury.		TOTAL.
	Half-Year to 31st March 1861.	Half-Year to 30th Sept. 1861.	Half-Year to 31st March 1861.	Half-Year to 30th Sept. 1861.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen, .	50 1 5	22 4 6	38 19 0	27 16 10	139 1 9
2. Argyle, .	24 7 5	15 0 8	32 7 6	16 9 3	88 4 10
3. Ayr, . .	85 3 0	65 7 3	39 4 9	32 18 1	222 13 1
4. Banff, .	13 11 3	30 13 4	8 4 6	4 17 9	57 6 10
5. Berwick, .	21 4 11	9 5 10	26 17 2	14 13 3	72 1 2
6. Bute, .	36 11 6	18 8 11	8 9 5	2 2 2	65 12 0
7. Clackmannan,	15 1 11	8 13 4	14 0 2	13 3 5	50 18 10
8. Caithness, .	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	8 8 2	9 0 8	16 15 2	12 14 10	46 18 10
10. Dumfries, .	31 15 7	10 13 6	23 8 9	15 11 5	81 9 3
11. Edinburgh,	242 13 4	253 7 7	152 1 5	128 1 11	776 4 3
12. Elgin, .	17 16 3	13 16 3	10 19 3	8 19 3	51 11 0
13. Fife, . .	4 4 11	18 7 3	35 11 2	25 6 1	83 9 5
14. Forfar, .	121 1 1	107 16 7	34 0 3	25 15 3	288 13 2
15. Haddington,	4 7 6	2 10 11	13 11 4	31 14 1	52 3 10
16. Inverness, .	21 17 0	16 10 0	8 12 5	26 2 8	73 2 1
17. Kincardine,	2 4 11	7 2 5	8 18 2	6 11 11	24 17 5
18. Kinross, .	15 0 7	8 5 5	6 9 3	5 2 9	34 18 0
19. Kirkcudbright,	9 7 8	7 17 9	17 1 3	13 13 7	48 0 3
20. Lanark, .	468 17 2	494 19 5	93 19 2	104 3 4	1161 19 1
21. Linlithgow,	3 13 5	15 12 8	10 16 8	19 1 1	49 3 10
22. Nairn, .	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	3 7 0	7 1 0	8 4 0	5 11 0	24 3 0
24. Peebles, .	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, .	36 10 10	52 15 8	61 10 0	61 11 0	212 7 6
26. Renfrew, .	59 12 9	55 19 11	26 8 3	23 13 8	165 14 7
27. Ross&Cromarty,	8 5 6	10 15 9	11 2 7	11 15 1	41 18 11
28. Roxburgh, .	33 17 2	28 13 11	12 10 2	33 13 0	108 14 3
29. Selkirk, .	0 17 4	2 7 11	2 7 3	3 5 7	8 18 1
30. Stirling, .	82 0 5	64 4 3	50 17 1	57 3 2	254 4 11
31. Sutherland,	12 4 7	3 8 9	1 0 0	0 19 4	17 12 8
32. Wigtown, .	20 5 3	12 2 4	27 9 8	8 4 11	68 2 2
33. Zetland, .	1 4 2	10 9 3	11 17 4	9 18 0	33 8 9
	1455 14 0	1383 13 0	813 13 1	750 13 8	4403 13 9

ARREARS.

COUNTY.	PERIODS.	For Prisoners tried		
		With Jury.	Without Jury.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kinross, . .	Half-Year, 31st March 1858,	...	9 15 10	9 15 10
" . .	" 30th September 1858,	0 7 6	2 1 3	2 8 9
" . .	" 31st March 1859,	9 15 0	4 14 6	14 9 6
" . .	" 30th September 1859,	6 13 1	2 15 3	9 8 4
" . .	" 31st March 1860,	7 18 7	3 18 9	11 17 4
" . .	" 30th September 1860,	0 8 9	8 10 4	8 19 1
		25 2 11	31 15 11	
				4460 12 7

Note.—No Accounts have been rendered by the County of Caithness for the four half-years ended 31st March and 30th September 1860 and 1861; and by the County of Nairn for the five half-years ended 30th September 1859, 31st March, and 30th September 1860 and 1861; and by the County of Peebles for the half-years ended 31st March and 30th September 1861.

Edinburgh, 27*th February* 1862.

No. XXV.

Abstract of the Accounts rendered by County Prison Boards to Exchequer, for maintenance, after conviction, of Criminal Prisoners confined in Local Prisons who had been tried with a Jury, or by the Sheriffs without a Jury, where proceedings were conducted under Sheriffs' Warrants—for the two **Half-Years ended 31st March and 30th September 1862,** respectively, and for previous periods for which Accounts were not rendered at the proper time.

COUNTIES.	For Prisoners tried by Jury.						For Prisoners tried without Jury.						TOTAL.		
	Half-Year to 31st March 1862.			Half-year to 30th Sept. 1862.			Half-year to 31st March 1862.			Half-year to 30th Sept. 1862.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Aberdeen,	30	3	1	27	1	10	31	10	9	34	8	7	123	4	3
2. Argyle,	23	16	5	9	2	0	57	19	3	35	19	3	126	16	11
3. Ayr,	47	4	2	70	3	2	66	5	6	24	14	7	208	7	5
4. Banff,	24	8	1	14	7	6	11	15	10	12	14	4	63	5	9
5. Berwick,	29	8	8	13	2	11	17	1	3	20	2	7	79	15	5
6. Bute,	17	2	2	8	19	6	20	14	0	12	1	2	58	16	10
7. Clackmannan,	14	1	8	9	13	0	12	16	1	11	18	5	48	9	2
8. Caithness,	...			...			...			...			...		
9. Dumbarton,	22	2	0	15	8	9	20	4	3	23	19	10	81	14	10
10. Dumfries,	25	12	2	28	9	4	19	7	7	12	11	0	86	0	1
11. Edinburgh,	209	12	0	200	10	10	150	1	5	163	18	1	724	2	4
12. Elgin,	22	1	9	2	19	0	15	4	9	22	15	6	63	1	0
13. Fife,	23	12	11	24	9	11	24	10	11	17	8	10	90	2	7
14. Forfar,	71	4	1	78	17	3	12	9	8	24	2	1	186	13	1
15. Haddington,	6	9	4	11	16	9	25	3	4	42	19	2	86	8	7
16. Inverness,	11	15	3	13	3	10	42	7	5	31	14	8	99	1	2
17. Kincardine,	8	11	10	7	10	6	11	17	5	13	13	0	41	12	9
18. Kinross,	...			...			...			5	3	11	5	3	11
19. Kirkcudbright,	3	4	3	14	18	11	14	8	11	11	3	2	43	15	3
20. Lanark,	485	11	9	384	5	3	110	18	10	107	18	9	1088	14	7
21. Linlithgow,	10	18	10	19	7	6	19	2	8	17	4	0	66	13	0
22. Nairn,	...			...			...			...			...		
23. Orkney,	2	8	0	0	18	0	1	19	0	7	13	0	12	18	0
24. Peebles,	15	9	10	14	15	0	29	16	0	13	8	4	73	9	2
25. Perth,	33	1	1	43	3	4	72	17	8	72	13	7	221	15	8
26. Renfrew,	60	9	11	61	14	10	37	17	0	18	7	0	78	8	9
27. Ross & Cromarty,	1	14	4	13	17	6	13	4	6	12	17	5	41	13	9
28. Roxburgh,	17	8	6	23	14	8	20	6	11	11	13	0	73	3	1
29. Selkirk,	9	14	0	2	13	9	7	12	10	5	11	11	25	12	6
30. Stirling,	66	0	0	46	17	6	68	16	11	57	16	7	239	11	0
31. Sutherland,	...			...			...			22	19	1	22	19	1
32. Wigtown,	3	1	4	15	7	4	12	0	0	11	9	9	41	18	5
33. Zetland,	...			...			17	12	0	12	3	3	29	15	3
	1296	7	5	1177	9	8	966	2	8	893	3	10	4333	3	7

ARREARS.

COUNTY.	PERIODS.	For Prisoners tried								
		With Jury.			Without Jury.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Peebles,	Half-Year, to 31st March 1861,	6	11	2	13	13	8	20	4	10
”	” 30th Sept. ”	6	19	9	6	7	8	13	7	5
		13	10	11	20	1	4			
								4366	15	10

Note.—No Accounts have been rendered by the County of Caithness for the six half-years ended 31st March and 30th September 1860, 1861, and 1862; and by the County of Nairn for the seven half-years ended 30th September 1859, 31st March and 30th September 1860, 1861, and 1862; and by the Counties of Kinross and Sutherland for the half-year ended 31st March 1862.

Edinburgh, *8th January* 1863.

No. XXVI.—Abstract of Account of Expenses incurred by the Prison Managers (Scotland), through the Prison Boards of the several Counties, under Orders issued by the Secretary of State, in the conveyance of Convicts in charge of Escort Officers from Prisons in Scotland to Prisons in England, to the General Prison at Perth, and the re-conveyance of Officers, for the Year 1862.

	Prisons whence Removed.	Prisons to which Removed.	Convicts Removed		Employed in Service.		Railway Fares.	Allowances according to Rule.	Total.
			To Station Prisons.	To Convict Prisons.	No. of Officers.	No. of Days.			
1	Ayr,	Wakefield,	......	2	2	3	......	£12 15 2*	
2	Dumfries,	Ditto,	......	2	2	3	......	11 5 10*	
3	Dumfries,	Ditto,	......	1	2	3	......	9 15 8*	
4	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	......	12	3	3	£18 0 0	10 17 6	
5	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	......	16	4	3	24 0 0	8 12 0	
6	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	......	9	3	3	15 0 0	9 7 0	
7	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	......	7	2	3	11 0 0	6 13 0	
8	Kirkcudbright,	Ditto,	......	1	2	3	...	9 19 7*	
9	Glasgow,	Ditto,	......	14	3	3	20 0 0	12 6 9	
10	Glasgow,	Ditto,	......	8	3	3	14 0 0	9 7 0	
11	Glasgow,	Ditto,	......	9	3	3	15 0 0	9 16 0	
12	Perth,	Ditto,	......	11	4	3	23 5 6	9 4 9	
13	Aberdeen to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	5 6 10	
14	Do. to do.,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	3 15 1	
15	Ayr to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	2 19 11	
16	Inveraray to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	3 14 2	
17	Banff to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	9 14 3	
18	Cupar do.	Ditto,	4	...	...	...	......	4 15 4	
19	Cupar to Perth,	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	4 5 4	
20	Dundee to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	6	...	...	...	......	8 6 3	
21	Dundee to Perth,	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	3 19 4	
22	Forfar to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	5 1 0	
23	Forfar to Perth,	Ditto,	4	...	...	...	......	5 14 9	
24	Inverness to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	8 7 9	
25	Kirkcudbright to Dumfries,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	3 0 8	
26	Peebles to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	2 10 0	
27	Perth do.	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	5 1 6	
28	Paisley to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	1 14 9	
29	Do. to do.	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	3 5 8	
30	Stirling to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	4 2 8	
			35	92	33	36	£140 5 6	£205 15 6	£346 1 0
1	Edinburgh,	Millbank,	......	14	4	4	£40 8 0	£14 5 6	
2	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	......	12	4	4	38 10 0	11 1 0	
3	Glasgow,	Ditto,	......	17	5	4	55 18 0	18 6 7	
4	Glasgow,	Ditto,	......	15	4	4	46 0 0	15 3 6	
5	Dumfries,	Ditto,	......	1	2	4	......	14 1 0	
6	Aberdeen to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	3 10 0	
7	Banff do.	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	7 16 6	
8	Cupar do.	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	4 3 8	
9	Dundee do.	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	6 2 3	
10	Glasgow do.	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	4 13 5	
11	Dumbarton do.	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	1 15 4	
12	Paisley to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	1 19 8	
13	Paisley do.	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	3 7 0	
14	Do. do.	Ditto,	3	...	...	...	......	3 11 8	
15	Perth to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	2	...	...	...	......	5 1 6	
16	Stirling, do.	Ditto,	1	...	...	...	......	2 16 6	
			18	59	19	20	£180 16 0	£117 15 1	£298 11 1
1	Aberdeen,	General Prison,	......	3	2	...	......	£6 1 0	
2	Aberdeen,	Ditto,	......	1	...	...	......	3 15 0	
3	Ayr,	Ditto,	......	2	2	...	......	8 3 8	
4	Ayr,	Ditto,	......	1	2	...	......	6 3 8	
5	Dumbarton,	Ditto,	......	1	2	...	......	3 0 11	
6	Cupar,	Ditto,	......	1	2	...	......	2 14 0	
7	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	......	6	2	...	......	7 0 4	
8	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	......	10	3	...	......	9 2 2	
9	Dundee,	Ditto,	......	2	2	...	......	3 10 4	
10	Dundee,	Ditto,	......	4	2	...	......	4 8 10	
11	Forfar,	Ditto,	......	1	2	...	......	2 12 10	
12	Glasgow,	Ditto,	......	5	3	...	......	7 11 0	
13	Glasgow,	Ditto,	......	4	3	...	......	6 14 8	
14	Glasgow,	Ditto,	......	11	4	...	......	12 7 8	
15	Glasgow,	Ditto,	......	1	2	...	......	3 6 10	
16	Perth County Prison,	Ditto,	......	1	...	...	......	1 6 0	
17	Perth County Prison,	Ditto,	......	1	...	...	......	1 6 0	
18	Paisley,	Ditto,	......	1	2	...	......	3 17 8	
19	Dingwall,	Ditto,	......	1	2	...	......	8 16 1	
20	Stirling,	Ditto,	......	2	2	...	......	4 5 4	
21	Stirling,	Ditto,	......	1	2	...	......	2 16 1	
22	Wigtown,	Ditto,	......	1	2	...	......	8 0 1	
23	Strauraer,	Ditto,	......	2	2	...	......	9 7 2	
			......	63	45	...	......	£126 7 4	£126 7 4
									£770 19 5

* In the removals from Ayr, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright to Wakefield, and Dumfries to London, the railway fares are included.

No. XXVII.

STATE OF ACCOUNTS

OF THE

MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER "THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT."

I.—FUNDS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE MANAGERS AND REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

Receipts—being Charge.

1. Balances due upon accounts brought from last account, 1861,—		
For incidental expenses,	£104 14 6	
For removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment,	149 11 8	£254 6 2
2. Cash received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in full of Issues to defray the expenses of the Managers, viz.:—		
5th April 1862,	£50 0 0	
4th Nov. „	100 0 0	150 0 0
3. Cash received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in full of Issues to defray the expenses of removal of convicts sentenced to penal servitude under Secretary of State's warrants, viz.:—		
8th January 1862,	£200 0 0	
5th April „	300 0 0	
8th August „	300 0 0	
4th November „	200 0 0	1000 0 0
4. Cash received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in full of Issues to defray the expenses of removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, under orders of the Managers, viz.:—		
8th January 1862,	100 0 0	
5th April „	100 0 0	
8th August „	200 0 0	400 0 0
5. Interest accrued upon "Managers' expenses account" with Bank of Scotland,		6 13 5
Amount of Charge,		£1,810 19 7

Expenditure—being Discharge.

1. Payments of current Expenses of the Managers incurred in the year 1862, viz.:—		
(1.) Board's Chambers, &c.:—		
Rent,	£26 0 0	
Public and Municipal burdens,	2 16 7	
Postages, parcels, coals, water, gas, and other petty disbursements,	60 2 7	
(2.) Expenses of Managers visiting the General Prison at Perth,	35 17 8	
(3.) Expenses of Manager going to London upon various matters connected with the Prisons Department,	12 5 0	
(4.) Expenses of Manager visiting Irish Prisons, as authorized by Secretary of State,	22 6 4	£159 8 2
2. Payments on account of expenses of removal of convicts under Secretary of State's warrants, including £7, 9s. paid for repairs on convict van,		926 18 9
3. Payments on account of removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under orders of Managers, including £4, 8s. 8d. paid for removing prisoners from the General Prison to Local Prisons,		488 3 6
4. Balance due by Managers, carried to account for 1863, viz.:—		
For incidental expenses,	£101 19 9	
For removal of convicts,	73 1 3	
For removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment,	61 8 2	236 9 2
Amount of Discharge,		£1,810 19 7

II.—EXPENSES OF SPECIAL WORKS AT GENERAL PRISON.

Receipts—being Charge.

1. Balance due to Treasury at 31st December 1861,	£367 3 7
2. Bank Interest thereon to 31st December 1862,	7 6 9
	£374 10 4

Expenditure—being Discharge.

Balance at Credit of Managers in Bank of Scotland at 31st December 1862,	£374 10 4
	£374 10 4

No. XXVIII.—Report of a Visit to the Convict Establishments in Ireland by the Stipendiary Manager appointed under the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act.

The object of this visit is thus explained in a communication by the Managers to the Secretary of State—'Having informed themselves of the methods of convict discipline 'pursued in England, they are anxious to obtain information, through personal inspection 'by one of their number, of the methods pursued in Ireland, with a view of maturing their 'own arrangements, and especially of adjusting such plans, for the treatment of long-'sentenced convicts in advanced stages, as may be found most suitable to the circumstances 'of Scotland.'

In the course of my inquiry, I not only had free admission at all times to the Convict Establishments, but obtained whatever information I desired from Captain Whitty, the head of the department, and his subordinate officers, from the Prison Inspector's department, the Constabulary, and every other source where available information was likely to be found.

The statute law relating to convicts is the same in Ireland as in England and Scotland. There, as here, a portion of the sentence of each convict can be remitted by the Secretary of State in an order of license, commonly called ticket of leave. The scale of remission is, in some instances, not exactly the same as in this country, having been adjusted to some specialties in the Irish system, but the difference between them is too trifling to be worth explaining. The extent of the remission within the scale is, in each case, recommended by the Director of Government Prisons, as it is in England by the Convict Board, and in Scotland by us.

In Ireland, as in Scotland, there are stages of discipline through which each convict ascends. For the earlier stages there is a limited minimum period, which is extended if the convict's conduct has been unsatisfactory; and convicts may be sent back from the higher to the lower stages for misconduct.

The first stage is one of imprisonment on the separate system. In both countries the early part of this stage is more stringent than the concluding. This stage lasts for a year for female convicts in Scotland; when there were male convicts they were subject to it for nine months. In Ireland the general rule is nine months, but I was informed that in special cases of exemplary conduct it may be abbreviated to eight. We have next in Scotland two ascending stages, called the first and second reformatory. The shortest period for the first is a year. It is characterized by partial association, improved diet, badges for good conduct, gratuities, and some minor ameliorations. The second reformatory stage is a farther step in the same direction. There is no other stage as a fixed regulation; but long-sentenced female convicts, whose conduct has been good, are allowed to work and take exercise in a large piece of open ground attached to the General Prison, and have the benefit of other temporary arrangements for varying the monotony of Prison life, and adapting them for mixing with the world. The best method of systematizing a stage of treatment for these was the chief object of the examination of the Irish arrangements.

The second stage of the Irish system includes four classes,—the third or lowest, of which the minimum is two months; the second, of which the minimum is six months; the first, of which the minimum is a year; and the advanced or A class. The minimum period during which the convict remains in this class is regulated by the length of the sentence. At the end of the period, males are removed to an intermediate Prison, for a period, varying according to the sentence from a minimum of four months, to a minimum of two years. Females are removed to Refuges.

In all parts of the United Kingdom the position of the convict is adjusted on the mark system. It was first adopted in England, and, with trifling modifications, followed in Scotland, when convicts came to be detained here for long periods. The marks are, with us, noted daily by an inferior officer, and from the general result recorded at the end of the week under the eye of a superior. They refer to conduct and industry. Each convict has five columns for the former, headed respectively 'very good,' 'good,' 'indifferent,' 'bad,' and 'very bad.' For the other there are three columns, viz., 'very industrious,' 'industrious,' 'idle.' A convict under sentence of five years' penal servitude may be released at the end of four years. When the report, previous to the recommendation to the Secretary of State, is made up two months before that period, it will contain a record during three years and ten months, thus—

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY CONDUCT.					TOTAL.	SUMMARY OF WEEKLY INDUSTRY.		
Very Good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Very Bad.		Very Industrious.	Industrious.	Idle.
50	90	40	14	6	200	54	100	46

This abstract is followed by the particulars of Prison offences and punishments, by any other relevant particulars, and by a narrative of the convict's conduct and character, including the opinion recorded regarding her in the Local Prison where she was first received, and a record of her passage through the various stages in the General Prison.

In Ireland the marks are recorded monthly. The qualities marked are three,—D. for Discipline, S. for School or Education, and I. for Industry. The estimate is not made as with us, by balancing the good against the bad marks, but by the summation of good marks. When the letter B. for bad has to be placed against a convict, he earns no marks

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during that month. The marks to be earned at each stage, before the prisoner gets out of that stage, are fixed. The number is always a multiple of 9—the amount that may be gained in a month—viz., 3 for discipline, 3 for school, and 3 for industry. In the first class, for instance, where the minimum of detention is a year, the number of marks which the convict can gain, and which he must gain to reach the advanced class, is 12 times 9, or 108. The following is a specimen of a summing up of marks of an Irish convict on license:—

Year.	CLASS AND BADGE.																																			
	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.	D.	S.	I.
	In Separate Confinement.																											In 3d Class.								
1858,	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 ...	3 9	3 ...	3 ...	3 18	3 ...	3 ...	3 27	3 ...
	In 2d Class.																					In 1st Class.														
1859,	3 ...	3 9	3 ...	B ...	... ...	... ...	3 ...	3 18	3 ...	3 ...	3 27	3 ...	3 ...	3 36	3 ...	3 ...	3 45	3 ...	3 ...	3 54	3 ...	3 ...	3 9	3 ...	3 ...	3 18	3 ...	3 ...	3 27	3 ...	1 ...	3 34	3 ...	1 ...	3 41	3 ...
	In 1st Class.																							In Advanced Class.												
1860,	3 ...	3 50	3 ...	3 ...	3 59	3 ...	3 ...	3 68	3 ...	3 ...	1 75	3 ...	3 ...	3 84	3 ...	3 ...	3 93	3 ...	3 ...	3 101	2 ...	3 ...	1 108	3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 A ...	... ...	... ...	3 A ...	... ...	... ...	4 A ...	... ...
	In Advanced Class.						In Intermediate Prison.																		On License.											
1861,	...	5 A	...	...	6 A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Table will be accompanied, like ours, by statements of offences and their punishments, with other appropriate particulars.

Far more momentous, however, than any difference in form between the mark system in the two countries, is a difference in the object for which it is carried out, which gives the record in Ireland much more significance than it has in Scotland. The best explanation I can give of the difference is, that in Ireland the completion of the sentence is counted the rule, and a remission of any portion of it the exception; while with us, the full period of remission is the rule, and any deduction from it an exception. To state the case otherwise, the convict in Ireland is debited with the full period of the sentence, and gains remission by instalments. In Scotland, the convict is credited with the longest period of remission, and forfeits portions of it for misconduct. The two arrangements correspond in

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their secondary application, in as far as in Ireland a portion of remission once gained may be lost again by misconduct; and, in Scotland, a portion of what is lost may be regained by good conduct;—but the essential practical distinction is, that there is much less remission of sentence in Ireland than in Scotland. In Scotland, the marks do not of themselves affect the period of detention. Their chief use is for adjusting the convict's title to advancement from stage to stage; and in recommendations for remission, the record of marks is merely looked at as giving more or less weight to the influence of any offences committed by the convict. In Ireland, on the other hand, I understand that the general character of the convict is held to be the reason for detaining or liberating him, and his character is viewed, not only as it has been overtly developed within the walls of the prison, but in reference to his antecedents, and all other incidents that may affect the question whether it is expedient that he should be liberated on license or detained.

The difference in the practice will be best illustrated from the statistics of the male side in the Irish Prisons, since, as I shall have to mention, the women are detained in Refuges after receiving their licenses. I was kindly furnished with an analysis of the cases of 201 convicts liberated in Ireland in the year 1861. Of these, 81 only received the longest period of remission in the Secretary of State's scale; 69 obtained more than half the longest period of remission, the majority of these being only detained for a month; 15 had an amount of remission less than half the longest period; and 36 were detained till the end of their sentences.

In our Report for the same year, it will be seen that of 71 female convicts liberated, 58 received the longest period of remission in the Secretary of State's scale. Of the remaining 13, none were detained to the end of their sentences, or even so long as half the longest period of remission. In only 3 instances did the time deducted from the longest period of remission exceed a month.

In reference to the reasons which have led our practice in this matter so far apart from that of Ireland, we considered, in the *first* place, that we had no right to take into consideration the convict's precedents or probable conduct on release. The Secretary of State's instruction to us, in announcing the scale of remissions adopted by him, was, that 'all convicts, whose conduct in Prison has been such as not to deprive them of the indulgence, are released under these regulations on orders of license.' We had no right, therefore, to look at general character and disposition, or at anything beyond the conduct in Prison. Among those who, as a class, are the best behaved when in custody, may be reckoned experienced and inveterate thieves; and from these, if their conduct in Prison was blameless, as it frequently was, we had no right to withhold the reward they had earned.

It is clear, too, from the nature of this instruction, that the proper course was to consider all convicts entitled to the full period of remission 'whose conduct in prison has been such 'as not to *deprive* them of the indulgence.' Nor do I think it would have been very consistent with constitutional precedent in Scotland, to have communicated to us instructions conferring more ample powers. It must be remembered that the powers conferred are virtually for the infliction of punishment. It will not obviate this conclusion to invert the order of description, and say that the sentence is the rule, and every period deducted from it is a boon. When A and B are both sentenced to the same period, and A is by the will of the prison authorities liberated two years earlier than B, no persuasion will convince B that they have not inflicted punishment on him. When the gains of good conduct are forfeited by bad conduct, the penal character of the procedure must necessarily appear on its face, even in the Irish system. The first set of papers I saw at Spike Island related to a man who had forfeited 108 marks, the fruit of a whole year's good conduct, for having tobacco in his possession. However many of these he might by his subsequent merits gain back, he could not but view their forfeiture as a punishment to take the shape of prospective detention.

In cases of transportation the period that may be remitted, exceeds half the sentence. I shall not dwell on these, as it is not intended that in any part of the empire transportation sentences should be carried out to the end, unless in special circumstances. On 10 years' penal servitude, however, the period that may be remitted is 3 years; in sentences for 15 years it is 5 years. A convict, therefore, under a 15 years' sentence retained to the end of that sentence, suffers 5 years' detention at the will of the Executive, exercised by the advice of the heads of the Prison Departments. While all other punishments are inflicted in open court by independent Judges, assisted in important cases by a jury, and under powers and forms of procedure specifically adjusted by Acts of Parliament, these punishments are administered in privacy by the officers of the Crown, without any formalities save those which the Department may think fit to adopt. It is for these reasons that we not only have used our powers in the sparing manner above referred to, but that for the purpose of publicly recording the grounds of our proceeding in each case, we have adopted the plan of setting forth the particulars of the disposal of each convict in our Annual Report to the Secretary of State, which goes before Parliament. It must not be overlooked, in connexion with this matter, that there is a special difficulty in the way of getting at the truth in disputed matters within a prison. It would be so dangerous as a practice to take the testimony of prisoners against officers, that it is almost necessary to hold the exclusion of such evidence as a fixed principle. This of course reacts in enhancing the influence of the officers' testimony, and hence the fate of the convict does not alone lie with the Managers, or even with the superior officers within the Prison, but depends on the truthfulness and fairness of the humblest officers in the department. It is for this reason that we do not leave the character of a convict liable to be affected by a warder's opinion for a period longer than a week at a time. Virtually, indeed, it only ranges over a day, for the warder each night notes the opinion of conduct and industry, and the weekly result is recorded by superiors.

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The influence of this practice on the side of fairness is obvious. An officer actuated by caprice or malignity cannot go back and contradict the record. When reports of misconduct come frequently in, superiors have ground for suspicion and inquiry, and these grounds will be increased if the convict seems suddenly to have begun a course of misbehaviour after years of undeviating good conduct have been recorded in his favour.

Apart from the question of the principle which regulates the granting of remissions in Ireland, I am bound to say that it appeared to me that the duties of the department in this as in all other features appeared to be conducted with a very great amount of skill and conscientious labour. As the influence of character and conduct are great, so are the corresponding inquiries laborious and minute. The complex machinery for checking and investigating conduct rises up into the department of the officers, from a sense of the extensive character of the powers vested in them. The rules for the government of the Irish Convict Prisons contain a list of 48 offences for which officers are punishable, by fines varying from 2d. to 6s.; and I found that the infliction of these fines was generally preceded by a process of inquiry of a character which I would be disinclined to bring into antagonism with the reserve and self-respect of the same class of men in this country.

Thus the Irish system is distinguished over ours in the greater powers exercised by the officers, and in the strong corresponding checks to which they are subjected. There are countries where the whole administration of justice must be conducted by the Executive, and Ireland is in a condition at least much nearer to such countries than we are. Looking to constitutional practice in Scotland, I do not see that we can change our existing procedure without some special authority. Its method has been fully reported to the Secretary of State, and we are open to whatever further instructions our practice may suggest to him. If powers such as those I saw in operation in Ireland are to be exercised by us, they should, in my opinion, be, both in their extent, and in the form and method of their exercise, articulately set forth in a bill open for discussion by Parliament and the country, before becoming law.

In Ireland, the power of the Directory over a convict does not come to an entire end when he leaves the Prison on ticket of license. The Directory transmit to the constabulary of the district where he is to reside a description of his person. The convict must, immediately on his arrival, report himself at the constabulary station, and he must afterwards so report himself on the first day of each month. If he changes his district he must give notice of the removal, and regularly report himself in the district to which he goes. If he be charged with any offence, intimation of it is sent to the Directory, and I find among their printed forms the following, which indicates their procedure in such cases:—

'The inclosed particulars of   have been compared with the books of 'this office, and are correct. In the event of his being found guilty of the present charge, 'the Directors of Convict Prisons request that the notice of the judge may be particularly 'called to the circumstance of his being a habitual offender.'

The convict while out on license is under the direct surveillance of the police. This nominally ceases when, on the expiry of his sentence, he does not require the protection of a license to be at large; but if he remain in Ireland, there is no doubt that the opportunities they have had enable the police carefully to observe his subsequent motions. I should mention that the considerable number of convicts at large in the Dublin district are not put under the charge of the police, but are committed to Mr. Organ, the celebrated lecturer and instructor of the convicts. He is, however, a special enthusiast, and gives services which cannot be counted on as obtainable at any time for money remuneration, and were they to cease to be available I have no doubt that the convicts in this district would also be committed to the police. That force in Ireland, including the Metropolitan Police and the Constabulary, is 12,000 strong, and forms one of the finest *gendarmeries* in the world. I see that the sum entered in the estimates of the current year for its support amounts to £825,968. It is possible to have a police force so strong as almost to extinguish crime, and pressed by the Prison authorities and this powerful force, the convict must run extreme risk in committing crime. It is hardly within the bounds of possibility that he should withdraw from observation, and yet live in Ireland. If he fail to report himself, and cannot be found, he is immediately advertised in the *Hue and Cry*. No doubt the Irish peasantry have often sheltered criminals against the keenest pursuit, but then their persons were but slightly or not at all known to the police. With the appearance of the convict many of them are familiar, and the others are supplied with his photograph—for every convict is photographed.

The question of extending this arrangement with like efficiency to Scotland is just the question of having a powerful and costly government police in the country. The present police in Scotland, amounting in all to 2532, and governed by 86 separate bodies, would be entirely unfit for a function which can only be exercised through concentrated authority; and if there be any danger of abuse from such a power being exercised by a government body under heavy responsibilities, there would be still greater danger in intrusting it to irresponsible local functionaries.

I now conclude my effort briefly to explain the working of the two great leading features in the Irish system—the extensive powers exercised by the Prison Directory and the co-operating functions of the Police. I apprehend that if anything shall be done in this country tending in the same direction, it will be as a piece of general ministerial policy, and that it would be beyond our function to suggest the shape that so great a constitutional change should take, even if we approved of its being attempted. On these matters, I think, we shall have done our duty if we are able to furnish our superiors in office with any small help towards a full knowledge of the state of the case.

Some secondary points of discipline appeared to me to furnish useful hints for our

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guidance. Prominent in the discussion on the Irish system has been the term 'individualisation.' I interpret this as the practice of deriving as much knowledge as can be obtained about the history and social antecedents, the capacity, the disposition, and the personal character of each convict, for the purpose of applying the knowledge so obtained to the best interests of the convict and of society at large. Of such a process neither the practice nor the influence becomes, like the more direct operations of Prison discipline, palpable to a stranger on a visit. The principle, however, I think, commends itself, even were the discretionary powers for giving ultimate effect to it less comprehensive than those in operation in Ireland. It was adopted as a principle, and followed in practice, by the late General Board of Prisons, who bequeathed it to us; and the Act of 1860 requires that once each month one of us shall personally communicate with every prisoner under our authority—not merely with every one who desires to see a Manager, or is otherwise brought under his notice. The chaplain of the General Prison has had the duty of corresponding with the relations of prisoners, and with persons likely to take them into employment. It is also one of his stated functions to visit liberated prisoners at their dwelling-houses or workshops; and this duty was devolved on him as likely to be less offensively and more beneficially exercised by a clergyman than by a discipline officer or a policeman. The correspondence in relation to convicts and other prisoners of the female sex is partly conducted by superior female officers. The visitation of their homes is not so complete as that of the males, for one obvious reason among others, that the chaplain cannot well communicate with them except as their spiritual adviser,—a quality in which he could only act towards those of his own church. Perhaps the principle could be extended. I think, for instance, it would be advantageous to the prospects of female convicts to be visited after their liberation by responsible persons of their own sex, and I think this function would naturally fall to the teachers or the Scripture-readers, as superior officers who have not had to exercise coercive powers over them, and whose functions are calculated to command their respect and open their sympathies.

In ascertaining the character and touching the sympathies of prisoners, a knowledge of their domestic position is essential; and in this view I doubt the policy of the rule adopted, both in Ireland and here, which precludes convicts from all communication with their families for a period after conviction, and only relaxes the restriction by degrees. The practice is intended as a punishment, but it is one from which the most hardened are entirely exempt, and which can only tell by wounding, if it do not destroy, whatever remnant of affection and duty may still exist in the heart of the criminal.

Looking beyond our present charge, to the best means of disposing of the whole body of convicts convicted in Scotland, it appears to me that the chief obstacle to bringing the principle of individualisation to bear on them, is the practice of removing the male portion of them to England. Not only distance, but a difference in the nomenclature and the character of the social institutions, interrupts inquiry, both as to the antecedents and the prospects of the convict, and impedes his own communication with his family. The difference in national character between the English and the Scotch increases the difficulty of fathoming his character among those who are comparatively strangers to the social conditions in which he has existed. Apparently the great difficulty to be struggled with in the English convict system is the largeness of the body to be treated, and the removal thither of the Scotch convicts makes an unnecessary increase to the number. Undoubtedly, too, whether or not it may deteriorate the English to have among them convicts from Scotland, the latter are apt to learn a great deal not conducive to their reformation by association with the accomplished criminals of London and the other large English towns. I believe that, in support of these views, I could safely appeal to the Governor of the Prison of Edinburgh, who has had more experience of the special nature and character of Scotch convicts than any other man I could point out. Under the arrangements immediately following upon the closing of the transportation fields, English as well as Scotch male convicts were detained here. Their removal was owing to the ample room for their reception in the new Prisons; but such incidental facilities of accommodation should not be permitted permanently to interfere with discipline.

I made inquiry into the practice in Ireland of encouraging visits to female convicts by lady visitors. It has long been adopted in England. Both in London and Dublin there are, of course, better opportunities for the selection of visitors than a small town affords. Still I incline to think that, with proper precautions against interference with religious prepossessions and the general discipline of the convicts, the practice might be adopted with advantage.

In the practice as to the industrial training of convicts in the last stage of their discipline, and just before release, I observed a feature in Ireland which I thought eminently beneficial, so far as it goes. In the gratuities or remuneration afforded to prisoners, it has been for many years a ruling principle not to regard the productive value of their work. The amount may depend not only upon good conduct, but partly on zealous industry according to abilities. It is clear, however, that indiscriminate competition, both for money and for other advantages, such as release on license, would give the more skilful prisoners, who are also often the most hardened, an advantage over their less capable neighbours, inconsistent with the great objects of Prison discipline. But it appeared to me that, towards the conclusion of their detention, and when training has placed them more nearly on a par, the advantages of in some degree measuring their gains by the money value of the produce would preponderate over the evils. Arrangements with this object, such as I saw in practice in Ireland, seemed to me to have a wholesome tendency in fitting convicts for absorption into the industrial community, by letting them sensibly perceive, even before they have joined it, the practical influence of skilled industry.

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I saw the arrangements for giving the convicts an interest in the value of their work, in those 'intermediate prisons' which have attracted so much attention. I of course observed these with much interest, but with the exception of the feature last referred to, and of the specialties applicable to Roman Catholic women which I shall have presently to explain, it did not appear to me that in essentials there was here anything very different from the practice in England, and, so far as we have as yet required to go, in Scotland. There are fewer structural barriers against escape from the Irish intermediate Prisons, than from the English public works, but the strength of the Irish police makes up for the difference, which is in reality the substitution of one safeguard for another. I found, indeed, that the officers of these Prisons, who seemed to me to be in general thoroughly sensible men of business, were rather embarrassed by the accounts given of their arrangements in the public press by writers seeking rather to be picturesque than accurate. Stories have been told of the marvellous fidelity and punctuality of convicts sent out of bounds on messages or other business. The officers, however, did not seem to attribute much importance to these phenomena. They are in use to send a convict on a message unguarded, but he is in the position of obtaining his liberation in a month or so, if he continue well conducted, while otherwise he may be detained a year or two. With his prison habits of obedience still ruling him—for these are not dropped at once—it would be wonderful if such a person proved unpunctual, either from design or carelessness. I think I found the same thing practised at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight. The 'competitive examinations' at Smithfield intermediate Prison, which consist in putting and answering alternately difficult questions in science, history, and philosophy, seemed more curious than valuable. They certainly developed, in some instances, remarkable powers either of memory or discernment, according to the method of instruction. It is supposed, too, in Ireland, that the excellent political economy thus inculcated, by teaching them the loss and mischief of crime, and the advantages of industry and self-control, will have an influence on their future lives.

I would expect far more influence, however, from the thorough practical industrial training which, by affording them the command of subsistence, gives room for the influence of good intentions where these exist. This is not peculiar to Ireland, nor have I reason to believe it, except in the special case of the Roman Catholic women, better effected there than in England or Scotland. But, like many other things, it has a totally different emphasis there from what it has with us. The training that in England or Scotland only brings the convict to the lower level of capacity for self-support, will in Ireland give a decided superiority over others in the working class. The prosperity of Ireland has lately demanded more trained and skilled labour than the condition of its population could afford, and hence the training of the convicts has been an immediate gain to the country.

There is a difference between the constitution of the intermediate condition of the males and that of the females. The former are detained in the intermediate prison until they are liberated on license. One of these Prisons, for mechanics, is Smithfield, in Dublin; the other, for rural labourers, is a moorland farm at Lusk, fifteen miles from Dublin. The women get their licenses and go to Refuges there to remain until suitable situations are procured for them. It will be observed that in this arrangement the hold on the men is the stronger, because it consists in the withholding of their licenses if they misbehave, while a woman doing so has to be specially deprived of the license she has obtained. I have no doubt this difference has been established for sufficient reasons, and that the Directors were actuated by equally sound considerations in enlisting into their service the influence of the Roman Catholic Church on the women, without having recourse to the same method of control over the men.

In the Refuge at Golden Bridge, the female Roman Catholic convicts live under the superintendence of Sisters of Mercy. This arrangement not only places them under the guiding influence of ecclesiastics of their own sex, to whom disobedience is a sort of profanity, but is attended by a separate influence of a secular kind, by keeping them in constant communication with educated gentlewomen. In ordinary Prisons, it is unfortunately necessary that the humbler officers who enforce discipline should not be allowed discretionary license in the treatment of their charge, and should not indulge in miscellaneous conversation with them, as familiar intercourse between warders and their charge might lead to many abuses. There are no such restraints on the Sisters of Mercy using the civilizing influences of advice, exhortation, and practical instruction; and I believe they have thus eminent opportunities for training the women in the duties and responsibilities of domestic service. I have seen the same influence at work abroad. In Prague, for instance, where the great Prison for male convicts presented a spectacle such as I could not, without the evidence of sight, have believed to exist within the bounds of Europe, the corresponding establishment for women, though under the same executive department, being put into the hands of a religious house, was so great a contrast to its neighbour as to approach, in cleanliness and order, a well-regulated Prison in this country, and that notwithstanding great structural defects, and barbarous general rules. All was done, as one of the Sisters aptly remarked, 'by the influence of the cloth.' The gentle ways and general spirit of cheerfulness, hope, and industry pervading the establishment at Golden Bridge formed in itself a very pleasing spectacle. When their training is completed, the inmates readily obtain employment, even among those who know their antecedents. Indeed, nothing in the social condition of Ireland is more remarkably in contrast with experience here, than the readiness with which those who are known to have come out of convict prisons are absorbed into the labour market. The authorities do not promulgate their history or desire it to be known, because, however gratifying in itself the convict's success may be, it is not a wholesome example to those who have not yielded to crime. I have, however, the highest of all authorities—that of the head of the constabulary—for the belief

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that every one of those in employment is known, both by employers and companions, to be a convict.

I could not resist the impression that, in the labour market, convicts at present enjoy a preference in Ireland. They get ready employment as mechanics, farm-labourers, and domestic servants—one lady told me that, since she had employed convict house-servants, she found that she could rely so implicitly on their honesty and regularity, that she was relieved of the duty of locking up her plate and jewellery. I was told that they are in demand as lady's-maids, and what certainly did seem astounding, as nursery-maids. This may, perhaps, be in some measure attributed to the fame and popularity of the Irish system of discipline, and to a general desire to co-operate in rendering it successful. But there are other far deeper causes to be looked to. I expected to find a portion of these in the nature of the crimes committed by convicts, since the general statistics of crime in Ireland show a large preponderance of acts of violence in contrast with the preponderance of purely predatory offences with us. But when I closely analysed the crimes which brought their perpetrators into the Convict Prisons, I found that these contrasting elements were much modified, and that convict crime there did not so greatly vary, in nomenclature at least, from its condition here as to justify any large conclusions. Evidence, not unfortunately of so distinct a character as statistics, harmonizing very closely with my previous observations of Irish character, convinced me personally that even those Irish who commit the same crimes as Scotch criminals are not of the same class. It appears that there the committal of what is here counted an infamous crime, such as theft, does not cut off the perpetrator from social intercourse with his fellows, who may not have had an inducement, through privation, or perhaps revenge, for doing as he has done. Repeatedly I was informed by able officers in the Convict Department, that, among the males, the only class they deemed incorrigible were the drunkards; but this would virtually include the whole in Scotland, for it would be very difficult to find a convict who is not a drunkard, and, indeed, addicted to every sensual vice. Then, as to the women, there is no resisting the conclusion, that the illicit intercourse of the sexes, which is the great blot of the rural population of Scotland, is rare in Ireland, and so odious in the national social code, that when the daughter of the meanest peasant goes astray, she is cast off from family intercourse as infamous—the event is not merely 'a misfortune,' as it is described in our rural districts. On the other hand, however, the other phase of this class of immorality, called 'the social evil,' while confined with us to the large towns, prevails in the rural districts of Ireland. It is supplied, probably, by those unfortunates whom the social rule above alluded to drives away from contact with respectability; while, at the same time, their existence, as a professional class, apart from the rest of their sex, probably helps the tightening of the rule. I saw these women infesting the county jails to which they were committed for breaches of police regulations. It did not appear that many of them found their way into the Convict Establishments. In these, indeed, I heard the women talked of as being about as little liable to the taint of unchastity as any collection of the wives and daughters of decent citizens might be. If there was just ground for such a view, it establishes a wide contrast, since, in Scotland, the impression on those who have to deal with crime is, that it is only in rare and exceptional circumstances that a female convict has not been on the street.

There seems, therefore, some reason for the general conclusion, that while in Scotland crimes and criminals arise almost entirely out of the profligate classes, in Ireland it is otherwise; so that there the uprooting of the criminality is not burdened with the uprooting also of the profligacy. The great aim there seemed to be to give the convicts a means of profitable industry, so as to remove the pressure of sheer want as a motive for crime. The accomplished and acute lady at the head of the Golden Bridge Refuge, told me that she never doubted having gained the victory over crime when habits of industry were developed. I have since looked over the records of industry of the convicts discharged in Scotland, and I find a distinct preponderance in favour of confirmed thieves. Another peculiarity to be remembered is, that the Irish common people have not the same aversion to a jail-bird as ours. It is one of the national peculiarities of the country, to look with partiality on any one who has put himself at odds with the law. Hence the convict is welcomed rather than spurned by his working fellows; and so thoroughly has this feeling become naturalized to the public mind, that I found it hard to get any one to believe that there is any country where it does not predominate. The result then is, that while the convict system raises its pupils above their own old value, and, indeed, that of their class at large, by converting them from unproductive beings into highly-skilled and valuable labourers, the success of the training is aided by the preference of employers, who feel a security in the intervention of the police, and find convicts less exacting and unruly than other labourers; while, lastly, they are acceptable as companions to their fellow-workmen.

I am not disposed to wander from these general conclusions into the statistics of convicts who have left Ireland, or into the proportionate number of relapses among liberated convicts, and the like. Into any such calculations a number of disturbing elements enter, if we are trying to estimate not only immediate effects but distant results on crime and social conditions. It would be proper, for instance, to look to the cause why Irish names are so numerous in our criminal lists in Scotland, and why the owners of them resemble so closely our own worst criminals. It would be necessary, too, to calculate the influence of wealth having increased as it has in Ireland, while population has decreased. I have the less occasion to enter these wide fields of inquiry, that I could not suggest a single alteration calculated to render the Irish system of convict discipline more suitable than it is to the social and religious condition of the people among whom it works; but this profession must not be understood as including an admission, that I would desire to extend to this country either the social or the religious conditions which have afforded so much opportunity for skilful and philanthropic exertion. Reported by J. H. BURTON.

11, Melbourne Place, Edinburgh, *October* 1862.

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Office of Reformatory and Industrial Schools,
15, Parliament Street, May 1863.

Sir,

I have the honour to report on the operations and condition of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools under my inspection during the year 1862.

Reformatory Schools.

Three additional reformatories for girls were certified during the year, viz. :—in England, the Surrey Protestant Girls Reformatory in the Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall, and the Eagle House Catholic Girls Reformatory at Brook Green, Hammersmith ; and in Scotland, the Industrial Asylum and Reformatory for Protestant Girls at Aberdeen. The number of reformatory schools therefore in Great Britain on 31st December 1862, was 65, viz. :— England, boys 36, girls 16 ; Scotland, boys 6, girls 5 ; and for both boys and girls, 2 ; the buildings being arranged in these for the separate accommodation and instruction of each sex.

The number of young offenders under detention in these institutions on the 31st December 1862, was 4,536, of whom 242 were on licence and 17 in prison, leaving 4,266 actually in the schools. 3 boys and 8 girls whose sentences have expired, have to be added to this number of inmates, being retained by the kindness of the managers, till an opportunity offers of providing for them.

The TOTAL of 4,536 was distributed as follows :—

—	Protestants.		Catholics.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
England - -	2,281	547	559	183
Scotland - -	568	137	174	87
Total -	2,849	684	733	270

The corresponding TOTALS for the four years preceding were—

YEARS.	Protestants.		Catholics.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1858 - -	1,830	354	472	141
1859 - -	2,081	484	529	167
1860 - -	2,451	584	584	184
1861 - -	2,751	633	705	248

Although however, these figures show an increase in the numbers *under detention* at the close of 1862 as compared with the year preceding, the number *admitted to reformatories* in the year was less than the number admitted in 1861 by above 200. The admissions for the five years 1858–1862 stand thus :—

YEARS.	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1858 - -	672	144	120	52	988
1859 - -	855	199	155	76	1,285
1860 - -	910	237	234	85	1,466
1861 - -	978	261	262	44	1,545
1862 - -	825	201	233	79	1,338

The peculiar circumstances in which a large portion of our industrial population were placed during the year by the want of employment and consequent distress in the manufacturing districts, and the marked increase which our criminal returns almost everywhere exhibited, both in the number of criminals, and in the serious nature of the offences which they were charged with, made me look with anxiety to the results which the year would show as to the younger classes of offenders. It was but reasonable to expect that there would be a considerable augmentation in the number of juveniles committed, corresponding to that in the number of adults. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the returns for the year 1862 (made up as usual for the twelve months ending September 30), show a marked *decrease* in the number of offenders under 16 years of age, as compared with the year previous. The total for both sexes being less by 451. The following are the numbers returned for the five years ending September 30, 1862, for England and Wales, of both juvenile and adult commitments:—

OFFENDERS under 16 Years of Age:—

YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1858 - -	8,837	1,492	10,829
1859 - -	7,582	3,331	8,913
1860 - -	6,765	1,264	8,029
1861 - -	7,373	1,428	8,801
1862 - -	7,080	1,269	8,349

OFFENDERS above 16 Years of Age:—

YEARS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858 - -	76,019	31,814	107,833
1859 - -	68,275	29,884	98,159
1860 - -	63,719	28,866	92,585
1861 - -	72,947	30,396	103,343
1862 - -	85,031	32,095	117,126

In SCOTLAND the Returns (made up to the end of June in each year and for offenders of both sexes) show similar results:—

YEARS.	Offenders under 16.	Offenders above 16.
1858 - - -	1,228	16,782
1859 - - -	1,230	18,383
1860 - - -	1,062	18,218
1861 - - -	1,212	17,366
1862 - - -	1,120	18,581

The contrast shown by these figures between an increase of above 15,000 in the adult, and a decrease of above 500 in the juvenile classes of criminals is very remarkable, and may fairly be referred to by the promoters of reformatory schools as showing that the preventive agency which they have brought to bear upon the younger descriptions of offenders, has been followed by a remarkable success.

The same favourable conclusion as to the soundness and success of the reformatory system may be drawn from the returns which I have obtained from our prisons, as to the number of prisoners during the year who were recognized or traced as having been in a reformatory school. These returns embrace all the prisons of England and Wales, and the larger gaols of Scotland. The details are given in Appendix IX., but the totals may be usefully inserted here, and compared with the numbers discharged from reformatories (exclusive of deaths and transfers) to the end of the year 1862:—

—	Protestant.		Catholic.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
ENGLAND:					
Discharged up to Dec. 31, 1862.	2,363	379	583	117	3,442
Returned as in prison in 1862	108	14	107	13	242
SCOTLAND:					
Discharged up to Dec. 31, 1862.	621	226	33	11	890
Returned as in prison in 1862	35	11	5	6	57

These figures show that the reconvictions for *English* reformatories, as tested by the gaol returns for the year, amounted to nearly 5 per cent. on the number discharged from Protestant boys' and Protestant girls' schools, to 11 per cent. for those from Catholic girls', and to 18 per cent. for those from Catholic boys' schools. In justice to the two Catholic reformatories of Market Weighton and Brook Green, it should be stated that 83 of the 107 reconvictions of Catholic boys belonged to Mount St. Bernard's Reformatory, which has become, unhappily, notorious for bad management and ill success, and which is now under suspension until placed on a better footing. Deducting the discharges and the reconvictions belonging to this reformatory from the above figures, these would be 236, and 24 respectively for the two other Catholic boys' reformatories, showing a per-centage of reconvictions of 10 per cent.

The per-centage of reconvictions for the Scotch reformatories appears by the above table to be, for Protestant boys nearly 6 per cent., for Protestant girls 5 per cent.; for Catholic boys 15 per cent., and for Catholic girls 54 per cent.

Considering that many of the young persons discharged in previous years from reformatories have long since passed into manhood, and have probably escaped recognition or detection as reformatory cases, and that many others who have relapsed into vice or crime, may not have been committed to prison during the year, the numbers and the consequent proportion of reconvictions as shown in the gaol returns may fairly be trebled, and the general per-centage of relapse inferred from them taken as from 15 to 20 per cent. on the whole number that have passed through reformatories up to the close of the year.*

This result very fairly coincides with that which is obtained from the returns made by reformatories of the character and circumstances of their discharged inmates.

To make these returns as complete and trustworthy as possible, I have this year requested to be furnished with the address and the particulars of the situation or employment of each included in the returns, limiting the inquiry at the same time to the discharges in the three years ending December 31, 1861, (so as not to make it too burdensome) and furnishing each reformatory with a list of the names, dates of discharge, &c., of those who were discharged in that interval.

The returns have been made in most cases with great care and honesty, and give the result shown in the following summary, of which the particulars are given in Appendix No. VII.

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* *Note.*—If those only who were discharged in the three years, 1860, 1861, 1862 are taken, as more likely to be recognized, and as therefore affording a fairer basis for estimating the relapsed cases, the numbers and proportions would stand for England and Wales, as under—

Protestant boys discharged	- 1,642;	per-centage of reconvictions	- 7
Protestant girls discharged	- 289	„ „	- 6
Catholic boys discharged	- 394	„ „	- 27
Or excluding St. Bernard's	187	„ „	- 12
Catholic girls discharged	- 109	„ „	11

A result which fairly confirms the estimate given above.

	Total discharged in 1859, 1860, 1861.	Returns to March 1863.				
ENGLAND.		Since dead.	Known to be doing well.	Convicted of crime.	Of doubtful character.	Unknown.
Boys:						
Protestant - -	1,158	27	743	151	89	148
Catholic - -	350	4	146	45	50	105
Girls:						
Protestant - -	216	6	120	22	27	41
Catholic - -	69	1	30	9	19	10
SCOTLAND.						
Boys:						
Protestant - -	376	11	290	40	9	26
Catholic - -	15	—	7	1	1	6
Girls:						
Protestant - -	135	2	46	15	19	53
Catholic - -	5	—	2	1	2	—

Observing that there were 83 of the youths discharged from St. Bernard's alone in prison in the year 1862, it is clear that the number given in this summary to the "convicted of crime" for the Catholic boys' reformatories must be very largely increased, by deductions from the numbers returned as of doubtful character or unknown. So also in a lesser degree for the Catholic girls, the number of these that were in prison in 1862 alone being 13. The numbers of convicted cases for the English Protestant schools in the two returns accord pretty fairly; the managers returning 151 and 22 for the boys and the girls respectively; the gaol lists for the year 1862 giving 115 and 18. But I do not doubt that for these schools also, about half the number returned as unknown, would be found to have relapsed into criminal courses, if they could be traced out.

Allowing for this correction of the return, however, the results are very satisfactory, showing that the proportion of those known by name and situation to be living honestly is, for Protestant boys 64 per cent., and for Protestant girls 55 per cent; for Catholic boys 41 per cent., and for Catholic girls 43 per cent., while the proportion that may be safely assumed to have relapsed into crime and to have been reconvicted (excluding Mount St. Bernard's) is under 20 per cent., a result that justifies the conclusion I have drawn in former reports, that the average of reformation effected by reformatories is about 75 per cent. upon the numbers committed to them.

I hope, however, that the managers and supporters of these useful institutions will not be satisfied with this result, fairly satisfactory and encouraging as it is. My observation of the conditions and working of the schools from year to year assures me that careful attention to the system of management and discipline adopted by the superintendents, and especially to the circumstances and conditions under which those who leave the reformatories are discharged from them, would greatly increase the favourable results, and lessen the amount of failures and relapses.

The essential points in the reformatory system when properly carried out, in reference to the offenders subjected to it, are four:—

1st. That the sentence passed upon them should be a long one (four years at least), and should have reference to their general character, habits, and associations, rather than to the immediate offence for which they are committed.

2nd. That the reformatory they are sent to should be under the management of an earnest and intelligent superintendent (whether master or mistress), one who can gain their respect and affection, and who can properly direct and develop their free action, while he maintains the necessary discipline, and enforces order.

3rd. That they should be really taught and required to work, their industrial training being as laborious as possible, and the Apostle's rule adhered to, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat."

4th. That on being placed out from the reformatory they should be in the first instance discharged on licence (under the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 55.), and kept under supervision for some months of probation before being finally released from detention.*

A long sentence, an efficient and religious master, industrial training, and a conditional release under a ticket-of-leave, whose conditions are carefully enforced, lie at the foundation of the success which our best reformatory schools have attained; and in proportion as *all* these four conditions are observed, this success may be expected to be more decided, and the benefits conferred by the reformatory system more general and lasting. Much of the disappointment and hindrance which some of the schools have experienced may be traced to the want of fitness in the master or mistress. It will not do to intrust so important and difficult a work to persons who are merely good school teachers or drill masters, without religious earnestness, on the one hand, or who are of high religious profession, but without the ability or experience required for the instruction or organization of a school, upon the other. Many, if not more, of the failures may be traced to the want of care and supervision on discharge. The lad or young woman who passes at once from the restraint of the school to the licence of free life, and comes again without protection or oversight under the influence of a disorderly home and depraved associates, must be expected, in a majority of cases, to fall back into the loose habits and the idleness which have mainly caused their former depravation. I am glad to say that most of the reformatories are now superintended by efficient agents, and the practical necessity is recognized of employing persons qualified by judgment and educational fitness, as well as mere goodwill and religious character. Much more care is also taken as to the mode and circumstances of disposal. On this point the smaller schools have an undoubted advantage over the larger ones; their means of finding employment are proportionally larger, and the facility of supervision after discharge much greater. A reference to the returns from the different schools, given in Appendix IX., and to the proportion of the "convicted of crime" or "unknown" to the whole number discharged, will illustrate and confirm these remarks.

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* *Note.*—It is much to be regretted that the power of thus discharging "on licence" does not extend to Scotland.

With reference to the admissions and discharges for the year, the particulars of which are given in Appendix IV., it will be seen that the whole number of admissions for Great Britain was 1,338; that of these 275 were children under 12, and that 781, or about 5-9ths of the whole, were sent on a *first* commitment. I have discussed the policy of sending such young and comparatively innocent children to reformatories so fully in previous Reports, that I need not refer further to the subject here, except to remark that if such cases are to be received and dealt with in reformatories, it seems but justice that the schools which receive them should exclude the older and more hardened offenders.

To mix these opposite classes together must be to infect the one rather than to improve the other. It would seem but justice that some schools should be set aside by their managers for the one or the other, and the mere children, who want little but regular training and instruction, be separated from the more advanced offender, who really needs a reformatory, and often for some time a severe and coercive discipline.

The discharges for the year (deducting cases of transfer from one reformatory to another) were 1,160. Of these 131 emigrated; 18 were discharged as incorrigible, or more frequently by sentence to penal servitude or long imprisonment, in consequence of some crime committed after deserting from the school; 86 had absconded, and not been recovered by the end of the year. Of these many will, in the ordinary course, have been already retaken.* The deaths amounted to 11 for the English Protestant schools, and to 12 for English Catholic ones, on an average population of 2,676 and 664 respectively; and to 10 for Scotch Protestant, and 5 for Scotch Catholic reformatories, on an average population of 690 and 247 respectively. The far superior healthfulness of the English Protestant schools is remarkable, and is to be ascribed to the cheerful, active tone of the schools, rather than to any difference either in the class the inmates are taken from or in their dietary and treatment, these being now, with such diversity as national habits require, much the same for all.

The accounts of receipt and expenditure furnished by the various reformatories will be found arranged and tabulated in Appendix VIII. By placing them as usual in the order of the average number of inmates, I have endeavoured to give their managers the means of fairly comparing the expenses of one school with another. The average cost per head in English reformatories was, for boys, 19*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; for girls, 18*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The most cheaply managed of the first description was the Market Weighton Reformatory for Catholic schools, and the Suffolk, North Lancashire, North-Eastern, Saltley, and Home in the East Reformatories for Protestant schools. In these the cost varied from 15*l.* to a little over 16*l.* per annum. The most cheaply managed girls' schools were Red Lodge and the Yorkshire Catholic, the cost on these being 14*l.* 15*s.* and 15*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* respectively. It must be remarked that the "cost per head" includes only the expenses of maintenance and management and industrial training. Rent of school premises and expenses for outfit, passage to colonies, &c., on disposal, are taken separately. The total expenditure of the reformatories exceeded the amount of the Treasury allowance, which is now fixed at 6*s.* per week, or 15*l.* 12*s.* per annum, by upwards of 20,000*l.* Of this one-third, or about 7,000*l.*, was contributed from the rates, and 12,000*l.* from voluntary subscriptions.

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* *Note.*—It may be remarked that the whole number of "absconded" and not recovered to the end of 1862, was for English reformatories 240, on a total of 3,904 discharged up to that date (*i.e.* 1 in 16); and for Scotch ones, 199 on a total of 993 (or 1 in 5). This class of discharges furnishes a considerable proportion of the "unknown" and "reconvicted." A certain amount of desertion is the price that must be paid for the absence of walls and warders, and the system of confidence and free action by which reformatories are characterized. The number of desertions, however, from the Scotch reformatories, such as Glasgow and Stranraer, which are enclosed with walls, &c., show that such mechanical means of detention are not of much practical avail.

The "Parents' payments" have been necessarily affected by the diminished employment, and consequent distress, of a large proportion of our manufacturing population. They amounted for 1862 to 2,564*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* (the amount for 1861 being 2,428*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*) I have had reason on several occasions to represent very strongly to the magistrates before whom the cases have been brought the necessity of making an order on the parent, and enforcing it, however small the sum which is ordered to be contributed may be. My appeal has been, however, very frequently unavailing, a mistaken feeling of compassion for the parents, or a fear of ultimately bringing them on the parish, causing many to be excused who ought certainly to pay. The simple principle in this matter should be that no parents ought to profit by their child's misconduct, or be relieved of the fair burden of its maintenance, merely because the child has turned out a thief, a result too often brought about by their own negligence or bad example. Whatever the child may be fairly estimated to have cost for its food and clothing at home the parents may justly be called upon to pay towards its support when detained in a reformatory.

I have, as in former Reports, to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by the police authorities (in most cases without any charge), both in the proceedings against parents and in the general inquiries that I have had occasion to institute.

In concluding this portion of my Report, I should add that a decision has been obtained from the Court of

Criminal Appeal on the question which had been for some time discussed, and which had been variously answered by different benches of magistrates, whether offenders committed under the 4th section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86. for absconding or insubordination, could also be sentenced to a further period of detention under the general provisions of the 2nd section, absconding being supposed in such case to be included under "any offence"? The point was brought by several managers of reformatories before Mr. Justice Crompton and Mr. Justice Wightman. Their decision was, that any such fresh sentence of detention would be illegal, the 4th section of the act prescribing a special penalty of imprisonment for the offence, and allowing of no other or additional punishment.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Schools of this class, certified for England under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 113., and for Scotland under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 132., have not materially increased in number during the year. In England, the large Industrial and Ragged Schools at Hull and at Leeds, in Yorkshire, and at Kirkdale, near Liverpool, in Lancashire, were certified for the detention of children of both sexes. The Industrial School of St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, for Catholic boys (chiefly such as would be sent from London), was certified, and the Industrial Home at Coventry, for Protestant girls. On the other hand, two of the Institutions formerly certified in or near London (the Paddington Girls' Home and the Hackney Tre-wint Industrial Home) resigned their certificate. Mrs. Way also withdrew her Industrial School at Brockham, to place it under the more appropriate provisions of the new Act, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43. In Scotland, the Industrial and Ragged Schools at Leith and the Industrial Home for Girls at Newton Stewart were also certified, making the total of such schools certified in Great Britain 45, viz., England 25, and in Scotland 20. The number of children, however, sent to these newly certified institutions in England during the year was very small, except in the case of the St. Nicholas Catholic School at Walthamstow, to which 37 boys had been committed by the 31st December. The schools previously certified in Liverpool, York, &c., and most of the Scotch schools, were more freely used for the purposes of the act, so that the number of children under magistrates' order increased during the year from 297 boys and 183 girls on December 31, 1861, to 641 boys and 308 girls on December 31, 1862; to which number should be added 4 boys and 1 girl retained in the Ayr school after the expiration of their sentences of detention, till they can be safely placed out. The children were distributed as follows:—

	Protestants.		Catholics.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
England -	287	71	79	94
*Scotland -	275	143	–	–

Of the 420 boys and 171 girls admitted during the year, 18 were under 7, and 69 between 7 and 9 years of age. The act leaves an unlimited discretion to the committing magistrate with reference to the lower limit of the child's age; and in two or three cases this discretion has been freely used. We have now 3 children under 4 years old in the schools. Had it been possible to place them under the care of the parish authorities I should have advised their discharge, but they had parents, though of such a character as to only use them for purposes of vice or begging. The particulars given in Appendix IV. No. 2 of the circumstances of the children admitted as to parentage and family, very strongly illustrate the value of the act which authorizes the magistrate to interfere for their rescue. Twelve were illegitimate; 57 deserted; 29 were wholly orphans; 194 had lost either father or mother; the parents of 25 others were in gaol, under sentence of imprisonment. To protect and train to industry such children must be at once a duty and an advantage.

Since the commencement of the year schools have been certified in Birmingham and Exeter, and are likely to be so ere long in Chester and in Warrington. But the application of the act advances very gradually, and is likely to continue to do so. I cannot regret this, as it increases the stability and safety of the system which the act has introduced. It is, however, a matter both of regret and of surprise that the many good schools of this description which have been certified for girls in and near London have been so little used. The vagrant and mendicant boys of the metropolis

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* *Note.*—Catholic Industrial Schools, for both boys and girls, have been recently certified in Glasgow for the Catholic children of that city and the neighbouring towns; the combination of Catholic and Protestant children in the same school, which has worked so well in the Edinburgh United School, not appearing to be practicable in the west of Scotland.

may be sufficiently provided for by the County of Middlesex Industrial School at Feltham, though the commitment to this of lads who have been convicted of housebreaking, &c., and are recognized as having been repeatedly in prison, would seem to make it a very unfit institution for industrial school cases, properly so called, to be sent to. Children of the merely vagrant and disorderly class are more likely to learn crime than to be trained to honesty by such association. But no county school exists for females, and the fact that all the commitments of Protestant girls to industrial schools in and about London amounted to only *seven* in the course of the year would seem to involve one of two conclusions, either that there are no Protestant girls frequenting the streets as vagrants and beggars in London, an inference that the experience of most will contradict, or that there is a reluctance or an indifference on the part of the public, the police, and the magistracy to use the provisions of the act for their suppression.

The amount contributed by parents and parochial authorities towards the maintenance of the children under detention was 1,061*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

I append to this General Report a detailed notice of each reformatory and industrial school under my inspection.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
SYDNEY TURNER.

APPENDIX No. I. (1.)

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, Name of Corresponding Manager, and Amount of Accommodation.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
BEDFORD - -	*Bedford Reformatory* for Boys, Turvey, Bedford. Certified April 9, 1857. Corresponding Manager, Lieut. Col. W. B. Higgins, Picts Hill, Bedford.
CHESTER - -	*Bradwall Reformatory* for Boys, Sandbach. Certified December 27, 1855. C.M., G. W. Latham, Esq., Bradwall Hall.
CUMBERLAND -	*Cumberland Reformatory* for Boys, Stanwix near Carlisle. Certified May 1, 1855. C.M., G. H. Head, Esq., Stanwix.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Certified April 17, 1855. Hon. Sec., Dyer Knott, Esq., Castle, Exeter.
" - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory and Refuge* for Girls, Exeter. Certified June 26, 1858. Hon. Sec., W. Townsend, Esq., Friars' Walk, Exeter.
DORSET - -	*Dorset Reformatory* for Boys, Milborne near Blandford. Certified January 28, 1857. C.M., J. C. Mansel, Esq., Longthorns, Blandford.
DURHAM - -	*Sunderland Industrial and Ragged School* for Boys, Sunderland. Certified April 22, 1856. Hon. Sec., Richard Iliffe, Esq., Sunderland.
" - -	*Sunderland Reformatory* for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland. Certified June 22, 1860. Hon. Sec., Charles Wilson, Esq., John Street, Sunderland.
ESSEX - -	*Essex Reformatory* for Boys, Harlow. Certified December 3, 1856. C.M., J. W. Perry Watlington, Esq., M.P., Moor Hall, Harlow.
" - -	"*Cornwall*" *Thames Reformatory School Ship* for Boys off Purfleet. Certified May 2, 1859. Supt., Capt. Augustus Burton, R.N., Purfleet.
GLAMORGAN - -	*Glamorgan Reformatory* for Boys, Howdref Genol, Neath. Certified December 7, 1858. Hon. Sec., Mr. Thomas Thomas, Neath.
GLOUCESTER -	*Hardwicke Reformatory* for Boys, Gloucester. Certified October 4, 1854. Manager, T. B. L. Baker, Esq., Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.
" - -	*Kingswood Reformatory* for Boys, near Bristol. Certified October 4, 1854. Hon. Sec., S. Browne, Esq., St. Vincent's Hall, Clifton.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Gloucester -	*Arno's Court (Catholic) Reformatory* for Girls, near Bristol. Certified November 20, 1855. Manager, Miss Radcliffe, Lady Superior of the Convent.
" - -	*Red Lodge Reformatory* for Girls, Bristol. Certified December 9, 1854. Manager, Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge House, Bristol.
Hants - -	*Hampshire Reformatory* for Boys, Eling, Southampton. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Chas. Castleman, Esq., Lyndhurst, Hants.
Herts - -	*Herts Reformatory* for Boys, Bengeo, Hertford. Certified November 10, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. C. Deedes, Bengeo.
Lancaster - -	"*Akbar*" *Hulk Reformatory School Frigate* for Boys, Liverpool. Certified January 3, 1856. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Newton near Warrington. Certified April 6, 1859. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. Certified June 12, 1857. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*North Lancashire Reformatory* for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang. Certified September 2, 1857. Manager, W. J. Garnett, Esq., M.P., Bleasdale Tower.
" - -	*Manchester and Salford Reformatory* for Boys, Blackley, Manchester. Certified October 16, 1857. Hon. Sec., Herbert Philips, Esq., 35, Church Street, Manchester.
" - -	*Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory*, Liverpool. Certified March 19, 1856. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. P. Horner, 5, Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool.
Leicester - -	*Agricultural Colony of Mount St. Bernard's* for Catholic Boys, Whitwick, Leicester. Certified May 13, 1856.
Middlesex - -	*Home in the East Reformatory* for Boys, Old Ford, Bow. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Thomas Scrutton, jun., Esq., Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
" - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Brook Green, Hammersmith. Certified October 10, 1855. C.M., Capt. Jerningham, R.N., 41, George Street, Portman Square, W.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
MIDDLESEX	*Hampstead Reformatory* for Girls, 9, Church Row, Hampstead. Certified December 29, 1860. Hon. Sec., David Alison, Esq., 3, Elm Row, Hampstead, N.W.
MONMOUTH	*Monmouthshire Reformatory* for Boys, Little Mill near Newport. Certified February 7, 1859. Hon. Sec., Rev. S. C. Baker, Usk.
NORFOLK	*Buxton Reformatory* for Boys, Norwich. Certified July 7, 1855. C.M., John Wright, Esq., Buxton, Norwich.
NORTHAMPTON	*Northampton Society's Reformatory School* for Boys, Tiffield near Towcester. Certified January 21, 1856. C.M., Rev. H. J. Barton, Wicken Rectory, Stony Stratford.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*North-eastern Reformatory* for Boys, Netherton near Morpeth. Certified June 3, 1857. Secretary, D. D. Main, Esq., Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SUFFOLK	*Suffolk Reformatory School* for Boys, Thorndon, Eye. Certified March 23, 1856. C.M., Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart, M.P., Brome Hall, Scole.
"	*Industrial Home* for Girls, Ipswich. Certified June 18, 1858. C.M., S. B. Chapman, Esq., Ipswich.
SURREY	*Philanthropic Society's Farm School* for Boys, Redhill, Reigate. Certified September 2, 1856. Treasurer, Wm. Gladstone, Esq. Resident Chaplain, Rev. C. Walters.
"	*The Boys' Home Reformatory* for Boys, Bridge House, Wandsworth. Certified October 18, 1858. Superintendent, Mr. Leyland.
"	*Surrey Girls' Reformatory*, Upper Belmont Place, Wandsworth Road. Certified February 4, 1862. Hon. Sec., R. Onslow, Esq., Wandsworth Common, S.
WARWICK	*Saltley Reformatory* for Boys, Birmingham. Certified August 20, 1854. Treasurer, Charles Ratcliff, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
"	*Warwickshire Reformatory* for Boys, Weston, Leamington. Certified November 20, 1856. Secretary, G. C. Lake, Esq., Bank, Leamington.
"	*Allesley Farm Reformatory* for Girls, near Coventry. Certified June 27, 1856. Hon. Sec., Rev. E. Roy, Kenilworth.
"	*Birmingham Girls' Reformatory*, Smethwick, Birmingham. Certified December 20, 1854. Treasurer, Sampson Hanbury, Esq., Smethwick.
WILTS	*Wilts Reformatory* for Boys, Warminster. Certified December 23, 1856. Rev. R. Hutton, Christ Church Parsonage, Warminster.
"	*Limpley Stoke Girls' Reformatory*, near Bath. Certified January 9, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. O. Heywood, Esq., 15, Green Park, Bath.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Worcester	*Woodbury Hill Reformatory* for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester. Certified June 9, 1856. C.M., Rev. D. Melville, Great Witley, Stourport.
,,	*Stoke Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Bromsgrove. Certified December 9, 1854. C.M., Charles Sturge, Esq., Birmingham.
York	*Calder Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Mirfield. Certified December 15, 1855. C.M., E. B. Wheatley Balme, Esq., Mirfield, Normanton.
,,	*Castle Howard Reformatory* for Boys, Welburn, York. Certified May 2, 1856. Superintendent, Rev. Ishmael Fish, Wellburn, York.
,,	*West Riding Refuge and Reformatory* for Girls, Wakefield. Certified October 18, 1856. Secretary, C. H. Binstead, Esq., Wakefield.
,,	*Leeds Reformatory* for Boys, Adel, Leeds. Certified December 2, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. E. Jackson, Leeds.
,,	*Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, near Market Weighton. Certified July 23, 1856. Director, Rev. C. Caccia.
,,	*Yorkshire Catholic Girls Reformatory*, Sheffield. Certified July 26, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. J. Gainsford, Esq., Darnall Hall, Sheffield.
,,	*Doncaster Girls Reformatory*, Doncaster. Certified September 6, 1861. Hon. Sec., C. E. Palmer, Esq., Doncaster.

SCOTLAND.

Reformatories certified under 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Aberdeen	*Old Mill Reformatory* for Boys, Aberdeen. Certified March 9, 1857. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
,,	*Aberdeen Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen. Certified March 1862. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
Edinburgh	*Dalry Reformatory* for Girls, Edinburgh. Certified April 23, 1858. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Swan, 7, Hope Crescent, Edinburgh.
,,	*Wellington Farm School* for Boys, Pennycuik, Edinburgh. Certified December 24, 1859. Sec., C. P. Gibson, Esq., 54, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
Forfar	*Rossie Reformatory* for Boys, Montrose. Certified May 4, 1857. C.M., James Mudie, Esq., Montrose.
Inverness	*Inverness Reformatory Schools* for Boys and Girls, Inverness. Certified December 20, 1858. Sec., James Simpson, Esq.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Lanark - -	*House of Refuge* for Boys, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Superintendent, Rev. A. K. McCallum.
,, - -	*House of Refuge* for Girls, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Treasurer, J. D. Bryce, Esq., 4, Victoria Place, Glasgow.
,, - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Girls, Dalbeth, Glasgow. Certified June 23, 1858. Superintendent, Miss E. Trumpler.
,, - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Parkhead, Glasgow, Certified August 9, 1859. Director, Rev. A. Robertson.
Renfrew - -	*Miss Kibble's Reformatory* for Boys, Paisley. Certified July 2, 1859. Hon. Sec., J. M^c^Innes, Esq., Paisley.
,, - -	*Paisley Ragged School* for Girls, Paisley. Certified May 9, 1856. C.M., W. Philips, Esq.
Wigton - -	*Stranraer Reformatory Schools* for Boys and Girls, Stranraer. Certified October 1, 1859. Hon. Sec., M. Jeffray, Esq., Stranraer.

APPENDIX No. I. (2.)

List of Certified Industrial Schools, showing their Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, &c.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Essex - -	*St. Nicholas Catholic Industrial School,* Walthamstow. Director, Rev. A. Ball.
Glamorgan -	"*Havannah" School Ship, Cardiff.* Hon. Sec., Jonas Watson, Esq., Fairwater, Cardiff.
Gloucester -	*Bristol Park Row Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., W. L. Carpenter, Esq., 2, Great George Street, Bristol.
,, -	*Bristol Pennywell Lane Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., R. J. Ramsden, Esq., 4, Victoria Square, Clifton.
Lancaster - -	*Manchester Industrial Schools*, Ardwick Green. Superintendent, Rev. J. F. Bryan, 24, Ardwick Green, Manchester.
,, - -	*Liverpool Industrial Schools*, Soho Street. Hon. Sec., Joseph Hubback, Esq., 2, Brunswick St., Liverpool.
,, - -	*Liverpool, St. George's Catholic Industrial School,* West Derby Road. Hon. Sec., Rev. T. Cookson, 16, Warren Street, Liverpool.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Lancaster	*St. Elizabeth's Catholic Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. John Walmsley, 53, Ashton Street, Liverpool.
„	*St. Mary's Kirkdale Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. T. Major Lester, St. Mary's, Kirkdale.
Middlesex	*The Boys' Home,* 44, Euston Road, N.W. Secretary, G. W. Bell, Esq., 44, Euston Road, N.W.
„	*The North West London Industrial School.* 237, Euston Road. C.M., G. J. Bowyer, Esq., 43, Ampthill Square, N.W.
„	*East London Shoe Black Society's Refuge,* 4, Mansel Street, Whitechapel. Superintendent, Mr. S. Wise.
„	*Hill Street, Dorset Square, Female Refuge. Cripples Home.* Mrs. Blunt, 12, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square, W.
„	*Chelsea, Sloane Street Home,* for Girls, 125, Sloane Street. Hon. Sec., Miss Barney, 32, Cumberland Street, Pimlico, S.W.
„	*Chelsea School of Discipline,* 2, Queen's Road, Chelsea. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Shaw, 13, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
„	*Lisson Street Training Refuge,* Paddington. Hon. Sec., W. J. Maxwell, Esq., Cedar Grove, Richmond, S.W.
„	*York Street, Westminster, Industrial School,* for Catholic Girls. Manager, Miss Stanley, 6, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
„	*St. Margaret's Home, Queen Square, Industrial School,* for Catholic Girls. Manager, Miss Ford, 6, Queen Square, W.C.
Northumberland	*Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial Schools.* Secretary, R. S. Watson, Esq., 10, Arcade, Newcastle.
Warwick	*Winson Industrial Home* for Girls, Birmingham. Hon. Sec., T. S. Kynnersley, Esq., The Leverets, Birmingham.
„	*Girls Industrial Home,* Coventry. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. L. Clay, Stoneleigh Terrace, Coventry.
York	*Broomfields Industrial School,* Bradford. Hon. Sec., J. Taylor, Esq., Piccadilly, Bradford.
„	*Hull Industrial Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., J. Atkinson, Esq., Hull.
„	*Leeds Industrial* and *Ragged School.* Hon. Sec., W. G. Joy, Esq., Crown Point.
„	*York Industrial and Ragged Schools,* Marygate, York. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. A. Wightman, York.

Reformatories certified under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 132.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ABERDEEN	*Aberdeen Industrial Schools,* Skene Square, (Boys), and Sugar House Lane (Boys and Girls), Aberdeen. Hon. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
AYR	*Ayr Ragged School,* Ayr. Hon. Sec., D. Dunlop, Esq.
,,	*Kilmarnock Ragged School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. J. Aiken, Kilmarnock.
DUMFRIES	*Dumfries and Maxwelltown Ragged and Reformatory School.* Treasurer, Alex. Hannay, Esq., National Bank of Scotland.
EDINBURGH	*Original Industrial Ragged Schools,* Ramsay Lane and Marionville, Edinburgh. Hon. Sec., C. P. Gibson, Esq., 54, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
,,	*United Industrial School,* South Gray's Close, High Street, Edinburgh. Superintendent, Mr. Ferguson.
,,	*Burghal Reformatory School.* Poor House, Forrest Row, Edinburgh.
,,	*Leith Industrial and Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., J. R. Cathcart, Esq.
FORFAR	*Arbroath Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Allan, Hill Street, Arbroath.
,,	*Dundee Industrial School.* Secretary, D. Ewing, Esq., 20, Reform Street, Dundee.
LANARK	*Glasgow Industrial School* (Rotten Row). Secretary, Gavin Ralston, Esq., 161, Hope Street, Glasgow.
,,	*Catholic Orphanage and Industrial School,* 72, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Superintendent, Mr. John McCulloch.
,,	*Govan Parochial School,* Glasgow. Govan Poor House.
PERTH	*Perth Ladies' House of Refuge* for Girls, Craigie near Perth. Hon. Sec., J. W. Jameson, Esq.
,,	*Boys' School of Industry,* Perth. Hon. Sec., M. Jameson, Esq.
,,	*Girls' School of Industry,* Perth. Hon. Sec., Miss Bremner, Rossie House, Bridge of Earn.
RENFREW	*Greenock Industrial Schools.* Hon. Sec., C. Marshall, jun., Esq.
,,	*Paisley Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., W. Philips, Esq.
WIGTON	*Industrial Home for Girls,* Newton Stewart. Secretary, Mr. Robert Small.

APPENDIX No. II. (1.)

Detailed Report on CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford Reformatory for Boys, Carlton near Turvey. Inspected April 16, 1862.

I found all in good order, and the premises and working arrangements of the school in a very satisfactory state. The health of the boys had been better, the faults and punishments fewer than in the year preceding. The condition of the land under cultivation had much improved. The farm now comprises above 40 acres. The management of the institution is economical, and the order and industry of the boys remarkable. I have some fears that there has been a little too much pressure on both these points, for the lads seem rather dull and depressed,—an appearance which I believe to result from their continuous employment in school or in field-work, without sufficient rest and relaxation, rather than from any severity or want of kindness. The first class passed a very fair examination. The second and third classes were more backward. The number of admissions for the year was 12, of which 9 were on first commitment. The discharges were 17. The cost per head, including an industrial profit of 139*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, was 13*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Parents' payments were 31*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

CHESHIRE.

Bradwall Reformatory for Boys, Sandbach. Inspected December 11, 1862.

The land now attached to this school amounts to 90 acres, the boys detained in it to about 60. The farm stock comprises 16 cows, 3 horses, and a large number of pigs. The working of the school during the last year had been very satisfactory. There had been only 3 or 4 attempts at desertion, scarcely any sickness, and but few, and those moderate, punishments. The boys passed a very good examination, especially in ciphering and spelling; many of those in the first class did reduction and the compound rules, and several practice and the rule of three. The majority also read well. Their answers to the questions which I put to them were remarkably intelligent. The bright and cheerful appearance of the boys, and their attention and interest while under examination, greatly struck me. The number of admissions was 17, including 6 received on a first conviction. The discharges were 15. The cost per head, including a profit of 34*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* on the farm, was 18*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The parents' payments were 72*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*

CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland Reformatory for Boys, Stanwix, Carlisle. Inspected November 4, 1862.

The master, Mr. Crowther, was absent when I visited, but I found the school in good order and well cared for by the assistant in charge (Mr. Halliday). There were 34 boys in the school. The boys looked well, and passed a fair examination, but I could not but wish for more intelligence and animation among them. Some, however, had been but a very short time in the school, and two Welsh boys had entered the school wholly ignorant even of the English language. The school garden appears well cultivated, and the workshops thoroughly well attended to. The boys have, as usual, been chiefly employed on Mr. Head's estate; I could not, therefore, so well judge of their industrial efficiency and progress, but Mr. Head informed me that he was generally well satisfied with their work. The school was severely tried in the spring by the suicide of one of the lads; no cause could be assigned. The boy had had a quarrel with one of his companions, and appears to have destroyed himself under some unaccountable impulse of anger and vexation. Generally the institution had been working well, the punishments few, and the boys who have left the school in most cases doing well. The number of admissions for the year was 9, of which 4 were on first conviction. The discharges were 19. The cost per head, including a loss of 30*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* on the industrial department, was 17*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* The parents' payments 22*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

DEVON.

Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Inspected September 10, 1862.

My report on this school is much the same as in previous years. Its quiet and satisfactory working affords very few points for special remark. Mr. Harris (the superintendent) discharges his duty with great efficiency, and evidently takes that personal interest in the boys which is essential to the success of a reformatory. The farm has been enlarged (very judiciously) by the addition of two other fields, whose condition will give full employment to the boys. The majority of the boys are very young. They passed a very good examination. The rate per head for maintenance is high in comparison with some other schools of the same rural character and position, but this arises chiefly from the small number maintained. For the year 1862 it has been 22*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, which includes a loss of 17*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* on the farm. The admissions were 12, including 5 on first commitment. The discharges were 11. Parents' payments were 18*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Girls, Exeter. Inspected September 9, 1862.

The change which I noticed as having occurred in the superintendence of this school at the date of my visit, last year, has worked very satisfactorily. Miss Prosser, the matron, who had then very recently entered on her duties, has succeeded in establishing proper discipline and good order among the girls, and at the same time appears to have substantially secured their confidence and good-will. A considerable number of cases of misconduct and punishment have occurred, but those that were at all serious have been chiefly confined to 4 or 5 very wilful and mischievous inmates, whom it has required much attention and some little severity to restrain. The general appearance and manner of the girls are very encouraging. The enlargement of the premises by the addition of another dormitory, schoolmistress' apartments, lavatory, cells, &c., has been completed, and leaves little to desire. The girls passed a very fair examination; but the reading-books appeared to be too difficult for the more backward classes. The cost per head for the year was 17*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, including a profit of 13*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* on the laundry, &c. The parents' payments were 42*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The admissions were 10, mostly on first commitment; the discharges 17.

DORSET.

Dorset Reformatory for Boys, Milborne, Blandford.

Inspected September 8, 1862.

The usual good order and successful working of this school had been somewhat disturbed at the date of my visit by some insubordination among the elder lads, which had not been dealt with by the master so judiciously as I should have wished; and as a natural consequence, the boys did not acquit themselves so well in my examination of them in the subjects of their school instruction as formerly. There appeared to have been less attention given to the more backward among them than is desirable. There was nothing, however, to find any serious fault with. Mr. Mansel's long absence from England, and the consequent interruption of his daily supervision and frequent religious instruction, had probably made the boys more careless, and retarded their progress. The land under cultivation looked clean and in good condition. The crops had been satisfactory; and the boys had been largely employed by neighbouring farmers, and with very good results. The cost per head for the year, including a profit of 100*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* on the farm, &c., was 19*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Parents' payments 6*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* The admissions were 11, of which number 6 had been received on first commitment. The discharges were 6.

DURHAM.

Sunderland Boys' Reformatory, Silver Street, Sunderland.

Inspected December 3, 1862.

I found 70 children, mostly boys, in attendance, of whom 16 boys were under sentence of detention. Mr. Falconer, late of the Belfast Reformatory, has succeeded Mr. Carr in the superintendence of the institution, and appears to be conducting it very satisfactorily. Every change in the superintendence of an institution (especially one depending so much on the personal character, temper, and judgment of the master as a reformatory) necessarily hinders its progress. I was not surprised, therefore, to find the school less advanced than on my former visit it appeared to be.

The boys read fairly as to the meaning of the words, but with very indifferent tone and accent, and were certainly backward in spelling and ciphering; none wrote from dictation. The premises were in good order, and the workshops well looked after. The admissions for the year were 2, of whom 1 was on first conviction. The discharges were 2. The cost per head was 24*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, which, however, includes the expense of food, &c., for the children who attend voluntarily by the day. The parents' payments were 15*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

Sunderland Girls' Reformatory, Tatham Street, Sunderland. Inspected December 3, 1862.

The number of girls in this institution at the date of my visit was 46. The matron, Miss Kay, has justified the expectations of the Committee, and has given a very much more satisfactory tone to the discipline of the school. The manner and appearance of the girls are quiet, orderly, and modest. They passed a very fair examination in the usual school subjects, and appear to be well trained in needlework. The chief deficiency in the school is the want of a laundry. I hope this may ere long be remedied. The girls have not as yet a sufficiency of active employment. The number of admissions in the year was 12. The discharges 4. The cost per head 17*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* Parents' payments 21*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

ESSEX.

Essex Reformatory for Boys, Harlow. Inspected October 2, 1862.

I found 20 boys in this institution, all looking well and in a very satisfactory condition both as to conduct and appearance. The farm, which comprises 40 acres, was in excellent cultivation; some of the crops had been remarkably good. For simplicity of style and efficiency of management and industrial employment this reformatory may fairly claim to be among the first we have. The boys passed a very good examination. Their spelling, ciphering, and religious instruction had been well attended to. The cost per head, including a profit of 221*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* on the farm, &c., was 11*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* The parents' payments were 36*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* There was one admission, a boy, received on first commitment. The discharges were 13.

"Cornwall" School Ship, Purfleet. Inspected December 18, 1862.

The steady progress of this reformatory has given me the greatest satisfaction. Captain Burton's management of the boys has been remarkably successful, and the results of the institution, as judged of by the conduct of the lads discharged from it, have so far fully answered my expectation. The school instruction has been carried on by Mr. Oram with an attention and intelligence which have had their full effect on the boys, and I have rarely been better satisfied than on my examination of them in the usual subjects of arithmetic, English reading and writing, and scriptural knowledge. The punishments have been few, considering the number of boys (averaging 197), and the difficult class they have mostly been taken from—the young offenders of the metropolis and its vicinity. I attribute this to the active interest Captain Burton takes in the moral and religious instruction of the lads, the responsibility of which falls mainly on himself and the schoolmaster, there being no chaplain to relieve him of it. A portion of the boys chosen in rotation are allowed to go to church at Rainham on the Sunday morning; but divine service is regularly celebrated on board for the majority of the inmates both morning and evening, as in an ordinary man-of-war or merchant ship.

In addition to the usual nautical exercises, the boys are employed in tailoring and shoemaking (so as to make a considerable proportion of their own clothing), rope-making, hammock and sail-making, &c. They have formed a very good instrumental band. Of 87 boys discharged up to the end of the year, the great majority have obtained very favourable reports from their employers. By an accidental error in taking out the names of the boys reported to have been in prison during the year 1861 from the Gaol Returns, the number of such relapsed cases from the "Cornwall" was given in my last Report as 9; the number should have been 6, 3 boys having been returned twice. The cost per head for the year was 17*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; admissions 65, of which 35 were received on first commitment. The discharges were 47. Parents' payments amounted to 181*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

GLAMORGAN.

Glamorgan Reformatory for Boys at Howdref Genol, near Neath. Inspected September 17, 1862.

The working of this reformatory has not been so successful as could be wished. The extent of land taken at the outset was unfortunately much too large, and too wholly of a wild and uncultivated character to allow the industry of the boys to be profitably employed, especially as the resources of the institution did not admit of the purchase of a sufficient amount of live stock to farm it advantageously. The management of the late master, though very satisfactory as regarded the industrial training of the boys, was not equally so in reference to their discipline and instruction in the school; and Mr. Goode, who succeeded him as superintendent, and under whose care the school was at the date of my visit, has since left, being appointed master of the Northampton Reformatory at Tiffield. I much regret that Mr. Goode has left, for I found reason to think the school much improved in several essential points, especially the manner and the intelligence of the boys, and the order and cleanliness of the premises under his management. I have not yet had the opportunity of observing the qualifications of his successor. The farm stock had increased, and the land under cultivation appeared to be in good condition and well farmed. The cost per head for the year was 25*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, including a loss on the farm of 137*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* Parents' payments were 10*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* The admissions to the institution were 12, of which 6 were on first commitment. The discharges were 19.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Hardwicke Reformatory for Boys, near Gloucester. Inspected September 15, 1862.

I found 36 boys in the school at my visit employed on the same number of acres. They looked healthful and were working very industriously on the land. Their general manner and intelligence in the school examination were very satisfactory. The discipline during the year seemed to have been severe. The number of cases of cell and of corporal punishment appeared large for an average of about 35 boys. The cells have been altered very much for the better, and the premises generally are now complete and very well arranged for the purposes of the school. Mr. Gee continues to be superintendent. The cost per head, including a profit of 61*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* on the farm, was 20*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The parents' payments 34*l.* 7*s.* The admissions were 19, including 7 on first commitment. The discharges were 23.

Kingswood Reformatory for Boys, near Bristol. Inspected September 13, 1862.

The number of inmates of this institution has increased to 96. The buildings could be made to accommodate a much larger number, but the managers concur in considering that the school should be limited to 100. Mr. Barker has continued to devote his exertions most successfully to the improvement of the industrial training, and the good order and discipline of the boys. I do not know any school where more work is done in proportion to the age of the boys, or done more willingly and with less constraint and supervision. It is to be regretted that the situation of the institution does not allow of a larger extent of land being hired for cultivation. Brick-making, however, has yielded full employment for a considerable portion of the elder lads. The boys did very well in my examination of them, especially in arithmetic and reading. Very few punishments had been necessary, and the general appearance of the boys seemed to show that the discipline of the school, though very strict and regular, is not unkind or harsh. The cost per head, including a profit of 148*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* on the industrial department, was 15*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Parents' payments were 55*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* The number of admissions was 30.

Red Lodge Reformatory for Girls, Bristol. Inspected September 11, 1862.

I found 55 girls in the Red Lodge and 10 in the cottage adjoining, which Miss Carpenter very judiciously uses as a probationary ward for those who are prepared to leave the institution. The manner of the girls appeared much more quiet and respectful, and I was glad to find from the report and punishment books that there had been a decided improvement in general conduct. The majority are now so young, that there is some difficulty in providing adequately for the laundry and household work, but the school has gained considerably by the discharge of several of the older and more troublesome inmates. The girls passed a better examination than last year, especially in arithmetic, and did credit to the instructions of the schoolmistress, Miss Gamble. The premises were throughout in excellent order, and the management of the matron, Mrs. Johnson, appears in all respects very judicious and satisfactory. The cost per head was 13*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, including a profit of 58*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* on the washing, needlework, and baking. The clothing of the girls is managed with remarkable economy. The admissions for the year were 16; the discharges 12. Parents' payments amounted to 45*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Arno's Court Catholic Reformatory for Girls, near Bristol.
Inspected September 12, 1862.

The number of girls in this institution had decreased to 135 at the date of my visit. I found the whole establishment in its usual excellent order. Miss Radcliffe had established a house of probation in Bristol for the girls about to be discharged to service, which serves also as a temporary home for any that are out of place or changing service. A house is engaged for the same good purpose in London, in connexion with the penitentiary carried on by the ladies of the same religious order (the Good Shepherd) at their establishment in Hammersmith. The laundry and needlework furnish as usual the chief means of employment, but I found a good many of the younger girls engaged also in cultivating the garden and grounds attached to the convent. The penitents who occupy a portion of the buildings are effectually separated from the girls of the reformatory. There had been but little serious punishment, the general conduct of the girls having been much more satisfactory than in past years. I examined the three senior classes of the school. They acquitted themselves very fairly. The cost per head was 15*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, including a profit of 219*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* on the laundry, &c. The admissions were 18; the discharges 51. Parents' payments were 74*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

HAMPSHIRE.

Hants Reformatory for Boys, Eling, near Southampton.
Inspected June 13, 1862.

A very marked improvement has taken place in this reformatory since the appointment of the present master, Mr. Harrild, who was previously superintendent of the Leicestershire Reformatory. Some difficulty was necessarily experienced at first from the irregular and injudicious system of discipline that had to be done away with; and the number of punishments in the first three or four months after Mr. Harrild entered on his duties was considerable, chiefly for petty thieving and insubordination. During the succeeding half-year the school had been going on much more comfortably, and I was well satisfied with the clean, cheerful, and healthy appearance of the boys. The accounts of the institution are now better kept, and the farm, workshops, &c., actively superintended. The boys passed a very good examination, especially in ciphering, spelling, and writing from dictation. The cost per head for the year, including a profit of 64*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* from the farm, &c., was 17*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Parents' payments 38*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Admissions were 14, of which 9 were on first commitment. Discharges were 12.

HERTS.

Hertford Reformatory, Bengeo, Hertford. Inspected September 30, 1862.

The cultivation of the farm and consequently the general appearance of the land attached to this institution has much improved under the management of the present master (Mr. Fish). It now amounts to 40 acres. The live stock have also been increased, straw and manure purchased, and the farm work followed up in earnest. The garden crops have also been well attended to. The premises were in good order, and all bespoke careful and active supervision. I was not so well satisfied with the appearance or manner of the boys, as these gave me the impression that the school was managed more by discipline than by that indispensable element in the success of a reformatory, the personal and kindly influence of the master. On the whole, however, the institution has made very decided progress, and as Mr. Fish gets more accustomed to reformatory work, and has more practical opportunity of studying it, I anticipate that he will supply what is now deficient in the genial and friendly tone of the school. The cost per head was 19*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* Parents' payments, 26*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Admissions 10. Discharges 9.

LANCASHIRE.

"Akbar" School Frigate, Liverpool. Inspected June 16, December 10, 1862.

I found 151 boys on board at my visit. The staff of officers as before consisting of the captain-superintendent, the chaplain, schoolmaster, and 7 subordinates. The general aspect of the boys impressed me very favourably, much more so than the tone and manner of the men employed for their immediate superintendence and instruction, which seemed considerably more rough and hasty than is either necessary or advisable. The punishment book showed a large number of punishments during the year;

a considerable proportion of these, however, were due to the disturbance of the usual order of the institution consequent on the transfer of the boys, &c. to the new ship, in which the school is now carried on, and which was granted by the Admiralty last summer. Discipline, however, must always be enforced more strictly, and so with more severity, in a ship reformatory, the whole of the inmates being constantly thrown together so closely, and the training necessarily directed to form habits of ready obedience, attention, order, and cleanliness in the boys. Still I expect to see a smaller list of defaulters in the "Akbar" register, and I am glad to find from subsequent reports from the ship that the number of faults and punishments has largely diminished. I doubt if the employment of a chaplain specially in charge of the moral and religious instruction of the boys is advantageous to the general discipline of the ship. The other officers are apt to consider anything like religious advice or remonstrance to belong exclusively to him, and to feel themselves exonerated from the responsibility of employing these which would otherwise attach to them, and the boys are apt to pay less regard to the chaplain's instructions, as being merely his professional duty, or what he is engaged and paid to give. On board the "Cornwall" the commander and the schoolmaster divide the duties of chaplain between them, and I think the results are greatly in favour of the arrangement. Naval officers have religious responsibilities so often thrown upon them in the course of their active service, that they are frequently more fitted and able to take a share in the chaplain's duties than the majority of laymen, and boys in a reformatory want religious influence and the practical application of religion to daily life, rather than a depth of theological learning or any varied amount of preaching power in their instructors. The employment of a clergyman for the performance of divine worship on Sundays would be more practically useful.

I examined the four classes of the "starboard watch" in the usual subjects. They acquitted themselves very well. The dictation and ciphering of the first class were remarkably good. The nautical training and general administration of the school ship under Captain Saulez appear to be all that could be wished for; and the results of the institution, as testified by the confidence which employers show in the boys, and the high character which the lads who have been discharged have gained for trustworthiness and usefulness, are most satisfactory and encouraging. It would be very desirable that we had two or three more reformatories of this class;—Glasgow, Bristol, and Hull or Sunderland might well have each their school ship.

The admissions for the year were 48. The discharges 49. Of those admitted, 32 were received on first conviction. The cost per head was 18*l*. 16*s*. 11*d*. (allowing for 165*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*. earned by the boys in assisting to unload vessels in the docks). Parents' payments were 79*l*. 5*s*. 3*d*.

Liverpool Farm School, Newton, near Warrington. Inspected December 6, 1862.

The number of boys under detention in this school at the date of my inspection was 62. Their general appearance and the order and cleanliness of the premises were much improved since my last visit. The want of proper workshops and the very limited extent of the farm buildings attached to the institution, are serious obstacles to its industrial success. The superintendent (Mr. Atty) has allowed several lads to work in the neighbourhood on licence, and with very favourable results. Very little had occurred to disturb the good order of the school during the year, the boys having generally shown themselves contented and industrious. I was very well satisfied with the results of my examination of the boys on the usual subjects of instruction. The answers of the older classes showed much intelligence, especially to the questions put to them on scripture and moral duty.

The admissions of the year were 20, of which 8 were on first commitment. The discharges were 18. The cost per head, taking into account the results of the industrial departments, which showed a loss of 162*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, was 22*l.* 4*s.* The parents' payments were 59*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Manchester and Salford Reformatory, Blackley, Manchester. Inspected October 31, 1862.

The general condition of this institution appeared more satisfactory than last year, but I found still a want of that kindliness of manner and consideration or sympathy towards the boys which are so essential to really successful management. I think, however, that Mr. Arnold is anxious to do the work he has undertaken thoroughly well, and in the right spirit, and much allowance must be made for the many difficulties which the state of the institution and the temper of the boys presented when he undertook the charge. There had been much less absconding and insubordination during the year. The cases of desertion, however, during the 12 months amounted to 23, a large proportion on an average of about 40 boys, and the punishments had been frequent. The farm buildings have been enlarged and much improved, and the land and workshops seemed well managed. In the examination the boys acquitted themselves very well in the first class, and fairly in the second and third. The admissions for the year were 17, of whom 4 were on first conviction. The discharges were 15. The cost per head, including industrial loss of 67*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, amounted to 25*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Parents' payments to 26*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

The number of lads returned as being in gaol in 1861, after leaving this reformatory was erroneously stated in my last report as 13, it should have been 6. The others were in prison for absconding from the school, and were returned to the school on the expiration of their sentence.

North Lancashire Reformatory, Bleasdale, Garstang. Inspected November 3, 1862.

A considerable addition has been made to the land under cultivation by the boys, 14 acres having been taken on the terms that the school shall drain and trench them, and take three crops rent free. The land already under cultivation has been well cared for and does credit to the superintendent's management. The buildings attached to the school have also been enlarged, and an extra dormitory arranged near the laundry.

The boys looked well and cheerful. Only one case of desertion, and very few punishments had occurred since the beginning of the year. The admissions for the year were 22. The discharges 9. Mr. Garnett has successfully maintained his rule of not receiving boys that have been only once convicted, unless of marked criminal habits or under special circumstances. The cost per head on an average of 51 boys was 16*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, allowing for a loss on the industrial work of 32*l.* 18*s.* The parents' payments were 55*l.* 14*s.*

Liverpool Reformatory for Girls at Mount Vernon, Liverpool. Inspected December 9, 1862.

An additional dormitory has been provided, and very great improvements effected in the arrangements of the laundry, making the premises very convenient and complete. The management of the matron (Miss Molleson) has proved to be as successful as I anticipated, and I had more reason to be satisfied with the state of the institution, and the manner and appearance and behaviour of the girls, than on any former inspection. The school instruction had been well attended to, but the arithmetic, and especially the tables and common mental calculation need more care. Very few of the girls even in the first class could do a plain multiplication or division sum correctly, and scarcely any understood the compound rules even so far as the addition or subtraction of money.

The admissions for the year were 22. The discharges 18. The cost per head, including a profit of 349*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* on the laundry, was 14*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The parents' payments amounted to 27*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Toxteth Park Reformatory for Girls, Liverpool. Inspected December 8, 1862.

I found all in the usual good order, and with the same satisfactory appearance of kind and judicious management that I have remarked upon in my previous reports. The girls looked well and seemed comfortable and interested in their own improvement. The laundry is carried on very efficiently, and gives full employment and training of the most useful sort to the older ones among them. Only one case for serious punishment had occurred during the year. The first class (16 in number) read, spelt, and ciphered very satisfactorily. The second read and ciphered fairly, but spelt indifferently. The writing both on slates and in copy-books was generally good.

The admissions for the year were 8. The discharges 8. The cost per head on an average of 26 girls was 17*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* (taking into account a profit of 101*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* from the laundry). Parents' payments were 12*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mount St. Bernard's Catholic Reformatory, near Loughborough. Inspected January 10 and May 24, 1862.

My anticipations of the future good working and success of this institution were frustrated by the unexpected reversal of the arrangements which had been agreed upon, and by which a better and more independent management of the reformatory had been temporarily secured. The Rev. Canon Ward received notice from the community to leave at midsummer, and on his dismissal the superintendence of the institution was placed in the hands of Mr. Martin (who had been chaplain), under the general direction of the community. It was found necessary, however, to dismiss Mr. Martin at the end of the year, and the reformatory is now managed (*ad interim*) by one of the monks (the Rev. R. Smith).

On Mr. Ward's summary dismissal the school would have been closed but for the interposition of Cardinal Wiseman, who informed me that he had obtained powers from Rome to settle the reformatory on a more satisfactory footing, and that he wished if possible to keep it in action; which indeed the number of young Catholic offenders made most desirable. This solution of the question has, however, proved more difficult than was anticipated. In the meantime the admission of fresh cases has been prohibited, and the number of inmates reduced as far as practicable; the conditional continuance of the certificate being limited to June next.

So far as the internal order and progress of the institution are concerned the school went on till the end of the year with little disturbance or interruption. The results, however, of its management and the spirit which prevailed in it in former years have been very painfully shown in the number of the lads discharged after being under its discipline, who have been convicted of crime. I find upwards of 80 of these youths recognized in various prisons during the year, of whom 16 were sentenced to penal servitude, and there can be little doubt that the proportion of relapse after discharge must be at least 50 per cent. on the number which has left the institution. I attribute this lamentable result partly to the defective discipline and inefficient training of the boys while in the school, and partly to the carelessness with which they have been discharged; the chief object appears to have been to send them away with as little trouble and expense to the managers as possible, and especially to send away all those who made themselves troublesome and disturbed the school. It is in regard to the disposal of their inmates that all reformatories are most tried, and the serious difficulty which attends the discharge of a large number of boys from the same institution (unless it be a ship-reformatory), makes schools of small dimensions, containing not more than 70 or 80 lads at the most, the safest and most advantageous for the public.

The admissions for the year, chiefly in the earlier part of it, were 75, of which 32 were on first conviction. The discharges 66. The cost per head 16*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Parents' payments 79*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

MIDDLESEX.

Home in the East, Old Ford, Bow. Inspected December 17, 1862.

I found 69 boys in this school, a number rather above what the premises can well accommodate. The boys, however, were in good health, and looked well and comfortable. The tailors' and shoemakers' workshops were in full activity, but I was sorry to find that the gardener had been dispensed with, and that the outdoor employment of the boys was likely to be much lessened. This will not be for the advantage of the school, either as regards the physical or the moral welfare of the boys. The examination of the boys showed them to have made very fair progress in the usual branches of school teaching, especially in ciphering and spelling. Their religious knowledge was very satisfactory. There had been no desertions for some months previous to my visit, and the cells had been almost unused. I was sorry to find the band which had been formed among the boys had been discontinued. It is (within proper limits) a great means of promoting cheerfulness, and providing harmless occupation for the times of leisure and amusement. There is I think rather too much military drill in the school. The books and registers are well kept.

The admissions for the year were 75. The discharges 66. Of the boys admitted 32 were received on first conviction. The cost per head was 17*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, including a loss in the industrial department of 63*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The parents' payments amounted to 79*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Brook Green Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Hammersmith. Inspected December 15, 1862.

This institution has been overcrowded for some time past, in consequence of the difficulty of providing for Catholic boys elsewhere, St. Bernard's being closed against fresh admissions. The managers have made considerable exertions to meet the difficulty by building a temporary chapel, erecting a schoolroom, &c., and so providing more dormitory accommodation. The real obstacle, however, to any increase of numbers is the want of adequate exercise ground, and the deficient means of industrial employment. 100 boys is fully as much as the institution can fairly deal with. More facilities, however, appear to exist here for the disposal of the boys on leaving than in other Catholic reformatories; this probably arises from its being situated so near to London, and from the boys being chiefly taken from the ordinary mechanic classes of the metropolis and its vicinity.

On the whole the reports of the managers show that the boys placed out have done well in a large proportion of cases. The industrial employment of the boys are tailoring, shoemaking, and breadmaking; the last department appears to yield a considerable profit. The boys wash their own clothes. I found the premises in good order, though necessarily wanting in the cleanliness and neatness for which female superintendence and service seem indispensable.

The admissions were 35, including 9 on first conviction. The discharges were 45. The cost per head, allowing for a profit of 137*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* on the workshops, was 17*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Parents' payments 64*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Hampstead Reformatory for Girls, 9, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.

This reformatory has been much enlarged, and at present contains nearly 100 inmates. The premises have, however, been very well arranged and adapted for the purpose, the adjoining house to that first taken having been secured and furnished. I think the staff of officers inadequate to the number of girls; but the superintendent, Miss Nicoll, devotes herself to the work she has undertaken with an energy and judgment which go far to make up for the deficiency.

The school has certainly worked exceedingly well, and its results, as judged of by the character and conduct of the girls discharged to service from it, have been very satisfactory. The girls are as usual employed in washing and needlework. The laundry is thoroughly well conducted and yields a profit to the establishment.

The number of admissions in the year was 19, and of these 16 were received on first conviction. The discharges were 9. The cost per head, allowing for the profit of 203*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* on the laundry, was 13*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Parents' payments amounted to 107*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Hammersmith Catholic Girls Reformatory, Eagle House, Brook Green, Hammersmith. W. Inspected February 3, and December 15, 1862.

I found only 7 girls under detention here, the number of Catholic female children requiring reformatory treatment in London and the southern counties having apparently proved to be much less than was anticipated when the school was certified. There were above 70 other girls in the establishment supported by the charitable exertions of the Misses Ferrers and their friends. Miss Ferrers proposed to resign the certificate of the school, as, so few girls being committed to it, the returns, &c., which the certificate requires cause more trouble than is compensated by the pecuniary support which it brings. The girls will in that case be transferred to Arno's Court.

MONMOUTH.

The Monmouthshire Reformatory for Boys at Little Mill, Pontypool. Inspected September 18, 1862.

I found 12 boys in this school at my visit, of whom only one had been admitted during the year. The number of reports for misconduct and consequent punishment seemed large in proportion, but both faults and punishments were mostly of a trifling character. Falsehood and petty thieving (mostly from each other) seemed to have been unfortunately common. It is a drawback to this school that it is on so very small a scale. But it is a satisfactory evidence to the good influence which it has exerted on the juvenile crime of the county, that so few cases occur calling for commitment to it. The boys passed a fair examination. The cost per head for the year was 23*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, including a profit of 42*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* on the farm, which comprises 14 acres of land, and seems well managed. There was one admission. The discharges 3. Parents' payments 8*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

NORFOLK.

The Buxton Reformatory, near Norwich. Inspected October 24, 1862.

The number of boys in this establishment has much decreased. There were only 23 in it when I visited; only one boy had been committed from Norwich during the year. Most of the recent admissions had been from the districts of West Norfolk. The boys received from thence are remarkably ignorant, and the character and circumstances of their homes very unfavourable. I examined the different classes in the usual subjects, and was fairly satisfied with their progress; considering that out of the 23 there were 14 who could not read at all, and 8 more who could only read imperfectly, when admitted, great pains must have been taken to advance them to their present condition. Their answers on religious subjects showed both intelligence and knowledge. Farm-work and shoemaking are their chief industrial employments. The farm is thoroughly well cultivated. The general appearance and manner of the boys were very satisfactory.

The cost per head for the year, including an industrial profit of 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, was 19*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The parents' payments 37*l.* 14*s.* Admissions 7, including 2 on first commitment, the discharges 13.

NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton Reformatory for Boys, Tiffield, Towcester. Inspected April 26, 1862.

My inspection of this school was not at all satisfactory. I found the dormitory, school-room, &c., wanting in both order and cleanliness; the boys very rough and careless, and more backward as to their school instruction. I was not surprised, therefore, to find that the managers thought it advisable to change the superintendent of the school. Mr. Goode, formerly assistant at Bradwall, and then master of the Glamorgan Reformatory, was appointed by them at Michaelmas, and has already effected a marked change for the better. The school was for the most part of the year in a very unsettled state from the frequent and repeated desertion of some of the boys, chiefly those received by transfer from the Leicestershire Reformatory when that was discontinued. That these boys should be restless and dissatisfied at first was to be expected, but had the master's management been more judicious they would have settled down after a while, as their companions did who were removed to the Hants Reformatory at Eling.

The cost per head for the year was 22*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Parents' payments 27*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The admissions were 13, including 9 on first commitment. The discharges 4.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

North-eastern Reformatory, Netherton, near Morpeth. Inspected December 2, 1862.

I did not find this institution in quite so satisfactory a condition as I expected. The boys acquitted themselves but indifferently in the school examination, and the report book showed a much greater number of faults and punishments than would usually occur for the same average number of boys. I believe that this retrogression in the state of the establishment has chiefly arisen from Mr. Anderson having ceased to take an active part in the teaching of the boys, and from the employment of one of the industrial masters as instructor of the junior division. The endeavour to maintain an incompetent teacher's authority is always accompanied with injury to an institution. Complaints of inattention or troublesome behaviour multiply. Punishments become more frequent, an irritated feeling is engendered, and the general discipline of the school as well as the instruction and progress of the boys are hindered. I advised with Mr. Burdon Sanderson, the acting manager, on the subject, and hope to find the school wearing a brighter aspect when I next visit it. It will be for the advantage of the school when the yard and recreation ground immediately adjoining the school building are put in order. Still more would the tone and spirit of the school be improved if the masters or at least one of them were married, and more feminine influence was brought to bear upon the boys. The school is so valuable in many respects, and especially in its success in uniting Catholic and Protestant boys under the same general training and supervision, that it well deserves all the assistance and encouragement that can be given to it. Mr. Sanderson has devoted much time to the development of the industrial training. The farm has greatly improved under his supervision.

The cost per head, allowing for a loss of 82*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* on the farm and workshops, was 16*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Parents' payments were

92*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The admissions were 48, of which 21 were on first commitment. The discharges were 26.

SUFFOLK.

Thorndon Reformatory, near Eye. Inspected October 25, 1862.

The number of inmates of this school has been considerably increased. I found 43 boys in it on my last visit, of whom 28 had been admitted during the year. This large infusion of fresh cases did not seem to have disturbed the good order or steady progress of the school. No desertions had taken place. The punishments had been very few, and both the conduct and the appearance of the boys spoke most favourably for their moral training and supervision. The farm-work, shoe-making, &c., have been very actively carried on. The boys of the first class did very well in ciphering, writing from dictation, and reading. The others were more backward. The cost per head for the year, including a loss of 44*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* on the farm, &c., was 16*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Admissions (including 17 on first commitment) were 23. Discharges 11. Parents' payments 33*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial Home for Girls, St. Matthew's, Ipswich. Inspected October 26, 1862.

I was very well satisfied with my inspection of this school, finding a marked improvement in the manner and conduct of the girls and everything in thoroughly good order about the premises. Some difficulties as to discipline occurred in the earlier part of the year, but they appear to have been successfully overcome. The girls passed a fair examination. They are on the average of an older class than are found in most other reformatories. The laundry is in full work; many of the girls have shown themselves capable of being trusted to fetch and carry home the clothes sent by customers to be washed there.

The cost per head, including a profit of 132*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* from the laundry, &c., was 12*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Parents' payments 25*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The admissions were 6. Discharges 8.

SURREY.

Philanthropic Society's Farm School, Red Hill. Inspected May 8 and 10, and December 22, 1862.

The committee have added considerably to the extent of the land under cultivation by the boys by renting some adjoining fields. The farm-work, as well as the industrial employment of the boys in the brick-field and the tailors', carpenters', smiths', and shoemaker's workshops has been well kept up. The industrial returns, however, of the year have fallen short of the amount realized in 1861 by about 800*l.* Some considerable alterations have been made in the premises near the chapel, in order to furnish separate accommodation for the secretary, and better provision for the sick and convalescent boys. The lavatory of the "Queen's House" has been enlarged and improved. The amount of sickness among the boys (extending recently to one of the officers and his family) is calculated to give the managers much anxiety, as contrasting so strongly with the general experience of reformatories, especially of those situated, like Red Hill, in the country.

The boys in general looked well and seemed comfortable and cheerful. I thought both their appearance and manner much more satisfactory than in the previous year. The chaplain, Mr. Walters, had established weekly readings from instructive and amusing books in the large school-room adjoining the chapel, which seemed to be popular with the boys, and likely to exercise an useful influence both on them and their teachers.

In order to compare more fairly the mode and degree of the instruction given in the different departments of the institution upon my last visit, I examined the first and second classes of each house collectively. The first classes furnished a total of 86 boys. The second, of 81. The boys from the "Waterlands "House" superintended by Mr. Howe, and those from "Garston's House" under the care of Mr. Butcher, acquitted themselves best, especially in ciphering and dictation. All the classes were deficient in mental calculation. The spelling of the second class was indifferent. Many of the lads showed great intelligence in both general and religious knowledge. The writing in copy books seemed to want more care.

The cost per head, allowing for a profit of 258*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* on the farm, was 24*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The parents' payments were 238*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The admissions were 97, including 50 on first commitment. The discharges 84, of which 41 were by emigration.

The Boys' Home Reformatory, Wandsworth. Inspected December 19, 1862.

I found 176 boys in this institution, of whom 27 were voluntary, or free inmates, and 149 under detention. Above 100 of these are employed in cutting and sorting rags for a neighbouring paper-mill, and about 20 more in cutting and making up fire-wood, for which there is an extensive and profitable demand. The classes for tailoring and shoemaking contain about 10 or 12 boys each; a tailor and shoemaker attending respectively about twice a week for their instruction. A few lads are employed in carpentering and gardening. I cannot think that the industrial training is at all satisfactory or likely to be permanently useful to the boys, although apparently advantageous to the establishment in its pecuniary return; and both this consideration and the limited extent of ground for exercise and outdoor employment satisfy me that the numbers in the institution should be limited to about 100 boys. The premises, school-room, dormitories, &c., were in good order. The boys passed a very creditable examination in the usual school subjects, and for the most part did much credit to the pains which the schoolmaster (Mr. Newland) had bestowed on them. The ciphering and the writing from dictation or memory were extremely good. Mr. Leyland keeps up a very good band among them; many of the boys play well and take an interest in it. The medical report gives a more favourable account of the boys' general health than their appearance would have led me to expect. The cost per head for the year, allowing for a profit of 1,138*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* on the industrial department, was 10*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The admissions were 30, including 14 on first commitment. The discharges 19. Parents' payments, 120*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

Surrey Girls' Reformatory, Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall.
Inspected January 14 and March 27, 1862.

This reformatory has been too recently in active operation to allow of much being said as to its progress. 11 girls were admitted in the course of the year. Miss Barnett's management did not prove as successful as I had anticipated, and she was succeeded in September by the present superintendent, Mrs. Angelley, who has given the committee satisfaction. The premises have been extremely well arranged for tae purposes of the institution.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Saltley Reformatory for Boys, Smallheath, Birmingham.
Inspected September 23, 1862.

I found 70 boys in this reformatory. They seemed generally well and healthy, but did not give me as much satisfaction in their school examination as on former occasions. Many of the older lads are still in the lower class, reading and spelling imperfectly, and, as is usually the case, evidently took but little interest in learning, and gave an unfavourable tone and manner to the classes above them. The industrial training of the boys, both in outdoors and in-doors work, appears to be well attended to. The premises were as usual clean and orderly. The cost per head for the year was 17*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, including a loss of 78*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* on the farm and workshops. The parents' payments were 35*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Admissions 16, including 3 on first commitment. Discharges 12.

The Warwickshire Reformatory for Boys, Weston, near Leamington. Inspected February 24 and September 26, 1862.

This school contains now nearly 70 boys, a large proportion of whom are above the average age and size now usually found in reformatories; the managers and the master (Mr. Shaddock) having from the first manfully grappled with the difficulties which the older classes of juvenile offenders entail. I found the premises in excellent order, some useful additions made to the buildings, and the cultivation and consequent productiveness of the farm (now containing 70 acres) much advanced. The working of the school during the year was on the whole quiet and regular. The report books showed, however, that many of the older and at the same time more backward lads, had severely tried the patience and resolution of the superintendent. I advised Mr. Shaddock to make his punishments as few as possible, but when they were required to make them effectual. Frequent and comparatively trifling corrections seem always to encourage rather than to repress offences in reformatories. The boys became used to them, and cease to be impressed or deterred by them. I found the school instructions in a very efficient state. The ciphering very good. The writing from dictation remarkably so. Out of 19 boys in the first class 10 did their exercise without a mistake. It requires great efforts on the schoolmaster's part to counteract the influence of the lower class, in which, as at Saltley, many of the older lads are found. The cost per head, including a profit of 44*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* on the farm, was 19*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Parents' payments, 52*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* Admissions, 8, of whom 6 were on first commitment. Discharges, 16.

Allesley Reformatory for Girls, Tile Hill, Coventry. Inspected September 26, 1862.

This small and well-managed institution continues to work very successfully. I found its educational condition considerably improved as compared with former years, especially the ciphering and spelling of the first class. A good many of the girls of the second class were very ignorant when received, and are still very backward. The conduct of the majority appeared to have been satisfactory, and their manner and appearance were very much so. The punishments had been few and judicious. The laundry is managed by one of the former inmates, whose character and conduct since her discharge have fully repaid Miss Wakeling's confidence.

The cost per head, including a profit of 67*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* on the laundry, farm, &c., was 18*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Parents' payments, 19*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The admissions for the year were 6. The discharges 11.

Birmingham Reformatory for Girls, Smethwick, near Birmingham, Inspected September 22, 1862.

I found this school in a very satisfactory condition, the premises in good order, the girls well employed, and much improved in manner and appearance. The confidence placed in them, and the open and unguarded state of the premises, are good signs that the insubordinate and dissatisfied spirit which prevailed in the institution two or three years ago had passed away. Such other more serious faults as had called for punishment had been very judiciously dealt with by Miss Whitby. The earnings of the girls in the laundry and work-room had very satisfactorily increased. The school examination was very satisfactory. All the girls except those recently admitted could read and spell. Those in the first and second class were able to write from dictation, and acquitted themselves very fairly in the common rules of arithmetic. Their religious instruction had been well attended to.

The cost per head (including a profit of 94*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the laundry, &c.) was 17*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Parents' payments, 44*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Admissions, 11. Discharged, 9.

WILTS.

Wilts Reformatory for Boys, Warminster. Inspected September 6, 1862.

The farm attached to this school has been increased to about 40 acres; the fields lately added offering plenty of employment for the boys in cleaning and trenching them. The rest of the land, which has now been for some years in hand, does the master great credit by its condition and productiveness. The boys were fully engaged in harvesting their wheat crop on the day of my visit. I did not interrupt them by any lengthened examination on their school-work, being well-satisfied to see so much real industry and heartiness as they showed in their work. Six of the lads were engaged in reaping for a neighbouring farmer. The school crops of vegetables carried off some of the prizes at the Warminster show. I found the premises in very good order, and the yard or playground improved by the removal of the boys' gardens. The boys were looking remarkably well and healthy.

The cost per head, including every expense and payment, was 13*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* But the accounts of the farm are not kept sufficiently distinct from the general accounts of the school to enable me to show what was the industrial profit or loss. I believe the profit to have been considerable. The admissions were 13, including 11 on first commitment. The discharges, 5. Parents' payments, 24*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Limpley Stoke Reformatory for Girls, near Bath. Inspected September 5, 1862.

The appearance and manner of the girls, and the general condition of the institution, were considerably better than on my visit last year. There was still, however, much to be desired, and I was glad to hear afterwards that the committee had arranged to change the superintendent, and were placing the institution on a more efficient footing. There had evidently been too much punishment, and too little active employment. No regular laundry had been established. The school teaching appeared to be going on very fairly; the schoolmistress appeared wanting, however, either in self-confidence or energy. A good deal of sickness had prevailed in the school during the summer. The premises are so complete and convenient, and the situation so suitable, that an efficient matron and competent assistants are the only things wanting to make this a very successful institution. The cost per head for the year was 19*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The parents' payments, 25*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Admissions, 2. Discharges, 2.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Woodberry Hill Reformatory for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester. Inspected September 19th, 1862.

The working of this school during the year affords little for special notice. The industrial employment of the boys is still imperfect from the narrow extent and the unfavourable situation of the land attached to it. Their school teaching and general discipline have both been satisfactory. I found to my regret that Mr. Griffiths was likely to resign his charge, both of the reformatory and the little parish which he has held with it. He has qualifications not easily replaced. The conduct of the majority of the boys appeared to have been satisfactory. Four or five, however, had been very troublesome and had required effectual correction.

The cost per head, including the industrial profit of 83*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, was 16*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Parents' payments 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Admissions 9, including 5 on first commitment. Discharges 12.

Stoke Farm Reformatory for Boys, Bromsgrove. Inspected September 20th, 1862.

I regretted to find this reformatory still imperfectly provided as to superintendence and instruction; no sufficiently competent schoolmaster having yet been found to take permanent charge of it since Mr. Parker's dismissal. Mr. Hancock and one of the farming assistants have done their best to supply the deficiency, and both the discipline and school teaching of the boys had suffered much less than might have been expected. The views of the managers as to the training and regulation of the boys somewhat confine the area of their choice of a superintendent. Few masters would undertake so responsible a charge as the supervision of this school without more liberty of action as to the punishment of offences and the enforcement of order and subordination than would be allowed them. The farm continues to give a good example of skilful management. The industrial profit for the year was 113*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and taking this into account the cost per head was 20*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The parents' payments were 21*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The admissions 15, including 7 on first commitment. The discharges 13.

YORKSHIRE.

Castle Howard Reformatory, Welburn, near York. Inspected October 5 and 6, 1862.

My visit to this reformatory gave me the same satisfaction as I have experienced for the last three years. It is impossible to see the number of lads that have been placed out from it, and that come from time to time to spend their Sundays in it, many from considerable distances, without feeling that Mr. Fish has succeeded in the difficult task of personally reforming the lads under his care to an extent which no other reformatory manager or superintendent has attained to. There is no doubt that, apart from his own personal qualities, his remarkable success has been achieved by the thoroughly manly tone of discipline he maintains, and by his assiduous use of the "licence," or ticket-of-leave, which the Act of 1857 allows of, and which, by keeping up a thorough supervision of the lads placed out for several months, and by interesting himself actively in their circumstances and conduct at every step of their probation, he has made a reality. The school examination did credit to both the schoolmaster and the boys. In reading and ciphering the classes were above the average.

The marked decrease in the number of young offenders in the East and North Riding testifies to the practical results of the school, and to the sound judgment of its managers in refusing to admit boys on first conviction, except in special cases. The limitation thus imposed on the admissions necessarily restricts the number of the inmates. There were only 51 boys under detention in the school on my visit. The premises would accommodate 70. The cost per head is made larger by this, although the expenses of its maintenance are carefully watched and kept at as low a limit as is consistent with efficiency. So long, however, as the great end of the reformatory system is attained in the discouragement and diminution of crime, it is of little consequence that the individual cost of reformation for those received into the school, is made higher by the limit imposed on admissions. It would be very satisfactory if arrangements could be made for sending boys from the West Riding, or the adjacent counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby.

The number admitted in 1862 was 12, of which 6 were received on first convictions. The discharges were 17. The cost per head, taking the industrial profit of 51*l*. 0*s*. 4*d*. on the farm, &c., into account, was 26*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*. Parents' payments amounted to 56*l*. 8*s*. 10*d*.

Calder Farm School, Mirfield. Inspected October 9 and 10, 1862.

The levelling and cultivation of the ground between the additional house built last year and the premises to which the institution was previously confined, have made a considerable change in the appearance of this reformatory, and bear witness to a great amount of positive and useful labour on the part of the boys. I found the dormitories, lavatory, school-rooms, &c., in much better order and much cleaner than they used to be. The improved appearance and general intelligence of the boys gave me also great satisfaction. Mr. Heppell evidently understands, and enters into, his duties as superintendent, and is anxious to make the working and results of the institution answerable to the liberality and earnestness with which Mr. Wheatly Balme has founded and supported it. I examined all the classes in the school with some minuteness. The result spoke very favourably for the spirit and method with which their instruction has been carried on. The schoolmaster, Mr. Johnson, has now the aid of an assistant, and the junior and more ignorant boys are well attended to. The writing from dictation, the reading, and the ciphering of the senior class were remarkably good. The discipline of the school seemed on the whole to have been satisfactorily administered. But I think that Mr. Heppell in his anxiety to avoid what might seem severity, has leant too much to a system of small and ineffectual punishments. It must be remembered, however, that the school has received a number of lads from Sheffield and other similar districts, who from their rough and somewhat hardened temper, are very difficult subjects to deal with. I discussed this question of discipline very fully with the superintendent, and was satisfied of his anxiety to make his management as kindly and effective as he could. The religious instruction of the boys is well cared for. Their answers to my questions were much above the average.

The admissions for 1862 amounted to 22, of whom 16 were on first commitment. The managers of the school, however, have endeavoured to confine this class of cases to as narrow a limit as possible, so as to deal only with boys of really criminal habits or disposition. The cost per head, allowing for a profit on the farm, &c. of 111*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, was 16*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The parents' payments were 78*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 11 boys were discharged.

Leeds Reformatory, Adel, Leeds. Inspected October 7, 1862.

The boys in this reformatory have succeeded so well in bringing the wild broken land on which the school was established into profitable cultivation, that the managers have taken in hand an additional farm of 35 acres. It would be difficult to find an example of more laborious and well directed industry than the institution presents, both in the buildings, the larger part of which have been erected with the stone which the boys have quarried, and in the farming and workshops.

I was better satisfied with the educational condition of the boys than on former inspections, but the instruction of the junior and more backward classes still needs improvement. The general discipline of the school appeared satisfactory, and on the whole the managers have cause I, think, for encouragement in its results. They have had to contend, however, with two drawbacks. The one that the school is so near Leeds and that the boys received into it are almost all from that town and the immediate neighbourhood. The other that so many of these have been committed for very slight (and mostly first) offences. The institution can scarcely be regarded in a deterrent light by parents of the class from which the children sent to it are likely to be drawn, especially as great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing contributions from them towards the children's maintenance.

The admissions for 1862 were 9, of which 5 were on first commitment. The discharges were 12. The cost per head, taking into account a loss of 17*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* on the industrial department, was 21*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Parents' payments amounted to 32*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

Yorkshire Catholic Girls' Reformatory, Steel Bank, Sheffield. Inspected October 8, 1862.

This reformatory has made very satisfactory progress since it was established in the autumn of 1861. The number of inmates had increased during the year to 25, and it will shortly be full. The managers are considering how it can be most advantageously enlarged. The premises were clean and in good order, the girls looked well and cheerful. Only one attempt at desertion has occurred, and in this instance the girl returned of her own accord. One of the rooms is fitted up as a chapel for daily prayers, but the girls attend Divine worship at a neighbouring church. They are employed in needlework and washing, doing also all the work of the house and garden. They passed a very fair examination in the usual elementary subjects. Their superintendence and instruction are intrusted to three ladies, Sisters of the Order of Charity, who appear quite equal to the work they have undertaken. The cost per head for 1862, including a profit of 45*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* on the laundry, &c., was 16*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Parents' payments 3*l.* 17*s.* The number of admissions was 26, of which 13 were on first commitment. None have as yet been discharged.

Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory, Market Weighton. Inspected October 3, 1862.

I found the arrangements and premises of this large institution as usual in good working order. The restriction which it has been necessary to impose on the further reception of boys at St. Bernard's had caused a great pressure of applications for admission, and the number of inmates had risen to 213, which is more than the school can conveniently accommodate. 120 of the boys were employed on the land, about 25 in the tailors', and the same number in the shoemakers' workshops. The rest were distributed in the carpenters' shops, the bakehouse, laundry, gasworks, &c. They looked generally healthy and cheerful. There were none in the infirmary. I examined several of the classes in the usual subjects of their school instruction. The first class showed as on former occasions great proficiency. The others did very fairly. The method and spirit of their teachers seemed to have considerably improved. The boys appeared to have given more trouble in reference to conduct and discipline than in previous years, the chief cause of which I believe to be the impatience of the older lads at being too long detained. Some of those who had been discharged had given a good deal of trouble. The punishments had been in some cases more severe than I think the school-character which should belong to a reformatory, allows of. The cultivation and permanent improvement of the farm showed a marked advance. It comprises now 113 acres. The stock was numerous and well kept. A church is now being added to the institution, at a very considerable expense. Some better arrangement was required for the purposes of divine worship, the room which has hitherto been used for a chapel being too small. It may be doubted whether the necessary additions could not have been made at a much less expense, and the funds at the command of the managers have been more advantageously employed in the emigration, or other more effectual provision of the boys on their discharge. Their disposal on leaving the institution being the chief difficulty which the director has to struggle with.

The cost per head for the year, including a profit of 262*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* on the industrial departments, was 14*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Parents' payments amounted to 71*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The admissions were 47, of which 20 were on first conviction. I found one boy sent from Beverley of only 8 years of age, and many others under 12. It is certainly a question whether the commitment of such mere children to a reformatory, where they must necessarily mix with lads of much more advanced age, and in many cases experienced in crime, is not a great mistake. The discharges were 42.

West Riding Refuge and Reformatory for Girls at Wakefield. Inspected February 19 and October 10, 1862.

This reformatory has worked exceedingly well under Miss Tyas' superintendence. She has succeeded at the same time in making the refuge (in which older offenders are received as voluntary inmates) much more effective for its purpose, and in managing the two establishments in successful combination with each other, a task of considerable difficulty. The girls (21 in number) passed a very fair examination on my second visit. Their orderly and quiet manner, neatness and cheerful appearance, spoke very favourably for the discipline and kindly influence brought to bear upon them. The laundry-work is chiefly given to the young women in the refuge department. The girls in the reformatory, however, take a share in it. Taking into account an industrial profit of 77*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, the cost per head was 19*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The parents' payments, 24*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The admissions, 14. The discharges, 10.

West Riding Reformatory for Girls at Doncaster. Inspected October 1, 1862.

This institution receives the majority of the West Riding cases, it being understood that only the older cases are sent to Wakefield. Its establishment is still but recent, and the managers have had to contend with many of the difficulties which usually attend the first year or two of the operations of a new reformatory. The present matron, Miss Winter, was for a short time schoolmistress and assistant. She seems likely to prove an efficient superintendent. I found the school in good order, and the girls looking well and healthful. The-school teaching had not yet been put upon an effective footing. The girls, however, passed a tolerably fair examination. The premises of the reformatory are very convenient and well arranged; some few improvements are, however, still wanting as to the drainage of the yard and the ventilation of some of the rooms.

The cost per head, including an industrial profit of 34*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, was 18*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The parents' payments, 25*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The admissions, 10. The discharges, 3.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

Old Mill Reformatory for Boys, Aberdeen. Inspected November 22, 1862.

The engagement of a competent schoolmaster, more careful attention to the boys' industrial training, and the completion of the alterations and additions to the premises which had been begun on my former visit, have brought this reformatory into a much more satisfactory condition. I found a very great change for the better as to order, discipline, and cleanliness. The offence of absconding from the school appears, however, to have become as common and to be almost as regularly practised here as at Rossie, the cause being no doubt the same, the want of influence on the part of the superintendent, and of judgment and discretion as to the discipline administered. The necessity of combining the "sound mind" with the "love" and the "earnestness" which characterize the Christian agent, was at first hardly sufficiently appreciated in Scotch reformatory institutions, so that men were in some cases employed who were more qualified to preach and pray than to teach or to govern. The error has gradually worked out its own correction; for of all forms of work, the reformatory school brings the power and qualifications of those engaged in it most quickly to a practical test. The boys passed, on the whole, a very good examination. Their look and manner were also more intelligent and lively. The farm work, which involves the care of a considerable amount of stock, is well attended to. The grounds immediately adjoining the school are cultivated in an ornamental manner, which may be made useful in training some of the boys as gardeners.

The number of admissions for the year was 25, and of discharges 18. Nineteen of the boys admitted were received on a first conviction. The cost per head, including the profit of 153*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* on the industrial account, was 18*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Runcy, (honorary secretary to the school, who has acted as agent in the matter,) the contributions obtained from parents have been 32*l.* 8*s.*

Reformatory for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen. Inspected November 25, 1862.

Only 10 girls had been committed to this reformatory at the date of my visit. Two of these had escaped from the school, and had not been recovered. The premises are large enough to accommodate 50 or 60 inmates, and the matron engaged (Miss Meldrum) appears fully equal to the management of such a number. I found everything clean and in good order. The girls looked well and healthy ; 6 of the 8 could read, spell, and say portions of their tables. The institution is at present in too early a stage to make it of any use to analyse the accounts of its expenditure.

EDINBURGH.

Dalry Reformatory for Girls. Inspected November 28, 1862.

This institution was formerly carried on at "Boromuirhead," near Morningside, but has attained to a much improved condition since its removal to Dalry. The premises are much superior, and the position more favourable. I was glad to find also a great change for the better in the management and instruction of the girls. The present matron, Miss Whiteford, had had much previous experience in the Dean Bank Penitentiary, and she is assisted by her sister in the school teaching. I was very well satisfied with the progress and proficiency of the girls, as well as with their manner and appearance, and trust to see the school applied more extensively to the repression of the vice and crime of Edinburgh and the east of Scotland. Only 26 of the 37 girls now in the institution were under sentence of detention. No case of desertion from the school had occurred for a considerable time, nor any fault deserving serious punishment. The industrial employment of the girls is at present mainly limited to needlework. The ladies who compose the committee of direction, and by whose efforts the institution has been placed on its present footing, have good reason to be satisfied with the result of their exertions. The number of admissions for the year has been 13 ; on first conviction 8. The discharges have been 9. The cost per head, including an industrial profit of 30*l.* 15*s.*, has been 20*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Parents' payments 5*l.* 19*s.*

Wellington Farm Reformatory for Boys, near Penycuick. Inspected November 29, 1862.

Of the 90 acres belonging to the school farm, nearly 70 have been brought into cultivation. Much deep draining has had to be carried out, and appears to have been very skilfully executed. The land is poor and much exposed, and some time must necessarily elapse before the industrial accounts can show a profit, for at least the outdoor labour. The stock comprises 5 cows and 3 horses. The crops of oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips seemed very fair. The in-door employments consist of tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering (including the use of the turning lathe). I was very well pleased with the looks and manners of the lads, and the apparent goodwill with which they worked. There had been more frequent attempts at absconding than I should have expected from the aspect of the school—5 namely during the last

12 months. The discipline as administered by the master, Mr. Craster, appears even and judicious. The school examination was satisfactory, especially in arithmetic and spelling. I had to call the attention of the directors to the want of cleanliness and good arrangement in the dormitories. They were both indifferently ventilated and too much crowded. The number of boys in the institution is now 76, which is more than can be conveniently accommodated in the present sleeping rooms.

The admissions for the year were 23, of which only 4 were on first conviction. The discharges were 3. The cost per head, including the loss of 317*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* on the industrial departments, was 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Parents' payments 28*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

FORFARSHIRE.

Rossie Reformatory for Boys, Montrose. Inspected November 21, 1862.

The working of this reformatory has been far less successful during the last year than its promoters were justified in anticipating. I found 7 boys on the roll of inmates absent, having absconded since the 1st January, and not having been recovered. Upwards of 20 other attempts at desertion had occurred in the year, and on a very recent occasion 15 of the lads went off at once, without any special excuse or cause of excitement. Absconding for a few days seemed to me to have become a sort of chronic complaint. On referring to the master's journal, I was much disposed to attribute this to the lax discipline of the school, the punishments inflicted on the boys who had thus deserted being usually of a very trifling kind, even in the case of those who had deserted once or twice before. They consisted chiefly in privation of the daily biscuit, or occasionally of the allowance of meat. I have no doubt also that the evil has partly arisen from the want of life, interest, and vigour in the general routine of the school. Mr. Keay, the master, is undoubtedly both a conscientious and judicious man, but he wants something of the activity and vigour of character by which boys of the restless, impulsive class found in reformatories are impressed. I felt some fear, too, that the religious instruction is too much laboured, and the industrial employment too limited. I could not find any evidences of neglect of duty or unkindness on the part of the officers, and the boys generally seemed healthy and intelligent. They passed a very satisfactory examination. The efforts of the schoolmaster, Mr. Webster, for their general instruction have been very successful, especially in the simpler rules of arithmetic, and in writing and spelling. The field work, which has been their principal occupation, has been well done. I trust to find that the reformatory has worked much more successfully when I next inspect it. The admissions for the year were 12, of whom 7 were first convictions. The discharges (exclusive of the deserters) 5. The cost per head, taking into account a loss of 72*l.* 12*s.* on the industrial department, was 16*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* Parents' payments, nil.

INVERNESS.

Reformatory and Ragged Schools, Inverness. Inspected November 24, 1862.

I found 28 boys and 12 girls in these schools. Of the 28 boys, 24 are lodged and boarded, 14 of these being under sentence of detention. Of the 12 girls (who are now completely separated from the boys, and taught by a schoolmistress in their own department of the institution), all are boarded and are under detention. I found a marked improvement on all points in each portion of the establishment. The premises were clean and orderly ; the boys especially were more quiet, more tidy in their clothing and persons, and much better instructed. They passed a very satisfactory examination, with the ordinary exception as to tone and style of reading. The schoolmaster (Mr. Gilp) gave them a very intelligent lesson on the 27th Matthew. The boys' answers were very creditable. The industrial training is chiefly carried on in the workshops (tailors, joiners, shoemakers, &c.), and is therefore expensive. The garden attached to the school is well cultivated, but there is no farm land for the boys to work upon. The looks and manners of the boys, as well as the general state of the institution, spoke well for the good management and attention of the superintendent, Mr. Grant, who was the chief industrial teacher under the previous master. The number of admissions during the year was 59, of which 4 were boys. The discharges were 4 (all boys).

LANARK.

Catholic Girls' Reformatory, Dalbeth, Glasgow. Inspected November 12 and 15, 1862.

I found 86 girls under sentence of detention on my visit. Their general appearance was very clean and healthful, and the whole establishment in good order. The punishments had been few, and attempts to abscond rare. The ladies superintending the institution spoke hopefully of the success of their labours ; several of the girls hitherto placed out in service having done well, but the gaol returns for the year show 6 of those who have left the school to have been in prison last year. The industrial training of the girls in the laundry, work-room, kitchen, &c., seems to be well attended to. I found the majority of the girls able to read and spell, and most knew more or less of their tables. The first class, consisting of 20 girls, acquitted themselves very well in arithmetic and dictation, and wrote well or fairly. The number of admissions for the year was 24, of whom 13 were first convictions. The discharges were 7. The cost per head, taking into account a profit of 101*l*. 4*s*. on the industrial department, was 15*l*. 18*s*. 1*d*.

Catholic Boys' Reformatory, Parkhead, Glasgow. Inspected November 12 and 15, 1862.

The number of boys under detention in this reformatory had increased to 160, at the period of my visit. Many of these are very young, and would be more suitable inmates of an industrial school. I found the premises still incomplete, the alterations which it has been necessary to make being unfinished, and the institution in consequence still very deficient in order, comfort and cleanliness. The severe illness and subsequent absence of Mr. Robertson, to whose unsparing exertions the reformatory owes its existence, had necessarily interfered with its progress. A marked improvement in its general state had, however, taken place since my previous inspection, and I found reason to be very well satisfied with the healthful appearance of the boys, as well as with their cheerfulness and order. I examined very carefully the first four classes, comprising about 90 boys. Their reading was generally good, and free from the disagreeable tone which so commonly prevails in the boys' reformatories of Scotland. They spelt fairly. The writing (in copy-books) was above the average. The first class acquitted themselves very satisfactorily in arithmetic, the others in the tables. Dictation and mental arithmetic had not been practised. The industrial training of the boys has been much hindered by the incompleteness of the arrangements. Some of the boys had been employed in assisting the masons, and a good many others in the tailors' and shoemakers' workshops; very little had been done in farm-work, the out-door classes having been chiefly occupied in levelling the ground, making roads, altering the course of the stream that runs through the premises, &c.

I conferred with the bishop and several of the leading Catholic clergy of the district, and received their assurance that some adequate efforts should be made to relieve Mr. Robertson of the heavy responsibilities he has incurred, and to put the institution in an effective state, especially as to play-ground, sick-room, workshops, &c.

The admissions during the year were 47, of which 35 were on first conviction. The discharges were 20. The cost per head, taking into account the loss of 149*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* on the industrial employments, was 16*l.* The parents' payments were 15*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

House of Refuge for Boys, Glasgow. Inspected November 11, 13, 15, 1862.

My inspection of this reformatory was this year very satisfactory. The good working of the institution had met with fewer interruptions, and the general appearance and manner of the boys, as well as their proficiency in both industrial and school instruction, gave me much more confidence than I had been able to feel on former occasions, as to the relations between them and the officers and teachers who have charge over them. By a very judicious regulation of the superintendent, such boys as have been about 3 years in the institution are excused from regular attendance in school (on passing an examination in arithmetic, writing, English reading and dictation, and general knowledge), and are allowed to devote themselves to a more thorough acquirement of the trade they have been put to. The boys regularly attending school are divided pretty equally both as to numbers and to degree of instruction, into two sections, of which the one attend in the morning, and the other in the afternoon alternately. I examined both the senior and junior classes of one of these sections very carefully. The results showed that in point of intellectual instruction this institution stands at the head of all the reformatories. Of 44 boys in the first class, above 30 did pretty difficult sums in all the compound rules, and in reduction and practice, correctly ; in dictation 9 wrote a hard piece without any mistake in spelling, 12 others having only one, and 9 others only two errors. 22 spelt four words in succession taken at random, correctly, and 18 others three out of four. The writing both on slates and copies was generally very good; most of my questions in mental calculation were readily answered. The only defect I had to notice was the manner and tone of reading, which had too much of the usual monotonous sing-song. In this, however, I found some improvement since I last examined the school. The meanings of the words in the reading lesson as well as the answers to questions connected with them, were correctly given. A similarly favourable result followed my examination of the second or junior class of the section, containing about 50 boys. The schoolmaster (Mr. Rae), and his assistants have evidently entered heartily into their work and done it well.

The industrial training of the institution is varied and complete, comprising tailoring, shoemaking, bookbinding, printing, and coopers' and blacksmiths' work ; some of the boys are employed in baking and biscuit making. The younger ones also in chopping and preparing firewood. The boys are regularly drilled and exercised. I should add that a class of boys have been regularly employed for some time past on the farm at Riddrie. I found the land and stock in good condition here, and a convenient building sufficient for the accommodation of about 30 lads completed. It is not proposed to regularly occupy this before the spring.

The reports of the directors speak very favourably of the results of the institution, and I feel confident that, in spite of the very unfavourable occurrences I have had to report upon during the last 2 or 3 years, the general working of the reformatory has been successful, and that now that the moral influence of the schoolmasters is more brought to bear, and the general discipline and personal treatment of the boys made more considerate and mild, this success will be more marked.

The admissions for the year were 95, of which 64 were on first conviction. The discharges were 79. The cost per head, allowing for a loss of 70*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* from the farms and workshops, was 21*l.* 9*s.* 57*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* was realized as parents' contributions.

House of Refuge for Girls, Parliamentary Road, Glasgow.
Inspected November 11, 1862.

I am glad to be able to repeat the favourable report which I have given on previous occasions of this school. The school teaching is conducted by a mistress and two assistants, and if judged of by its results in the proficiency of the girls, is most successful. The arithmetic, writing, and spelling are all much above the average. In the first class of 25 girls, 21 wrote from dictation without a single mistake, and all did sums in the compound rules and in reduction. The reading has greatly improved. The questions I put on religious and on general subjects were well answered. I could wish the girls had more laundry-work, or some active form of employment. At present their chief industrial occupation is needlework. They look, however, well and healthy. The report book showed that their character and conduct have been very satisfactory.

The admissions for the year have been 24, of which 22 were on first conviction. The discharges have been 20. The cost per head on an average number of 73 inmates was 16*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Parents' payments 10*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

RENFREW.

Miss Kibble's Reformatory for Boys, Paisley.
Inspected November 14, 1862.

This institution now contains about 60 boys. I found it in a very satisfactory condition in all respects. The looks and manner of the boys, and the intelligence with which they answered my questions spoke very favourably for the system of discipline and instruction which the superintendent (Mr. Allan), has adopted. The majority of them read books of a somewhat difficult class, spelt and ciphered with facility and correctness. The reading, had, however, too much of the usual level sing-song tone. The first class did English dictation very fairly. The industrial training is confined to tailoring, shoemaking, and gardening, and is efficiently conducted. The admissions for the year were 17, of which 11 were first convictions; the discharges 3. The cost per head, including industrial loss of 53*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, was 18*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* Parents' payments amounted to 8*l.* 3*s.*

WIGTON.

Stranraer Reformatory for Boys and Girls.
Inspected November 6 and 7, 1862.

The results of the serious damage done to these premises by the storm a twelvemonth ago, have been made of great advantage to the institution by the judicious alterations which the directors have been led to make. Both the boys' and girls' departments are now in a comfortable and effective condition. In the boys' school I found a new master, Mr. Ross, formerly superintendent of the Industrial Schools at Glasgow. The appearance and manner of the boys had changed very much for the better; they seemed in good order and more disposed to improve and to exert themselves. They passed a fair examination on the whole, in the usual subjects, but the school teaching seemed to need more attention and method. I think the boys would have done better had they not been unfortunately prepared for my visit, and drest up in their Sunday clothes for the occasion. The girls' whose department I had visited the previous afternoon unexpectedly, did much better. Their reading was the best I have heard in any Scotch, and I might almost say in any English school. Both this, and the spelling and writing did great credit to the instruction of the schoolmistress, Miss McKay. The girls looked well and cheerful, and I was glad to find that the faults calling for correction had been very few, in spite of the serious derangement to the regular working of the school, consequent on the alterations and repairs of the buildings. The punishments in the boys' school had been more numerous, but their number was much less than in previous years, a circumstance that gives me good hopes of Mr. Ross's success in the work he has undertaken, as he has had some very difficult lads to deal with. It was a remarkable fact that the boy whose past conduct and character had been the worst gave me the best answers on religious subjects, showing, what some zealous teachers are apt to forget, that the teaching the head and the improving the heart are two very different things. The admissions to the school for the year were boys 10, girls 5, of which 7 and 4 respectively were on first conviction. The discharges were boys 10, girls 5. The cost per head of the whole establishment, including the profit on the industrial department, was 19*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* for the boys, and 14*l.* 12*s.* for the girls. The boys are employed on field work, and tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering; a good deal of work has been done for the farmers in the neighbourhood of the town.

PAISLEY.

Ragged and Industrial Schools. Inspected November 13, 1862.

The average number of children attending this school exceeds 100, mostly very young; about two-thirds are girls. I found above 60 able to read the Bible; the majority of these read fairly. The upper class spelt, answered in the tables, and did sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic pretty correctly; five only could do compound addition or subtraction. The general appearance of the children was satisfactory, but they seemed dull and answered my questions, especially those on the New Testament, very indifferently. The system of instruction adopted by the master did not leave a favourable impression on me; nearly an hour was spent in the simultaneous repetition again and again of two questions and answers from the Shorter Catechism on the divine and human natures of Christ; the method did not seem likely to increase the intelligence or religious reverence of the scholars, and the subject was far beyond the understanding of children of such an age and class. None of the children had been committed under the Industrial Schools Act. Seven of the girls are under detention as reformatory cases; they seemed well taught and cared for by the matron who resides in the institution. The industrial training is confined to the usual branches of tailoring, shoemaking, and needlework. The premises were clean, and in good order.

APPENDIX No. II. (2.)

Detailed Report on CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, for the Year 1862.

ENGLAND.

These Schools are certified under the 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 48., and the amending Acts, 24 & 25 Vict. cap. 113. and 25 Vict. cap. 10.

ESSEX.

St. Nicholas (Catholic) Industrial School for Boys, Walthamstow. Inspected May 7, 1862.

This school has been certified to provide more immediately for the training of the destitute and neglected children of the lower class of the Irish Catholics of London. It had been for some time previously in operation as an asylum supported by voluntary contributions. The boys being chiefly employed in shoemaking; the premises have been considerably altered and added to, to adapt it for the larger work now entered on. It has been too recently certified to enable me to speak of its results, or to admit of the usual analysis of its expenses, but its progress has been so far very satisfactory; the general instruction of the boys has been well attended to, and the industrial training is being gradually enlarged. The number of inmates under detention had increased to 37 by the end of the year.

GLAMORGAN.

"Havannah" School Ship. Cardiff. Inspected September 16, 1862.

I found 80 boys under instruction here, of whom 9 had been sent under a magistrate's order. They were all as far as I could ascertain of the class that such schools should contain, and their treatment and instruction of the plain practical sort of which schools should be examples. The boys under detention are the only ones lodged in the ship, the rest attending by the day; the greater part being partially fed. The industrial instruction is well attended to by the boatswain. It is necessarily confined to such employments as can be carried on on shipboard,—naval exercises, wood-cutting, tailoring, &c. The schoolmaster seemed to me to be doing his work very satisfactorily by the help of monitors, but he needs assistance, the numbers under instruction being more than one man can teach successfully, when the majority are so young and so ignorant. The first class acquitted themselves very well in the examination, and the second class very fairly. The boys looked well, and seemed bright and healthy. As the resources of the school increase an assistant teacher will be engaged.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Park Row Industrial School for Boys, Bristol. Inspected September 11, 1862.

Of the 52 boys whom I found here 40 were under magistrate's order. There are no daily attendants, all being lodged, fed, and clothed in the school, which is, in fact, rather of the reformatory than of the industrial school class of institutions. The boys passed a very good examination, and their manner and appearance gave me great satisfaction. Miss Carpenter devotes much time and attention to the school. She has enlarged and greatly improved its means of exercise and employment by the purchase of a large piece of gardening ground at the back of the premises. The boys work here, and also in shoemaking and tailoring. They grind the corn also for their bread by a hand-mill. The discipline and management of the school appeared to me to be very satisfactory, the diet plain, and the instruction practical. The boys attend divine service at St. Michael's Church. The master (Mr. Langebeer) was formerly assistant at Kingswood Reformatory.

Pennywell Lane Industrial School for Boys, Bristol. Inspected September 12, 1862.

I found 52 boys here under detention and 4 voluntary cases. This institution, like Park Row, is a species of reformatory, no children attending the school except the inmates, who are wholly lodged, fed, &c. The master (Mr. H. Hibbins) is aided by a young assistant-teacher, a tailor, and a shoemaker. The last-named does not reside. The establishment works very successfully, the great majority of the boys placed out from it having done well. A piece of garden ground (about 1½ acres) affords the means of out-door employment. Considering how ignorant most of the boys were on admission, I was well satisfied with the results of my examination of them. They were remarkably orderly and attentive, and the small number and light character of the punishments that had been necessary to maintain the discipline of the school spoke well for the kindly character of the management.

LANCASHIRE.

Industrial and Ragged Schools for Boys, Soho Street, Liverpool.
Inspected April 24 and December 9, 1862.

I was well satisfied with everything in these large and most useful schools, except the manner and method of instruction of the schoolmistress in the girls' department. Sharpness and severity are as unnecessary as they are injudicious in a school which aims especially at exercising a religious influence over the children, and at reforming as well as instructing them. The majority of the scholars (both boys and girls) attend by the day, and are gathered, as the school registers show, from the most destitute classes of Liverpool. The boys work at shoemaking, paper-bag making, and printing, to which employments wood-cutting has been since added. The girls are taught needlework. The results of my examination of both departments of the school as to the progress of the children in the usual subjects of instruction were generally satisfactory. The boys were very ready in answering my questions, and showed much intelligence. The managers are looking out for other premises. I should be sorry to see the schools moved far from their present locality, as it seems peculiarly well adapted for the attendance of the day-scholars, who form, as they should do in schools of this class, the majority of the children under instruction. The general superintendence of the schools is carried on by Mr. Orridge and his wife, who acts as matron. I found the premises in good order, and everything apparently well attended to, and the children who are lodged in the institution well and kindly cared for.

St. George's (Catholic) Industrial Schools, West Derby Road, Liverpool. Inspected April 25 and December 10, 1862.

At the date of my last visit the number of children in this establishment had increased to 156, of which two-thirds were girls. The boys' school has been brought into effective operation during the year, excepting as to the industrial instruction, which is still imperfect. The girls passed a very good examination, doing full justice to the very competent mistress who has charge of the school teaching. The premises were in excellent order, and the whole institution seemed very well managed. I regret that no day-scholars attend the school.

St. Elizabeth's (Catholic) Girls' School, Breckfield Road, Liverpool. Inspected December 10, 1863.

I am unable to make any report on this institution, having been refused admission in consequence of the absence of Miss Gordon, the lady who established and superintends it. The refusal to admit me has been excused by Canon Walmsley, who takes an active interest in the school, as arising from a mistake on the part of the subordinate teacher who was left in charge. But I have explained to him that any school certified under the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts, and aided by the public money, must not only be open to the official inspector, however unexpectedly he comes, but also, at reasonable times, to the ordinary visitors, and that on this point Catholic schools must be contented to abide by the same rules as Protestant ones. Nothing is more essential to the proper regulation of any institution than its being thoroughly open to public supervision. This at once checks any abuse in discipline, and stimulates zeal and attention in the instruction. I informed Mr. Walmsley that it would be my duty, in any future case of the same kind, to recommend that the certificate of the school in which it occurred should be revoked.

St. Mary's Industrial Schools, Major Street, Scotland Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool. Inspected December 8, 1862.

These large schools, attended by above 300 children of all ages (including an infant school), were certified in the new building in which they are now carried on, having been opened by Lord Stanley a few weeks previously. The boys and girls attend together in the classes for general instruction, all the teachers being females, who appear to do their work with ability and success. The industrial instruction of the boys, confined at present to shoemaking, is carried on in a separate class-room. Six boys have been sent to the schools under order of a magistrate, and have been lodged out under § 11 of the Act. The illness and consequent absence of Mr. Lester, to whose active exertions the schools owe their establishment, has delayed and hindered the completion of the necessary arrangements for properly accommodating and superintending them, and I found that they had given in consequence much trouble by irregular attendance and general misconduct. The schools seemed generally working satisfactorily, and if a careful discrimination be exercised as to the admissions to it so as to exclude as far as possible from the class that are assisted with food and clothing, the children whose parents can or ought to properly maintain and care for them, they cannot fail to be of great service to the populous and still newly organized district in which they are situated.

Manchester Industrial and Ragged Schools, Ardwick Green, Manchester. Inspected October 31, 1862.

I found nearly 200 children, 138 boys and 52 girls, in attendance here, of whom 66 were under a magistrate's order. The schools maintain the position they have taken, as mentioned in my former reports, for efficiency and usefulness. The school instruction and the industrial teaching are both completely satisfactory. The children look well and are remarkably intelligent and orderly. All the children under detention are lodged in the institution. Some cases of absconding had occurred, but the tendency to desertion appears to have been checked effectually by the threat of commitment to a reformatory (under § 20 of the Act). Great pains are taken by the superintendent, Mr. Bryan, to obtain the confidence of the children, and to gain an influence over their parents.

MIDDLESEX.

Boys' Home, 44, Euston Road, London.

This school continues to be the only Protestant certified school in London of which the magistrates have made much practical use. The number of boys under detention in it amounted to 19, at the end of the year. The country-branch established on the system of a farm-school at Barnet, will I hope shortly be also certified. The industrial training is very efficiently conducted, and the general working and results of the institution are very satisfactory.

North-west London Industrial School for Boys,
237, Euston Road, London.

Only 2 boys were committed to this school during the year. One of these was afterwards transferred to the Catholic school at Walthamstow. The school is a part of Mr. Bowyer's larger Reformatory Institution for Adult Offenders, and is perhaps more adapted for lads of an older age than the Industrial Schools Act contemplates. The institution itself is well known, and appears by its general results to make a good return for the interest bestowed upon it.

East London Shoeblack Society's Home, 4, Mansel Street, Minories.

No boys were sent by magistrates to this institution during the year. It continues to be one of the most effective asylums for boys anxious to escape from depraved associates, and willing to struggle for themselves to gain an honest livelihood. The premises are unfavourably situated, however, for the purposes of a school of *Detention*, having no ground for the exercise or recreation of the inmates.

Hill Street Refuge for Girls, Dorset Square, London.

This institution is more generally known as "The Cripples' "Home," and has well deserved the support which it has met with from those who are interested in the rescue of girls from the habits and influences which lead to vice and crime. The average number of inmates for the year was 70. But only 2 of these are paid for by the Treasury as sent under a magistrate's order.

Lisson Street Training Refuge for Girls, Paddington, London.

This very useful and well-managed school has received, like the last mentioned, very few cases from the magistrates. The institution contains upwards of 30 girls, mostly of the destitute and neglected class that furnishes the majority of our young offenders, but only 6 of these are under order of detention. The assistance therefore which the managers receive from the Treasury is very small.

School of Discipline for Girls, Chelsea, London.

Average number of inmates 40.

Sloane Street Home for Girls, Chelsea, London.

Average number of inmates 50.

The remarks which I have made on the two last mentioned institutions apply equally to these. They are both industrial schools of the sort needed for the rescue and reformation of girls who have been exposed to vicious associations, or left to form habits of idleness and begging. But neither of them have been used to any appreciable extent for the purposes of the Act. Only 5 of the girls in the School of Discipline, and only 3 in the Sloane Street Home, having been sent by magistrates.

Saint Margaret's Home for Catholic Girls, Queen Square, London.

This school has gone on more favourably, and been managed more efficiently since my last report. The number of committed girls in it amounted by the end of the year to 41, which is quite as many as the means of exercise and employment available in such a situation as Queen Square allow of. The ladies who superintend the institution (Miss Ford and Miss Pole), maintain it in connexion with a school of nearly the same size for orphan and destitute children received gratuitously, or by aid of subscriptions from parties charitably interested in them.

York Street Industrial School for Catholic Girls, Westminster.

This school fully maintains its character for real and unpretending usefulness. Great attention is paid by Miss Stanley, who mainly supports it, to the industrial training and employment of the children. The girls appear orderly and diligent, and interested in their own improvement. There were 25 inmates at the close of the year, but only 5 of these had been sent on a magistrate's order.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial and Ragged Schools.

Inspected December 3, 1862.

I found 90 boys and 100 girls in attendance on the day of my visit. Of these, 30 boys and 14 girls were under an order of detention; 13 other girls were lodged. Three of the committed boys are lodged out under section 11 of the Act. Both the general and the industrial instruction of the children are most efficiently attended to. The premises have been improved by the addition of a laundry, &c., and the erection of a mast in the playground for the training of the boys for employment at sea.

The whole institution was in excellent order, and in its arrangements and the progress, intelligence, and cheerful aspect of the children, bore very favourable testimony to the good management of the master and the other officers of the place. The schools owe much to the attention and liberality of the treasurer and other members of the committee. Much interest is taken in the disposal of the children when old enough to leave the school, and a large majority of those who have passed through it have done well.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Island Cottage Industrial School for Girls, Handsworth, Birmingham. Inspected September 22, 1862.

Miss Weale was engaged in removing her school from Island Cottage to a larger and more convenient house at Winson, to which the certificate has been since transferred. I could not therefore examine the children. They appeared well and well cared for, and the active support which Miss Weale's efforts have met with sufficiently indicates the successful working and general good management of the institution. It is essentially, however, a school for children sent by their parents or by subscribers, the girls admitted under order of detention being only 2. I hope more use of it will be made now that the larger premises at Winson allow of the establishment being increased and more completely organized.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Coventry Industrial Home for Girls, Coventry. Inspected September 24, 1862.

This school was certified in January. The number of committed girls in it at the date of my visit was, however, only 3, the other 30 inmates having been received as voluntary inmates. The whole establishment, though confined in the extent of its accommodations, was in a very satisfactory condition as to order and cleanliness, and the health and industrial employment of the children. The school teaching is as yet inadequate, being chiefly confined to the younger and more ignorant of the girls. The managers consider the religious instruction and the domestic and industrial training of the inmates to be the most important objects of their attention, and till lately no regular schoolmistress was employed, some of the ladies on the committee attending to give lessons in reading, ciphering, &c. The school has been attended with remarkable success, and the appearance and manners of the girls are very satisfactory.

YORKSHIRE.

Bromfields Industrial and Ragged Schools, Bradford. Inspected February 20 and October 9, 1862.

No children have been committed to these schools under the Act, but about 50 boys (mostly very young) and 40 girls attend as day scholars, receiving their food. The girls' school appears to be well taught, and under good management. The boys' department seemed deficient in both respects. I visited at about half-past nine, and found a number of boys in the schoolroom, but no teacher; and when the master arrived, I found little to say for the amount or the method of instruction. I regret that the school is not made more effective. The premises offer great facilities for a thoroughly useful school of the class intended by the Act, and might operate very beneficially in preventing crime and reforming the numerous class of very young children guilty of trifling offences to be found in the large towns of the West Riding.

Hull Industrial and Ragged Schools, Marlborough Terrace, Hull. Inspected October 2, 1862.

About 100 boys and 80 girls were in attendance on the day of my visit, of whom only 5 were under detention. The great majority of the children attend by the day, but all are fed, and many assisted with clothing. I was very well satisfied with the progress and intelligence of the children in both departments. The superintendent, Mr. Winningham, and teachers all seemed to be doing their work well and in the right spirit. The ciphering and writing from dictation in the first class of the boys' school surprised me, both as to correctness and readiness. The schoolmistress (Miss Jones) has taken great pains with the girls' school. The boys are taught a variety of industrial employments—wood-cutting, sack and bag making, &c.; the girls needlework, house-work, &c. The whole state of the school was very satisfactory. The playgrounds are still unfinished, and more assistance is wanted in the industrial department and the general supervision. A domitory, capable of containing 20 beds, has been fitted up in the boys' department.

Leeds Industrial Ragged School, Edgar Street, York Road, Leeds. Inspected October 7, 1862.

This school was certified in April, the school and dormitory for the shoe-black brigade, formerly carried on in another part of Leeds, having been removed hither. The premises are situated in a comparatively open and healthful neighbourhood, and are convenient and roomy for the purposes of general instruction. They contain, however, but one dormitory, which accommodates the shoe-blacks. The playground, too, is divided from the school by a public road, and is not yet enclosed. The managers proposed to lodge the boys committed to the school in the dormitory, boarding the girls with respectable persons in the vicinity, or taking a house for the purpose, in which the master and his family might also reside. The magistrates have not, however, so far made much use of the institution for cases coming under the Act; only 10 had been sent by them up to the end of the year. I hope that this year will see a different result, as many of the boys who have been sent to the Adel Reformatory would, from their age and the slight nature of their offences, have been more suitably disposed of by commitment to an industrial school. A large and poor Irish population also exists in Leeds, furnishing the streets with many neglected and disorderly children, whom it would be for the advantage and safety of the public to place under the discipline and training of an industrial school, before habits of vice and idleness have become too deeply formed.

There is room for more method and regularity both as regards the instruction and the organization of the children in the school; but the number in attendance is large, and the majority are very young, and have to be taught the first rudiments of reading. The religious teaching of the master struck me as very intelligent and judicious. Very little industrial employment has as yet been introduced. The master takes much pains in visiting the homes of the children, and appears to have a kindly influence over them. The shoe-black brigade contains about 25 boys, who nearly maintain themselves, earning frequently from 16*l.* to 20*l.* per month.

The York Industrial and Ragged Schools, Mary Gate, York.
Inspected February 17 and October 4, 1862.

This school has made such satisfactory progress, that I greatly regret to find that the master, Mr. Moger, to whom the change in its condition is mainly due, is now about to leave, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the committee. The premises have been materially enlarged and improved by the taking for the use of the school the adjoining building, previously used as a model lodging house. This addition provides good dormitories and day-rooms. Some interior alterations, such as the removal of partitions, &c., are still required to allow of complete supervision. The boys are employed in shoemaking, carpentering, and wood-cutting; the girls in needlework. The general aspect of the children is very favourable. Several Catholic children have been sent to the school, their religious instruction and Sunday worship being properly provided for. The dietary appeared to me to need some improvement, having been arranged with reference to the day scholars, who are partially fed at home. The instruction in both the boys' and the girls' departments appeared open to improvement, especially in the latter, more efficient teachers being in fact required, and in the girls' school a younger, more competent, and resident mistress. About 30 children had been received under magistrate's order at the date of my visit. The day scholars amounted to about 90.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

School of Industry for Boys, Skene Square. Inspected November 25, 1862.

This school used to be carried on in the old house of refuge in Guest Row, and has been removed to its present situation with the rest of that establishment. The new premises comprise a spacious schoolroom and dormitories. The schoolroom arrangements are, however, at present inconvenient and imperfect. There were 115 boys in attendance, of whom 26 were under detention. The boys passed a fair examination. They were much less quiet and orderly than I could have wished; but something may be allowed for the derangement and interruption consequent on the transfer of the establishment to its present position; something also to the circumstance that Sheriff Watson had commenced some experiments in the system of instruction, by which the master had so far been rather hindered than helped in his exertions. The boys were generally healthful in appearance, and cheerful in manner.

Juvenile School of Industry, Sugar-House Lane. Inspected November 26, 1862.

The girls' department of this school contains an average of 65 scholars, of whom 23 are under detention. It gave me, as on former visits, very great satisfaction. The senior class exhibited remarkable proficiency in reading, English dictation, and arithmetic. I felt some doubt as to whether the junior classes had made proportionate progress. The majority of the girls in these, however, are very young. In the boys' department, containing 70 scholars, of whom 1 was under detention, I found a more lively tone and more appearance of intelligence than on my last inspection. The boys in the first class did very well in arithmetic, spelling, and English dictation. In reading they show great facility as to the words, but have the monotonous tone which is so common. There is but little opportunity for industrial training from the situation of the school, and the alterations in the neighbouring premises have interfered with the exercise and recreation of the children, and the necessary ventilation of the schoolroom, and are likely, therefore, to lower the sanitary state of the institution. I was glad to find that the directors are considering the expediency of removing it to a more open and healthy position.

AYR.

Industrial and Ragged Schools, Ayr. Inspected November 8, 1862.

I found about 70 children of both sexes in attendance in these schools, of whom 25 were under detention. Most of them were very young, and many far more ragged and destitute in appearance and clothing than the attendants on ragged schools generally are. They seemed interested in the school work, and to be well and intelligently taught by the master, Mr. Gow. The reading and spelling of the first and second classes, and the ciphering (both on slates and mental) and the answers to general questions of the first gave me great satisfaction. The directors are now engaged in enlarging the school premises. A piece of ground adjoining has been purchased, allowing of a considerable addition being made to the playground, and for the provision of a master's apartments and more dormitory accommodation. At present the supervision of the children after the school hours and their industrial training are very defective, the staff engaged being quite inadequate to the duty to be done, consisting of the schoolmaster and the house matron. I look forward to finding the institution on a much more effective footing on my next visit.

Kilmarnock Industrial Schools, Kilmarnock. Inspected November 10, 1862.

About 130 children of both sexes attend these schools for instruction. Fifty of these are partly boarded (at an expense of about *3l.* per head per annum), but 26 only sleep on the premises, of whom 9 are under detention. The system of teaching pursued by the schoolmaster, Mr. Cuthbertson, is in some respects very peculiar. I cannot see the advantage of requiring children in a reading lesson to shout out the words as loudly as they can, or of setting them to repeat, or in fact to gabble over as fast as possible the verses of a hymn to each other. The first class, however, consisting of about 18 boys and girls, did fairly well in ciphering and reading, and their writing (in copybooks) was very good. The master is assisted by a young teacher in the general school, and a schoolmistress takes charge of a portion of the girls in a separate class-room; but a larger teaching staff and a better arrangement of the school are required for so large a number of children. The industrial teaching consists of shoemaking, tailoring, and needlework. In explanation of the extraordinarily low cost of maintenance given above (*3l.* per annum, or about *2d.* per day per head), I may mention that the dietary provides broth (made with meat) 4 days, and pease or rice soup (made with milk) 3 days in each week, with about 5 oz. of bread for dinner, and oatmeal porridge at the rate of a stone of meal for 46 portions for breakfast and supper, the Sunday evening being distinguished by the substitution of some bread and a biscuit with molasses for the porridge. The children do not seem ill fed or depressed. Many of them have something additional from their homes. It is probable that the children regularly detained for a long period under a magistrate's order will require more nourishment.

DUMFRIES.

Dumfries and Maxwellton Ragged and Reformatory Schools. Inspected November 5, 1862.

I found about 70 children in attendance, of whom 6 boys and 7 girls were under detention. The general appearance and manner of the children struck me favourably, and the answers of the first and second classes to the questions put to them were intelligent and ready. On the whole, however, I was not so well satisfied with the state or the progress of the school, as on former visits. The master, Mr. Hall, informed me that complaints had been made as to the dietary and the treatment of the children. I inquired carefully into both points and could not find any grounds for remonstrance. The dietary, as in the case of the Kilmarnock schools, is singularly moderate as to cost, but it appears to be much the same as such children as attend the school would get at their own homes. I advised the managers to compare their scale with that adopted in other schools, with a view to some little improvement as to quality or quantity, if it should be found advisable. The chief defect in the school, and one not easy to remedy, is the want of active industrial employment. A few of the boys work in the garden, the rest make nets, &c. The girls do the work of the house, and assist in the cooking, and are taught needlework. The premises have been much improved by the additions made to them last year. They were clean and in good order.

EDINBURGH.

Original Ragged and Industrial Schools, Ramsay Lane, Edinburgh. Inspected November 28, 1862.

I found the infants' department of these schools, containing about 60 very young children, in excellent order, and in the hands of the same intelligent instructress as on former visits. In the boys' department (containing about 150 boys, of whom 19 were under detention), the first class showed a very satisfactory proficiency in arithmetic, doing sums in practice and proportion correctly, and acquitted themselves very well in dictation, spelling, and writing. The other classes did fairly; the ciphering generally throughout the school being above the average. In the girls' department I found a considerable improvement, especially in the arithmetic. The instruction throughout the whole school seems carefully attended to, and at the same time made as practical as possible. The discipline also seems kindly and judicious. I could wish, for the sake of the influence likely to be exercised on the parents of the children found in such schools, that the appearance of the buildings was plainer, and that the children were not dressed in an uniform while attending the school. The directors have lately fitted up separate dormitories for the girls who are lodged as well as fed, in a house at a short distance from the school. I found the premises generally in good order. The industrial departments (tailoring, paper-bag and fancy box making, &c.), were in full activity.

Original Industrial Schools, Marionville. Inspected November 28, 1862.

This institution has made good progress since my last visit, and appeared to me to be in a very satisfactory state both as to discipline and instruction. The boys looked well and passed a very good examination. In writing, and especially in arithmetic, the school stands before any other under my inspection in Scotland. The reading was as usual defective in tone and animation. The extent of the premises does not allow of much out-door labour; but a good many of the boys are taught gardening. The past operation of the school appears to have been satisfactory and successful. Of 56 boys who have left since it was certified, 45 are now known to be doing well in home service, 1 has emigrated, 1 is in the poor-house, 2 in a reformatory, 1 in prison; the remaining six have been lost sight of.

The United Industrial Schools, South Gray's Close, Edinburgh. Inspected November 28, 1862.

I found 125 children in attendance on the day of my visit, viz.:—89 boys and 36 girls; about one-half are Catholics, very few have as yet been sent under a magistrate's order, but the number of these has since increased. The children in the upper class did not pass quite so good an examination as on former occasions, but I was very much satisfied with what I saw of the elementary instruction of the lower and more ignorant. The teacher showed great aptitude and intelligence. The industrial training of the school is carried on very efficiently, and the whole establishment fully deserves the support and commendation it has so frequently received. The premises are scarcely adequate for the purposes of the school, the amount of dormitory accommodation being especially deficient. The children looked generally well and healthy. Dr. Goodford had been recently engaged in giving the most advanced scholars some simple but very interesting lessons on English grammar. Their answers to some o his questions in a short lesson at which I was present showed much intelligence.

The Burghal Industrial School, Forest Row, Edinburgh.

The few children sent under order of detention to this school, which is a part of the city workhouse, are boarded out, with the pauper children of the establishment, with respectable labourers in the country districts round the city. They are wholly maintained by the parochial board.

Leith Industrial and Ragged Schools. Inspected December 1, 1862.

The directors of this school have been making great exertions to place them on an effective footing, and the progress of the children, as well as their appearance and orderly yet cheerful manner, speak well for the success of their efforts, and for the intelligence and good management of the master, Mr. McGregor. The premises are, however, too confined, a larger play-ground, and better means of separation between the boys and girls when out of school are greatly wanting. There were about 70 children in attendance on the day of my visit; the great majority were boys, of whom 34 are lodged, including 22 under detention. Six of the girls also sleep in the institution, of whom 1 is under detention. The industrial employment is as yet but imperfectly arranged for. The children passed on the whole a fair examination.

FORFARSHIRE.

Ragged and Industrial Schools, Dundee. Inspected November 19, 1862.

I found these large schools in a much improved condition as to order and mode of instruction. About 120 children were under instruction (76 boys and 43 girls), of whom 101 (62 boys and 39 girls) were lodged on the premises. Only 20 boys and 2 girls were under detention. The master is now assisted by a very competent teacher. The first and second classes, comprising about 40 of the older children, read correctly, but in the usual monotonous tone. They spelt and answered my questions on the meaning of the words they read very well. They did fairly also in arithmetic (the simple rules). A large class room adjoining the school-room has been brought into use. The premises were generally clean and in good order. The dietary struck me as scarcely sufficiently nutritious, no meat being allowed except as made into the usual broth and soup. But I was assured that it is quite equal to what children of the working class in Dundee would usually get at home. Both the boys and girls seemed healthy and cheerful. The boys are employed in tailoring, carpentering, turning, and wood splitting. The girls in needlework, housework, and washing.

Dale Cottage Industrial Schools, Arbroath. Inspected November 20, 1862.

The children in attendance in these schools are mostly very young, so that my examination was necessarily confined to matters of merely elementary instruction. A few only could read the New Testament. About 14 of the children had been above twelve months in the school. They seemed generally healthy, but wanting in life and animation. The school has, however, been found very useful in preventing vagrancy and begging in the town, and is maintained at a very moderate expense. There were 5 boys and 2 girls under detention on the date of my visit.

Ragged and Industrial Schools, Rotten Row, Glasgow. Inspected November 12 and 17, 1862.

These schools are attended by nearly 200 children. Of this number about 90 were under sentence of detention at the date of my inspection; all of whom, as well as many of those who attend voluntarily, are lodged and clothed. All the children are fed. The directors have made some considerable additions to the premises during the last year, consisting mainly of two good school-rooms for the older and younger divisions of the boys respectively, work-rooms, and master's apartments. The institution appeared to be in better order, and in a far more satisfactory state as to the management and instruction of the children than on my previous inspections. A schoolmistress has been engaged in the girls' department, and an efficient master and assistant appointed for the boys. I had reason to be well satisfied with what I saw of their teaching and with the progress which the children are making. The answers of the first class in the boys' school in the simple rules of arithmetic, spelling, geography, and scripture, and the reading and spelling of the more advanced scholars in the girls' school, were very satisfactory. The majority of the children of both sexes are very young, but they seem generally of the class for which such schools are intended.

Govan Parochial and Industrial Schools, Glasgow. Inspected November 17, 1862.

This institution is part of the workhouse school of the district. There were only two children under detention in it at the date of my visit—both boys. They seemed well taken care of, and the establishment generally well managed. Schools of this description are scarcely to be classed as "industrial schools," under the general meaning of the Act, being specially certified for the reception of such children as are chargeable to the parochial board of the district they belong to. There is only one other now in operation—the Burghal school of Edinburgh.

PERTH.

Schools of Industry (Boys and Girls). Inspected November 18, 1862.

I found 52 boys in the boys' department of this school, all of whom are lodged, boarded, and clothed, 18 of these were under detention; they passed a very good examination, especially in spelling, arithmetic, and Scripture. The establishment has much improved in its arrangements and general management, and the appearance and manner of the boys gave me great satisfaction. The boys are employed in tailoring and gardening; they are all taught to knit. The results of the institution up to this date have been very favourable; of 206 boys who have passed through it, and are still living, 156 are known to be doing well, and only 16 to have fallen into crime.

The girls in the female department were being publicly examined in the presence of the subscribers to the school. I did not therefore examine them in the usual way myself, but their cheerful and healthful appearance, and the general state of the institution were very satisfactory, everything seemed well-managed and in good order. The numbers boarded in the school at the date of my visit was 51; 24 are under detention.

Girls' School of Industry, Craigie. Inspected November 18, 1863.

The number of girls in this school is now 50, of whom 20 are under detention. They looked remarkably well and comfortable, and passed, as on former inspections, a very fair examination. The reading of the first three classes, and their spelling and intelligence as to the meaning of the words in their lessons were much above the average. Needlework and knitting form the chief industrial employment. The cleanliness and order of the whole establishment do great credit to the management of the matron.

RENFREW.

Greenock Ragged and Industrial Schools. Inspected November 14, 1862.

I found about 80 boys and 70 girls in attendance, the majority of them very young; about half are lodged in the dormitories attached to the school. The premises were very dirty, and the beds untidy, and the whole school, especially the girls' department, struck me as in very indifferent order. A great deal of fever had prevailed among the children. Both boys and girls passed a fair examination. The reading and spelling of the boys were very creditable; the general instruction and discipline of this department have much improved under the present master, Mr. Thompson. The number of children sent under a magistrate's order to these schools, and the consequent addition to the funds required for their support from the Treasury allowance, will gradually enable the directors to put the establishment on a more effective footing.

WIGTON.

Newton Stewart Industrial School for Girls. Inspected November 6, 1862.

This was my first visit to this school since it was transferred to the new premises now made, and certified under the Industrial

Schools' Act. I found it going on satisfactorily as to the health and general conduct of the girls; the ladies who manage it having been fortunate in obtaining a very efficient superintendent in Miss Paterson. The school teaching requires, however, more system and attention. The dietary in this school consists chiefly of porridge and soup, no separate allowance of meat being given; but the porridge is judiciously changed for coffee and milk and bread. Some of the children under detention are very young. The number of inmates at the date of my visit was 30, of whom 18 were under magistrate's order. The situation and general arrangement of the school are very good, but the managers already find its accommodations very limited.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

RETURN of NUMBER of INMATES, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. fro

	ENGLAND.															
	BOYS.															
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS; ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar."	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.
Under Detention, December 31, 1861:																
In School - -	37	61	44	30	23	25	29	186	38	36	95	52	40	160	73	44
On Licence - -	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	19	1	.	.	2	5	.
In Prison - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged, by Expiration of Sentence, but still in the School -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total - -	37	66	45	31	23	25	29	191	40	56	96	52	40	162	78	44
Admitted in 1862 -	12	17	9	12	11	2	1	65	12	19	30	14	10	48	20	22
Re-admitted, having absconded previously to Dec. 31, 1861 -	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Admitted by Transfer -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1
Total - -	12	18	9	12	11	2	1	65	12	21	30	15	11	50	20	23
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1862	17	15	19	11	6	2	13	47	19	23	29	12	9	49	18	9
Absconded, and not recovered Dec. 31, 1862	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	6	.	.
Total - -	18	17	19	12	6	2	13	48	20	25	29	12	10	55	18	9
Under Detention, December 31, 1862:																
In School - -	31	63	32	30	28	23	17	203	32	40	94	55	39	155	66	58
On Licence - -	.	4	1	1	.	1	.	5	.	12	3	.	2	2	13	.
In Prison - -	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Discharged by expiration of sentence but still in School - -	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total - -	31	67	35	31	28	25	17	208	32	52	97	55	41	157	80	58
Average Number of Inmates in 1862 - -	34	58	41	30	26	21	22	197	33	38	97	50	39	158	67	51

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

EFORMATORY SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

ENGLAND.																
Boys.																
Brook Green, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Monmouthshire.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	—
																Under Detention, December 31, 1861:
108	60	12	34	27	107	31	241	135	75	70	27	30	45	86	47	In School.
4	6	.	.	1	19	.	15	2	.	6	.	5	2	5	13	On Licence.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged, by Expiration of Sentence, but still in the School.
113	66	12	34	29	126	31	258	137	75	76	27	35	48	91	61	Total.
35	24	1	7	13	48	23	97	30	16	8	13	9	15	22	12	Admitted in 1862.
2	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Re-admitted, having absconded previously to Dec. 31, 1861.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Admitted by Transfer.
39	24	1	7	15	49	23	100	30	16	8	14	9	15	22	13	Total.
45	12	3	13	4	41	11	84	19	12	16	5	12	13	11	17	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1862.
1	1	.	.	5	4	.	4	2	3	.	.	2	.	2	1	Absconded, and not recovered Dec. 31, 1862.
46	13	3	13	9	45	11	88	21	15	16	5	14	13	13	18	Total.
																Under Detention, December 31, 1862:
103	66	10	26	30	114	43	250	144	72	64	36	30	45	95	41	In School.
2	11	.	2	5	15	.	18	2	4	3	.	.	5	5	15	On Licence.
1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged by expiration of sentence but still in School.
106	77	10	28	35	130	43	270	146	76	68	36	30	50	100	56	Total.
104	65	12	29	27	110	39	250	172	72	68	38	28	46	90	45	Average Number of Inmates in 1862.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Return of Number of Inmates, Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Reformator

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS; ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	**ENGLAND**—*continued.*															
			GIRLS.													
	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.
Under Detention, December 31, 1861:																
In School	68	204	62	36	174	62	53	26	83	.	21	.	20	39	36	14
On Licence	1	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	4
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Discharged, by Expiration of Sentence, but still in the School	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	69	206	68	36	174	62	55	26	84	.	22	.	24	42	36	19
Admitted in 1862	9	47	10	12	18	16	22	8	19	7	6	11	6	11	2	14
Re-admitted, having absconded previously to Dec. 31, 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Admitted by Transfer	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total	9	49	10	12	18	17	22	9	22	7	6	12	6	11	2	14
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1862	12	42	17	4	51	12	18	8	9	.	8	1	11	9	2	16
Absconded, and not recovered Dec. 31, 1862	5	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	17	46	18	5	51	12	19	9	9	.	8	1	11	9	2	16
Under Detention, December 31, 1862:																
In School	57	205	58	43	127	61	58	24	94	7	19	11	17	39	36	20
On Licence	3	.	2	.	12	4	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	4	.	3
In Prison	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Discharged by expiration of sentence but still in School	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Total	61	209	60	43	141	67	58	26	97	7	20	11	19	44	36	23
Average Number of Inmates in 1862	56	204	60	41	144	65	54	28	90	.	30	5	19	41	37	15

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

hools for the Year ending December 31, 1862—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.															
Boys.								Girls.							
Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Miss Kibble's.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen, Girls.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	
															Under Detention, December 31, 1861:
51	59	33	17	274	148	46	29	.	22	2	69	67	7	18	In School.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	On Licence.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Discharged, by Expiration of Sentence, but still in the School.
51	59	33	17	275	149	47	29	.	23	2	72	68	7	18	Total.
25	23	12	1	95	47	17	10	11	13	1	24	24	1	5	Admitted in 1862.
3	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Re-admitted, having absconded previously to Dec. 31, 1861.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	Admitted by Transfer.
28	23	15	1	95	49	17	10	11	13	1	24	26	1	5	Total.
15	3	5	4	79	20	3	10	.	9	.	20	7	1	5	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1862.
2	1	7	3	1	4	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	Absconded, and not recovered Dec. 31, 1862.
17	4	12	7	80	24	4	11	3	9	.	20	7	3	5	Total.
															Under Detention, December 31, 1862:
62	78	36	14	289	172	60	28	8	26	3	76	87	5	18	In School.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged by expiration of sentence but still in School.
62	78	36	14	290	174	60	28	8	27	3	76	87	5	18	Total.
58	72	37	15	280	165	53	27	6	35	2	73	82	6	17	Average Number of Inmates in 1862.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.—ABSTRACT.

TOTAL NUMBER of INMATES, ADMISSIONS, and DISCHARGES from REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

—	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1861:										
In School	2,111	488	514	180	509	119	148	67	3,282	854
On Licence	123	18	41	.	.	2	.	1	164	21
In Prison	7	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	9	5
Discharged by Expiration of Sentence, but still in School	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1
Total under Detention, December 31, 1861	2,241	511	556	180	511	122	149	68	3,457	881
Admitted in 1862	668	147	157	54	186	55	47	24	1,058	280
Re-admitted	9	3	5	.	6	.	2	.	22	3
Admitted by Transfer	7	3	4	.	.	.	.	2	11	5
Total admitted	684	153	166	54	192	55	49	26	1,091	288
Discharged, transferred, or died	598	112	153	51	119	35	20	7	890	205
Absconded in 1862, and not recovered	46	5	10	.	16	5	4	.	76	10
Total discharged	644	117	163	51	135	40	24	7	966	215
Under Detention, December 31, 1862:										
In School	2,130	518	487	169	567	136	172	87	3,356	910
On Licence	140	23	67	12	.	.	.	.	207	35
In Prison	9	1	5	.	.	.	2	.	16	1
Discharged by expiration of sentence but still in School	2	5	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	8
Total under Detention, December 31, 1861	2,281	547	559	183	568	137	174	87	3,582	954

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

turn of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

ENGLAND.

Certified Industrial Schools arranged according to Counties.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Manchester.		Soho Street, Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Catholic.	Kirkdale, Liverpool.		Boys' Home, Euston Road.	North-west London.	East London, Mansell Street.	Hill Street, Dorset Square.
ildren under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
School, December 31, 861	.	.	23	53	20	4	9	2	.	34	5	.	.	8	2	1	1
mitted in 1862	37	10	20	11	45	9	20	5	46	17	5	8	3	12	2	.	1
Do., by Transfer	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	. .
-admitted, having absconded in 1861	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	37	10	43	64	65	13	29	7	46	51	10	8	3	20	4	1	2
scharged, died, or transferred in 1862	. .	.	. 2	11	6	.	.	.	2	6	4	.	.	1	2	.	.
sconded, and not recovered in 1862	. .	. .	.	. .	. 5	. .	.	.	. 2	3	.	.	.	. .	.	.	.
Total	. .	.	2	11	11	.	.	.	4	9	4	:	:	1	2	.	.
School, December 31, 1862	37	10	41	53	54	13	29	7	42	42	6	8	3	19	2	1	2
etained in School, Sentence expired	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	37	10	41	53	54	13	29	7	42	42	6	8	3	19	2	1	2
verage Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Cases	45	85	50	58	138	45	110	67	40	130	35	100*	.	50	.	98	70
verage Number fed	45	6	50	58	138	45	110	67	40	130	35	84*	.	50	.	60	70
Do. clothed	45	6	50	58	52	22	60	20	40	130	35	11*	.	50	.	98	70

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industria

ENGLAND.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Sloane Street,	School of Discipline, Chelsea.	Lisson Street.	York Street, Westminster, Catholic.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Newcastle.		Winson Green, Birmingham.	Coventry.	Broomfields, Bradford.	Hull.		Leeds.		York.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1861	1	2	5	.	23	30	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Admitted in 1862	2	3	1	6	22	8	4	1	3	.	5	1	9	2	25	10
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Re-admitted, having absconded in 1861	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	3	5	6	6	45	39	20	2	3	.	5	1	9	2	29	10
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1862	.	.	.	.	3	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Absconded, and not recovered in 1862	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	.	.	.	1	4	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
In School, December 31, 1862	3	5	6	5	41	29	14	2	3	.	5	1	8	2	28	10
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	3	5	6	5	41	29	14	2	3	.	5	1	8	2	28	10
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Cases	50	40	32	25	40	104	90	18	35	.	124	117	78	54	150*	.
Average Number fed	50	40	32	25	40	66	63	18	35	.	89	82	19	2	150*	.
Do. clothed	50	40	32	25	40	30	14	12	35	.	124	117	19	2	70*	.

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

hools for the Year ending December 31, 1862—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.														
Aberdeen.	Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh, Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh, Marionville.	Edinburgh United.		Leith.		—
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
22	12	5	3	.	.	3	7	2	5	1	.	.	.	In School, December 31, 1861.
6	6	4	4	.	8	4	12	.	.	30	4	22	1	Admitted in 1862.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	Do., by Transfer.
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Re-admitted, having absconded in 1861.
28	18	9	8	1	8	7	19	2	11	31	4	22	1	Total.
4	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	Discharged, died, or transferred in 1861.
.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Absconded, and not recovered in 1862.
4	1	.	2	.	3	.	7	.	1	.	.	1	.	Total.
24	13	8	6	1	5	7	12	2	10	31	4	21	1	In School, December 31, 1862.
.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
24	17	9	6	1	5	7	12	2	10	31	4	21	1	Total.
65	39	22	29	22	39	38	148	107	45	80	40	41	10	Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Cases.
65	39	22	29	22	39	38	148	107	45	80	40	41	10	Average Number fed.
23	20	30	29	22	6	7	148	107	45	80	40	41	10	Do. clothed.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools, for the Year ending December 31, 1862—*cont.*

SCOTLAND.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth.		Perth, Craigie.	Greenock.		Paisley.	Newton Stewart.
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1861	4	2	2	.	50	26	.	.	16	3	14	28	14	.	.
Admitted in 1862	2	2	21	2	24	19	3	1	3	2	7	13	5	1	19
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Re-admitted, having absconded in 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Total	6	4	23	2	74	45	3	1	19	5	21	42	20	1	19
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1862	1	2	4	.	5	13	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.
Absconded, and not recovered in 1862	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Total	1	2	5	.	6	14	.	.	.	.	1	7	4	.	.
In School, December 31, 1862	5	2	18	2	68	31	3	1	19	5	20	35	16	1	19
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	5	2	18	2	68	31	3	1	19	5	20	35	16	1	19
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Cases	29	11	72	38	151	80	.	.	52	.	50	84	87	.	32
Average Number fed	29	11	72	38	151	80	.	.	52	.	50	74	77	.	32
Do. clothed	29	11	72	38	151	80	.	.	52	.	50	40	40	.	32

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.—ABSTRACT.

TOTAL NUMBER of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. from INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

TOTALS.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	BOYS, Protestant.	GIRLS, Protestant.	BOYS, Catholic.	GIRLS, Catholic.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
In School, December 31, 1861 - - -	150	39	.	62	147	91	297	183
Admitted in 1862 - -	175	45	83	50	162	76	420	171
Do., by Transfer -	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.
Re-admitted, having absconded in 1861 -	1	2	.	.	3	2	4	4
Total - -	326	77	83	112	317	169	726	358
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1862 -	33	6	2	13	27	24	62	43
Absconded, and not recovered in 1862 -	6	.	2	5	11	1	19	6
Total - -	39	6	4	18	38	25	81	49
In School, December 31, 1862 - - -	287	71	79	94	275	143	641	308
Retained in School, Sentence expired - -	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1
Total - -	287	71	79	94	279	144	645	309

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS

The Return of Admissions excludes

—	ENGLAND.															
	BOYS.															
	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 10 - - -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1
From 10 to 12 - -	2	4	1	1	2	.	1	6	1	2	7	2	1	2	3	4
From 12 to 14 - -	5	7	4	9	6	2	.	18	6	7	15	5	3	10	9	8
From 14 to 16 - -	4	6	4	2	3	.	.	41	5	10	7	7	4	36	8	9
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.																
Not before convicted -	9	6	4	5	6	1	1	35	6	7	19	9	7	32	8	8
Once - - - -	2	6	4	7	5	.	.	19	5	8	5	2	1	11	6	10
Twice - - -	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	7	.	1	4	2	1	5	4	1
Three times - -	.	2	.	.	.		.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	2	.
Four times - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	3
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment or service	1	4	3	4	2	.	1	.	5	2	6	1	.	.	10	3
Returned to friends -	14	5	10	3	2	1	3	3	12	14	8	5	4	7	2	3
Emigrated - - -	.	4	.	.	.		6	1	.	2	9	4	5	.	4	2
To sea - - -	.	1	4	4	.	1	1	39	1	3	4	1	.	41	.	.
Enlisted - - -	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Discharged as incorrigible or penal servitude	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease or special circumstances - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Died - - - -	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.
Transferred - - -	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total -	17	15	19	11	6	2	13	47	19	23	29	12	9	19	18	9
Absconded and not recovered - - -	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	6	.	.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

Re-admissions and Transfers.

ENGLAND.																	
Boys.																	
Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	—
																	AGE AT ADMISSION.
.	1	1	2	.	.	2	3	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	Under 10.
3	13	4	9	.	2	2	16	5	19	4	4	4	2	2	1	.	From 10 to 12.
6	27	2	16	1	1	5	16	10	39	15	5	1	7	3	8	9	From 12 to 14.
8	34	17	8	.	4	4	13	8	35	8	6	3	4	4	5	13	From 14 to 16.
																	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.
4	32	15	9	.	2	9	26	17	50	14	3	6	11	5	7	16	Not before convicted.
11	27	3	17	1	4	3	13	3	28	10	10	1	1	3	5	5	Once.
2	14	2	4	.	1	1	6	2	13	3	2		1	1	2	1	Twice.
.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	Three times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																	MODE OF DISCHARGE.
7	10	5	24	.	7	2	20	2	12	3	.	3	.	3	6	8	To employment or service.
.	50	5	14	3	3	1	13	7	27	2	4	4	3	8	7	2	Returned to friends.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	7	6	5	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
3	.	1	4	.	3	.	5	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	Enlisted.
4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease or special circumstances.
.	6	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Died.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
15	66	12	45	3	13	4	41	11	84	19	12	16	5	12	13	11	Total.
2	5	1	1	.	.	5	4	.	4	2	3	.	.	2	.	2	Absconded and not recovered.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

Return of Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory

	ENGLAND—*continued.*																
	BOYS—*continued.*			GIRLS.													
—	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Market Weighton Cath.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																	
Under 10 - -	.	2	4	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 10 to 12 - -	2	4	4	.	1	3	4	3	.	2	1	.	4	1	6	.	1
From 12 to 14 - -	5	1	12	5	6	3	6	2	2	6	2	1	2	5	3	2	3
From 14 to 16 - -	5	2	27	5	4	11	4	17	6	11	4	5	5	.	2	.	10
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.																	
Not before convicted -	6	5	20	8	11	12	15	16	8	16	5	4	9	4	7	2	12
Once - - -	6	3	14	1	1	3	1	6	.	3	2	2	2	2	3	.	.
Twice - - -	.	1	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Three times - -	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Four times - - -	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Five times and upwards	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																	
To employment or service	10	2	6	11	2	21	6	11	4	6	.	3	.	6	4	1	2
Returned to friends -	3	2	26	6	2	24	5	2	3	.	.	3	.	3	4	.	7
Emigrated - - -	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	1	.	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea - - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged as incorrigible or penal servitude	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Discharged on account of disease or special circumstances -	1	2	4	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Died - - -	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Transferred - - -	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Total - - - - -	17	12	42	17	4	51	12	18	8	9	.	8	1	11	9	2	10
Absconded and not recovered - - -	1	5	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

chools for the Year ending December 31, 1862—*continued.*

		SCOTLAND.															
		BOYS.								GIRLS.							
Doncaster.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Miss Kibble's.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	—
																	AGE AT ADMISSION.
1	2	2	.	2	.	2	3	3	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	1	Under 10.
2	3	6	3	2	3	14	3	7	3	3	.	.	3	4	1	.	From 10 to 12.
6	7	8	11	5	1	43	24	3	3	3	8	1	11	10	.	2	From 12 to 14.
1	17	9	9	3	.	36	17	4	4	4	5	.	8	9	.	2	From 14 to 16.
																	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.
8	13	19	4	7	4	64	35	11	7	10	9	1	22	13	1	4	Not before convicted.
2	14	5	16	3	.	20	6	6	1	1	4	.	2	4	.	1	Once.
.	2	.	2	2	.	9	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	Twice.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Three times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	Four times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																	MODE OF DISCHARGE.
3	.	6	.	.	4	53	13	2	5	.	8	.	6	3	1	2	To employment or service.
.	.	6	1	4	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	7	3	.	3	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	2	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible or penal servitude.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease or special circumstances.
.	.	.	.	1	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	Died.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Transferred.
3	.	15	3	5	4	79	20	3	10	.	9	.	20	7	1	5	Total.
1	.	2	1	7	3	1	4	1	1	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	Absconded and not recovered.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Boys—Protestant.	Girls—Protestant.	Boys—Catholic.	Girls—Catholic.	Boys—Protestant.	Girls—Protestant.	Boys—Catholic.	Girls—Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 10 - - -	22	4	7	3	9	4	3	1	41	12
From 10 to 12 - - -	113	24	26	7	38	7	3	4	180	42
From 12 to 14 - - -	248	49	55	12	74	25	24	10	401	96
From 14 to 16 - - -	285	70	69	32	65	19	17	9	436	130
Total -	668	147	157	54	186	55	47	24	1,058	280
Previous Convictions.										
Not before convicted - -	359	120	61	30	116	47	35	13	571	210
Once - - - -	201	23	58	19	51	8	6	4	316	54
Twice - - - - -	70	3	27	4	15	.	4	3	116	10
Three times - - -	20	.	8	1	3	.	1	1	32	2
Four times - - - -	14	1	1	.	1	.	1	3	17	4
Five times and upwards -	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Total -	668	147	157	54	186	55	47	24	1,058	280
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service -	132	59	40	21	70	17	13	3	255	100
Returned to friends - -	190	35	90	24	16	10	1	3	297	72
Emigrated - - -	103	7	6	.	11	4	.	.	120	11
To sea - - - - -	119	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	131	.
Enlisted - - - -	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Discharged as incorrigible or to penal servitude -	12	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	14	4
Discharged on account of disease or special circumstances - - - -	8	4	4	.	3	.	1	.	16	4
Died - - - - -	10	1	7	5	8	2	4	1	29	9
Transferred - - -	12	2	1	1	3	2	.	.	16	5
Total -	598	112	153	51	119	35	20	7	890	205
Absconded and not recovered - - -	46	5	10	.	16	5	4	.	76	10

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.														
	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Manchester, Ardwick Green.		Liverpool, Soho Street.		Liverpool, St. George's, Catholic.		Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, Catholic.	Kirkdale, St. Mary's.		Boys' Home, Euston Road.	North West London.
	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.
AGE AT ADMISSION.															
Under 7 - - -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 7 to 9 - -	1	1	3	1	6	2	1	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	1
From 9 to 11 - -	13	2	6	5	10	2	6	.	25	4	4	4	1	7	.
From 11 to 13 - -	15	4	10	2	21	5	8	2	16	8	1	3	1	4	.
From 13 to 15 - -	8	3	1	3	7	.	5	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	1
Total - -	37	10	20	11	45	9	20	5	46	17	5	8	3	12	2
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.															
Illegitimate - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Both parents dead -	1	.	1	2	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
One parent dead - - -	9	7	8	4	9	.	3	2	23	5	1	3	.	8	.
Deserted by parents -	3	1	.	1	1	.	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
One or both parents in prison.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.															
To service or employment	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.
Returned to friends -	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Emigrated - - -	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea - -	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.
Died - - -	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Transferred to other school.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Absconded and not recovered by 31st Dec. 1862.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	**ENGLAND**—*continued.*															
	Hill Street, Dorset Square.	Sloane Street, Chelsea.	School of Discipline, Chelsea.	Lisson Street Refuge.	York Street, Westminster, Catholic.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Newcastle.		Coventry.	Winson Green.	Hull.		Leeds.		York.	
	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
From 7 to 9	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	1
From 9 to 11	1	1	2	.	3	6	3	.	3	1	2	1	7	.	6	3
From 11 to 13	.	1	1	.	1	8	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	13	3
From 13 to 15	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	2
Total	1	2	3	1	6	22	8	4	3	1	5	1	9	2	25	10
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Both parents dead	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
One parent dead	1	1	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	14	6
Deserted by parents	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	2
One or both parents in prison.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To service or employment	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Returned to friends	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not recovered by 31st Dec. 1862.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

ndustrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1862—*continued*.

SCOTLAND.															
Aberdeen.	Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh, Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh, Marionville.		Edinburgh United.		Leith.		—
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
															AGE AT ADMISSION.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Under 7.
1	2	2	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	6	1	3	.	From 7 to 9.
3	2	2	.	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	14	1	7	1	From 9 to 11.
1	.	.	3	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	9	1	8	.	From 11 to 13.
1	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	From 13 to 15.
6	6	4	4	.	8	4	12	.	.	.	30	4	22	1	Total.
															PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Illegitimate.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Both parents dead.
2	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	9	1	8	.	One parent dead.
1	1	2	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Deserted by parents.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	One or both parents in prison.
															MODE OF DISCHARGE.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To service or employment
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Committed to reformatory schools.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Died.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred to other schools.
.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded and not recovered by 31st Dec. 1862.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1862—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	**SCOTLAND**—*continued.*														
	Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth.		Perth Craigee.	Greenock.		Paisley.	Newton Stewart.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.															
Under 7 - - -	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	3
From 7 to 9 - -	.	.	2	.	1	3	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2
From 9 to 11 - -	1	1	5	.	12	10	.	1	.	.	4	4	1	.	4
From 11 to 13 - -	1	1	10	2	10	4	2	.	2	.	1	8	2	1	7
From 13 to 15 - -	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
Total - -	2	2	21	2	24	19	3	1	3	2	7	13	5	1	19
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.															
Illegitimate - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Both parents dead -	.	.	3	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
One parent dead - -	1	1	8	.	7	8	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	13
Deserted by parents -	1	.	1	1	.	3	1	1	.	2	3	2	3	.	1
One or both parents in prison.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.															
To service or employment	.	1	.	.	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Returned to friends -	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Emigrated - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died - - -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not recovered by 31st Dec. 1862.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.—ABSTRACT.

PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES from INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

TOTALS.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	BOYS—Protestant.	BOYS—Catholic.	GIRLS—Protestant.	GIRLS—Catholic.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
AGE AT ADMISSION.								
Under 7 - - -	2	.	1	1	7	7	9	9
From 7 to 9 - - -	20	4	6	7	18	14	42	27
From 9 to 11 - - -	58	38	15	17	64	23	160	60
From 11 to 13 - - -	70	31	16	18	62	20	163	54
From 13 to 15 - - -	25	10	7	7	11	7	46	21
Total - -	175	83	45	50	162	76	420	171
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.								
Illegitimate - - -	2	.	2	2	4	2	6	6
Both parents dead - -	7	3	1	3	11	4	21	8
One parent dead - -	60	32	12	17	47	26	139	55
Deserted by parents - -	14	6	5	1	13	18	33	24
One or both parents in prison	10	1	2	3	5	4	16	9
MODE OF DISCHARGE.								
To service or employment -	10	.	2	4	1	10	11	16
Returned to friends -	7	.	1	.	2	6	9	7
Emigrated - - -	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sent to sea - - -	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged - -	2	.	3	.	6	1	8	4
Committed to reformatory schools.	6	2	.	2	5	.	13	2
Died - - - -	2	.	.	4	1	3	3	7
Transferred to other schools	1	.	.	3	8	.	9	3
Absconded and not recovered by 31st Dec. 1862.	6	2	.	5	11	1	19	6

APPENDIX V.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing NUMBER of ADMISSION

	ENGLAND.															
	Boys.															
Reformatories.	Bedford.	Berks.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.
Admissions.																
1854 - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.
1855 - - -	.	4	.	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	32	22	.	.	.	.
1856 - - -	.	18	30	6	12	.	1	.	.	.	36	36	12	.	60	.
1857 - - -	17	9	33	35	9	14	10	16	.	.	24	31	18	3	96	.
1858 - - -	15	12	18	8	9	9	10	9	.	17	26	13	10	17	53	.
1859 - - -	8	3	28	8	12	5	10	6	46	18	19	19	24	10	65	43
1860 - - -	11	.	20	9	14	14	8	12	81	10	15	38	22	15	40	35
1861 - - -	14	.	24	9	12	5	12	11	103	16	21	37	16	20	56	2
1862 - - -	12	.	17	9	12	11	2	1	65	12	21	30	15	10	50	20
TOTAL - -	77	46	170	86	96	58	53	55	295	73	198	234	117	75	420	100
Discharges.																
To work or service -	5	25	24	15	16	9	5	4	.	6	12	22	7	4	2	11
To friends - -	24	4	13	20	15	7	8	10	9	19	42	51	31	12	35	2
Emigrated - -	.	.	32	1	1	.	.	11	4	.	6	29	11	7	1	4
Enlisted - - -	1	4	2	3	2	11	.	1	.	4	19	1	2	1	25	1
To sea - - -	.	.	3	1	13	2	6	3	55	1	21	6	3	3	160	.
Specially discharged -	3	.	6	5	6	1	.	3	4	.	.	7	.	.	2	1
Died - - -	6	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	.	11	1
Transferred to other Schools - -	6	13	8	.	11	.	2	5	7	3	36	12	7	5	18	.
Absconded and not recovered - -	1	.	16	4	1	.	6	.	5	7	8	7	.	2	9	.
TOTAL - -	46	46	103	51	65	30	28	38	87	41	146	137	62	34	263	20
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1862 - - -	31	.	67	35	31	28	25	17	208	32	52	97	55	41	157	80
Of whom were in school or in prison - -	31	.	63	32	30	28	24	17	203	32	40	94	55	39	155	67
And on licence - -	.	.	4	1	1	.	1	.	5	.	12	3	.	2	2	13
Sentence expired, but still in school - -	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX V.

DISCHARGES, and MODES of DISCHARGE, from 1854 to 1862.

	ENGLAND.																
	BOYS.																
Reformatories.	Leicestershire.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Redhill.	Boys' Home.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodberry Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.
Admissions.																	
1854.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.
1855.	11	.	.	.	.	11	.	37	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	10	.
1856.	16	104	2	73	.	28	17	35	20	28	.	19	10	1	26	13	26
1857.	9	207	21	12	.	12	8	21	16	142	.	31	27	16	19	10	24
1858.	16	36	28	25	.	12	11	25	7	59	2	20	6	9	3	18	9
1859.	11	67	14	35	5	11	7	50	12	94	31	10	18	11	11	21	24
1860.	5	22	25	52	8	15	9	25	11	87	36	39	23	12	13	3	30
1861.	9	80	25	38	5	11	13	50	14	94	83	29	29	10	15	12	32
1862.	.	75	24	37	1	7	13	48	23	97	30	16	8	13	9	15	22
TOTAL.	77	591	139	272	19	107	78	300	103	601	182	189	121	72	96	103	167
Discharges.																	
To work or service.	10	30	7	59	2	12	3	90	15	43	4	8	16	10	17	13	21
To friends.	26	219	21	51	4	26	15	29	23	115	6	32	12	17	31	26	8
Emigrated.	14	6	10	2	.	13	6	.	3	119	9	32	13	.	.	.	8
Enlisted.	2	47	.	6	.	14	2	3	5	7	5	3	1	4	1	1	11
To sea.	.	13	6	21	.	9	1	7	8	12	.	3	5	2	.	1	2
Specially discharged.	.	7	4	6	1	.	3	5	1	6	3	4	.	.	3	.	3
Died.	.	11	.	6	.	.	.	4	2	7	.	2	1	.	.	1	1
Transferred to other Schools.	20	1	11	5	1	4	6	.	3	15	2	13	3	1	5	2	10
Absconded and not recovered.	5	13	3	10	1	1	7	32	.	7	7	16	2	2	9	9	3
TOTAL.	77	347	62	166	9	79	43	170	60	331	36	113	53	36	66	53	67
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1862.	.	244	77	106	10	28	35	130	43	270	146	76	68	36	30	50	100
Of whom were in school or in prison.	.	179	66	104	10	26	30	115	43	252	144	72	65	36	30	45	95
And on licence.	.	65	11	2	.	2	5	15	.	18	2	4	3	.	.	5	5
Sentence expired, but still in school.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX V.

Reformatory Schools.—Return showing Number of Admissions and

	ENGLAND.																	
	Boys—*cont.*			Girls.														
Reformatories.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Rescue.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.
Admissions.																		
1854 - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1855 - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.
1856 - - -	25	.	15	.	2	42	32	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.
1857 - - -	24	.	28	.	4	53	19	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	21
1858 - - -	18	36	58	5	1	40	16	25	8	25	.	.	5	.	10	8	.	1
1859 - - -	10	15	46	22	8	43	17	21	16	28	.	.	7	.	5	16	.	15
1860 - - -	19	34	72	38	11	46	16	21	10	2	40	.	12	.	14	12	.	16
1861 - - -	19	27	35	24	18	39	22	14	8	.	65	.	4	.	7	8	36	16
1862 - - -	13	9	49	10	12	18	17	22	8	.	20	7	6	12	6	11	2	14
Total - -	128	121	303	99	56	281	153	124	65	55	125	7	34	12	59	87	38	83
Discharges.																		
To work or service -	28	11	14	22	4	62	36	39	13	3	21	.	5	.	16	20	1	5
To friends - - -	9	8	50	7	6	47	33	5	12	7	.	.	5	.	13	12	.	17
Emigrated - -	5	22	7	.	.	3	4	2	1	.	5	.	1	.	4	2	.	.
Enlisted - -	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea - - -	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	3	2	6	2	1	4	7	8	5	.	1	.	.	1	6	4	.	1
Died - - -	1	.	1	.	.	19	2	2	2	1	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.
Transferred to other Schools - -	16	4	.	7	1	4	4	2	5	41	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	34
Absconded and not recovered - - -	4	7	7	1	1	1	.	8	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
Total - -	72	60	94	39	13	140	86	66	39	55	28	.	14	1	40	43	2	60
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1862 - -	56	61	209	60	43	141	67	58	26	.	97	7	20	11	19	44	36	23
Of whom were in school or in prison - -	41	58	209	58	43	127	61	58	24	.	94	7	19	11	18	39	36	2
And on licence - -	15	3	.	2	.	12	4	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	4	.	3
Sentence expired, but still in school - -	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	

APPENDIX V.

scharges and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1862—*cont.*

		SCOTLAND.															
		Boys.								Girls.							
Doncaster.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Miss Kibble's.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	Reformatories.
																	Admissions.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1854.
.	.	.	.	.	.	162	.	.	5	.	.	.	49	.	.	5	1855.
.	.	.	.	.	3	142	.	.	6	.	.	1	40	.	5	3	1856.
.	.	19	.	5	9	90	.	.	20	.	.	3	42	.	2	3	1857.
.	.	16	.	7	7	70	.	.	20	.	11	.	28	4	3	6	1858.
.	.	18	.	1	6	80	26	18	6	.	27	2	25	17	.	4	1859.
.	.	18	33	15	6	71	60	18	13	.	15	1	23	35	4	7	1860.
37	6	16	30	18	11	77	82	29	3	.	6	1	13	18	2	4	1861.
10	29	25	23	12	4	95	47	17	10	11	13	1	24	26	1	5	1862.
47	35	112	86	58	46	787	215	82	83	11	72	9	244	100	17	37	TOTAL.
																	Discharges.
3	.	15	.	2	14	258	20	11	10	.	12	4	33	3	4	6	To work or service.
.	.	10	1	5	9	34	3	4	17	.	5	1	45	7	6	9	To friends.
.	.	1	3	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	1	.	.	.	16	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	3	.	1	4	24	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	2	1	.	12	.	8	.	.	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	2	.	2	.	25	2	.	3	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	Died.
.	.	1	3	.	.	27	6	2	.	.	4	.	11	1	.	3	Transferred to other Schools.
1	.	15	1	12	5	58	10	3	20	3	11	.	58	.	2	1	Absconded and not recovered.
4	.	50	8	22	32	497	41	22	55	3	45	6	168	13	12	19	TOTAL.
43	35	62	78	36	14	290	174	60	28	8	27	3	76	87	5	18	Under Detention Dec. 31, 1862.
38	35	62	78	36	14	289	174	60	28	8	26	3	76	87	5	18	Of whom were in school or in prison.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	And on licence.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Sentence expired, but still in school.

APPENDIX V.—ABSTRACT.

TOTALS of the NUMBER of YOUNG OFFENDERS under DETENTION, ADMITTED into and DISCHARGED from CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in GREAT BRITAIN, and the MODE of DISCHARGE, to Dec. 31, 1862.

——	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	PROTESTANT.		CATHOLIC.		PROTESTANT.		CATHOLIC.			
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Admissions.										
1854 - - - -	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1
1855 - - - -	164	24	.	.	167	54	.	.	331	78
1856 - - - -	477	52	192	42	151	49	.	.	820	143
1857 - - - -	711	100	247	53	143	50	.	.	1,101	203
1858 - - - -	553	104	119	40	120	48	.	4	792	196
1859 - - - -	706	155	148	43	129	58	26	17	1,009	273
1860 - - - -	765	192	146	46	174	50	60	35	1,145	323
1861 - - - -	869	259	153	45	184	26	82	18	1,288	348
1862 - - - -	675	150	161	54	186	55	47	26	1,069	285
TOTAL - -	4,948	1,037	1,166	323	1,254	390	215	100	7,583	1,850
Discharges.										
To work or service -	508	188	103	62	310	59	20	3	941	312
To friends - -	731	117	320	47	80	66	3	7	1,134	237
Emigrated - - -	367	19	15	3	41	6	.	1	423	29
Enlisted - - -	145	.	60	.	20	.	.	.	225	.
To sea - - -	345	.	36	.	33	.	.	.	414	.
Specially discharged -	77	36	19	4	23	20	.	.	119	60
Died - - - -	50	12	18	19	32	9	2	1	102	41
Transferred to other Reformatories -	254	99	6	4	33	18	6	1	299	122
Absconded and not recovered - -	190	13	30	1	114	75	10	.	344	95
Total - -	2,667	490	607	140	686	253	41	13	4,001	896
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1862 - - -	2,281	547	559	183	568	137	174	87	3,582	954
Of whom were in school	2,139	519	492	169	567	136	174	87	3,372	911
On licence - -	140	23	67	12	.	.	.	.	207	35
Sentence expired, but still in School -	2	5	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	8

Certified Reformatory Schools.

APPENDIX VI.

RETURN OF DISCHARGES

FOR

The Years 1859–1860–1861,

SHOWING THE NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED OF CRIME, ETC.,
SINCE THEIR DISCHARGE,

to December 31, 1862.

APPENDIX VI.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1859, 1860, 1861, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED of CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE to DECEMBER 31, 1862.

	ENGLAND.													
	BOYS.													
Reformatory.	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	Cornwall.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar."
	Mode of Discharge.													
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1859, TO DEC. 31, 1861.														
To employment or service	3	9	7	7	7	8	3	.	2	3	6	6	4	1
To friends	11	6	7	7	4	5	6	6	6	12	22	23	8	21
Emigrated	.	16	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	4	10	5	2	.
Enlisted	1	2	3	1	9	.	2	.	4	8	.	1	2	6
To sea	1	1	.	5	3	4	1	16	1	8	1	1	2	57
Absconded and not recovered	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	5	6	2	1	.	1	2
Specially discharged	.	2	2	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	3	3	.	.
TOTAL	16	38	21	21	24	18	18	32	19	37	43	39	19	87
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.													
Since dead	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	6
Doing well	12	20	13	18	18	12	13	17	11	22	30	14	13	58
Doubtful	1	2	1	.	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	5	3	7
Convicted of crime	3	6	2	2	1	1	1	8	.	8	7	2	2	5
Unknown	.	9	5	.	4	2	1	4	6	6	2	18	1	11
TOTAL	16	38	21	21	24	18	18	32	19	37	43	39	19	87

	ENGLAND.													
	BOYS.													
Reformatory.	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	St. Bernard's, R.C.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, R.C.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.
	Mode of Discharge.													
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1859, TO DEC. 31, 1861.														
To employment or service	1	14	5	22	2	29	2	4	1	41	6	31	1	5
To friends	1	17	2	147	12	18	1	12	8	7	15	85	2	19
Emigrated	.	2	2	5	10	1	.	8	4	.	1	78	2	14
Enlisted	.	.	2	34	.	6	.	11	.	3	5	3	1	2
To sea	.	.	.	12	5	15	.	5	1	1	4	8	.	3
Absconded and not recovered	.	.	.	4	2	2	1	.	1	3	.	1	6	4
Specially discharged	.	.	2	7	3	5	1	.	1	1	.	4	3	.
TOTAL	2	33	13	231	34	76	5	40	16	56	31	210	15	47
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.													
Since dead	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	7	1	2
Doing well	1	21	9	87	19	49	.	28	13	35	23	142	6	31
Doubtful	.	2	.	28	1	7	.	7	2	11	1	14	.	2
Convicted of crime	.	8	3	29	6	8	.	2	.	6	1	39	2	6
Unknown	1	2	1	85	8	10	5	2	1	3	1	8	6	6
TOTAL	2	33	13	231	34	76	5	40	16	56	31	210	15	47

APPENDIX VI.

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1862—*continued.*

	ENGLAND.																											
	BOYS.										GIRLS.																	
Reformatory.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodberry Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Market Weighton.	TOTAL BOYS PROTESTANT.	CATHOLIC.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, R.C.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, R.C.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Doncaster.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	TOTAL GIRLS, PROTESTANT.	CATHOLIC.
	Mode of Discharge.																											
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1859, TO DEC. 31, 1861.																												
To employment or service	12	4	10	4	12	12	8	8	241	59	11	1	41	21	27	7	29	.	3	.	10	9	.	2	.	.	120	41
To friends	7	18	21	19	4	4	7	25	405	190	1	3	23	24	2	9	.	.	1	.	6	7	.	11	.	.	64	23
Emigrated	7	.	.	.	5	5	16	.	199	6	.	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	3
Enlisted	2	4	.	.	11	1	6	6	90	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	1	3	.	.	2	4	.	1	138	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not recovered	.	1	4	1	1	3	.	3	50	9	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	15	.
Specially discharged	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	35	12	2	1	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	12	2
TOTAL	29	32	35	24	37	30	37	43	1,158	350	14	5	69	46	42	21	29	.	4	.	20	20	.	15	.	.	216	69
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																											
Since dead	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	27	4	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	6	1
Doing well	24	20	17	11	28	24	20	10	718	146	12	2	30	31	21	8	22	.	1	.	15	7	.	1	.	.	120	30
Doubtful	3	1	6	1	2	2	2	15	89	50	1	1	19	7	5	3	2	.	2	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	27	19
Convicted of crime	2	2	7	3	6	1	10	8	152	45	.	1	9	2	8	3	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	22	9
Unknown	.	9	4	8	1	3	4	10	142	105	1	.	10	5	7	6	.	.	1	.	2	7	.	12	.	.	41	10
TOTAL	29	32	35	24	37	30	37	43	1,158	350	14	5	69	46	42	21	29	.	4	.	20	20	.	15	.	.	216	69

APPENDIX VI.

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1862—*continued.*

	SCOTLAND.																		
	BOYS.										GIRLS.								
Reformatory.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, R.C.	Miss Kibble's.	Stranraer.	TOTAL BOYS, PROTESTANT.	CATHOLIC.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, R.C.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	TOTAL GIRLS, PROTESTANT.	CATHOLIC.
	Mode of Discharge.																		
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1859, TO DEC. 31, 1861.																			
To employment or service	9	.	2	8	184	7	10	6	219	7	.	5	4	26	1	6	2	43	1
To friends	4	.	1	9	20	2	5	6	45	2	.	5	1	26	4	.	2	34	4
Emigrated	1	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.
Enlisted	1	1	.	.	10	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	1	.	1	3	14	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not recovered	14	.	3	.	25	6	2	1	45	6	.	9	.	30	.	.	.	39	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	11	.	3	.	1	2	17	.
TOTAL	30	1	7	20	288	15	17	13	376	15	.	30	6	86	5	7	6	135	5
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																		
Since dead	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	11	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Doing well	19	.	3	20	230	7	8	10	290	7	.	2	5	34	2	3	2	46	2
Doubtful	1	.	1	.	4	1	3	.	9	1	.	4	.	14	2	1	.	19	2
Convicted of crime	2	.	3	.	31	1	4	.	40	1	.	7	1	2	1	3	2	15	1
Unknown	8	1	.	.	12	6	2	3	26	6	.	16	.	35	.	.	2	53	.
TOTAL	30	1	7	20	288	15	17	13	376	15	.	30	6	86	5	7	6	135	5

APPENDIX VI.—Abstract.

—	Discharges from January 1st, 1859, to December 31, 1861.		Results to December 31, 1861.				
	How discharged.	Total.	Since dead.	Doing well.	Convicted of Crime.	Doubtful.	Unknown.
ENGLAND: Boys, Protestant	To work or service	241	4	163	31	26	17
	To friends	405	8	246	70	33	48
	Emigrated	199	3	148	14	10	24
	Enlisted	90	2	70	2	7	9
	To sea	138	5	103	9	7	14
	Absconded, &c.	50	2	8	8	5	27
	Specially discharged	35	3	5	17	1	9
	Total	1,158	27	743	151	89	148
„ Catholic	To work or service	59	.	40	4	11	4
	To friends	190	2	61	32	35	60
	Emigrated	6	.	2	1	1	2
	Enlisted	46	.	22	1	3	20
	To sea	28	.	21	1	.	6
	Absconded, &c.	9	.	.	1	.	8
	Specially discharged	12	2	.	5	.	5
	Total	350	4	146	45	50	105
Girls, Protestant	To service	120	1	86	9	16	8
	To friends	64	5	28	4	4	23
	Emigrated	5	.	2	.	2	1
	Absconded	15	.	1	5	1	8
	Specially discharged	12	.	3	4	4	1
	Total	216	6	120	22	27	41
„ Catholic	To service	41	1	20	6	13	1
	To friends	23	.	9	3	5	6
	Emigrated	3	.	.	.	.	3
	Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	2	.	1	.	1	.
	Total	69	1	30	9	19	10
SCOTLAND: Boys, Protestant	To work or service	219	.	180	28	4	7
	To friends	45	7	30	2	2	4
	Emigrated	28	.	26	2	.	.
	Enlisted	12	.	10	1	.	1
	To sea	19	.	18	1	.	.
	Absconded, &c.	45	1	24	5	2	13
	Specially discharged	8	3	2	1	1	1
	Total	376	11	290	40	9	26
„ Catholic	To work or service	7	.	5	1	1	.
	To friends	2	.	2	.	.	.
	Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.
	To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Absconded	6	.	.	.	.	6
	Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	15	.	7	1	1	6
Girls, Protestant	To service	43	.	26	5	10	2
	To friends	34	1	13	4	3	13
	Emigrated	2	.	2	.	.	.
	Absconded	39	1	4	4	5	25
	Specially discharged	17	.	1	2	1	13
	Total	135	2	46	15	19	53
„ Catholic	To service	1	.	1	.	.	.
	To friends	4	.	1	1	2	.
	Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	5	.	2	1	2	.

APPENDIX VII.

Return showing Counties from which Juvenile Offenders received 1854 to December 1862, have been committed, and the Number Seven Years ending September 29, 1862.

	Bedford.	Berks.	Bucks.	Cambridge.	Cheshire.	Cornwall.	Cumberland.	Derby.	Devon.	Dorset.	Durham.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Herts.	Huntingdon.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
																	Admissions to Reformatories				
Boys -	57	74	15	21	166	5	30	42	113	44	196	30	263	21	49	1	99	1,330	41	27	848
Girls -	5	8	5	4	30	4	1	20	41	10	41	7	38	4	4	3	19	318	12	13	173
																Commitments to Prison for the Seven					
Boys:																					
1856 -	46	68	46	52	242	31	44	79	202	52	73	175	382	18	94	11	285	1,737	84	63	3,606
1857 -	42	62	38	62	179	40	22	69	188	47	213	163	297	18	58	9	279	1,539	110	89	3,133
1858 -	25	62	40	35	149	29	41	49	153	38	158	128	226	14	65	23	225	1,226	139	77	2,644
1859 -	28	45	42	46	117	16	23	39	159	22	137	86	259	25	49	9	236	1,033	89	77	2,281
1860 -	33	59	23	66	132	44	16	46	146	35	85	126	218	34	52	12	257	890	74	74	1,865
1861 -	47	83	38	54	118	44	12	36	168	38	117	148	261	35	54	9	234	937	84	89	1,762
1862 -	34	76	43	54	99	38	26	49	187	33	129	118	271	17	45	12	273	994	101	95	1,335
Girls:																					
1856 -	2	18	5	5	47	12	9	10	34	8	20	17	61	5	12	4	53	430	16	25	507
1857 -	3	14	4	8	31	3	11	12	36	7	37	13	48	7	4	5	50	286	16	20	398
1858 -	5	7	2	4	18	12	5	4	35	12	39	15	25	4	6	6	34	202	18	39	368
1859 -	4	12	2	5	20	13	6	23	22	6	39	12	31	3	1	1	40	171	11	25	278
1860 -	3	14	5	5	25	10	4	16	33	10	25	16	41	3	5	2	38	155	6	26	315
1861 -	5	18	6	11	15	8	3	11	52	4	23	19	49	4	4	5	55	158	21	26	287
1862 -	2	11	5	7	24	11	6	9	39	7	31	19	25	7	5	5	33	176	14	31	176

Note.—The Youthful Offenders Act requires that every Young Offender sentenced to Detention Numbers returned above as committed to Prison

APPENDIX VII.

he Certified Reformatories of England and Wales from August
uch Offenders committed to Prison in the same Counties for the

Norfolk.	Northampton.	Northumberland.	Nottingham.	Oxford.	Rutland.	Salop.	Somerset.	Southampton.	Stafford.	Suffolk.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwickshire.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.	Glamorgan.	Other Welsh Counties.	Totals.	
ecember 31, 1862.																					
114	66	229	58	22	.	27	105	91	117	90	274	73	369	8	52	107	610	49	30	—	Boys.
5	8	18	7	.	1	7	39	14	26	10	40	12	66	2	15	23	164	7	17	—	Girls.
rs ending September 29, 1862.																					Boys.
187	79	220	119	44	4	67	171	239	209	123	1,317	150	366	12	37	80	796	92	64	11,808	1856.
188	63	162	134	43	4	28	142	255	222	104	1,437	146	309	12	56	61	568	132	64	10,822	1857.
147	64	188	132	53	2	31	100	189	189	79	968	94	221	9	47	75	510	114	37	8,837	1858.
116	67	150	88	23	1	46	132	144	179	78	701	107	199	8	59	74	443	95	33	7,582	1859.
140	44	87	69	27	4	36	87	182	235	67	611	100	130	5	44	84	384	60	39	6,765	1860.
210	72	107	123	45	3	48	120	201	245	64	716	117	186	5	50	84	480	64	48	7,373	1861.
206	63	118	102	67	5	62	123	223	205	112	737	144	165	5	15	65	463	62	42	7,080	1862.
																					Girls.
15	10	79	17	7	.	20	35	42	77	15	161	31	63	8	9	29	111	90	20	2,173	1856.
15	9	36	23	7	.	17	36	23	22	7	144	38	45	1	12	22	94	86	16	1,679	1857.
11	9	33	17	6	1	12	28	27	26	21	117	23	28	3	7	27	129	77	16	1,492	1858.
8	8	46	13	5	.	8	15	31	37	11	143	26	39	5	15	18	96	63	8	1,330	1859.
17	15	23	10	5	.	12	12	34	57	13	77	27	32	3	9	16	87	26	9	1,264	1860.
29	10	34	6	5	.	10	31	39	65	17	94	23	31	2	12	22	112	32	11	1,428	1861.
18	11	16	14	8	3	15	24	40	86	19	97	26	30	1	15	31	84	42	14	1,269	1862.

a Reformatory School should undergo a previous Imprisonment of at least 14 days. The
ude those also sentenced to Reformatories.

APPENDIX VIII.

Certified Reformatory Schools.

RETURN

OF

Receipt and Expenditure on account of Maintenance, Industrial Training, &c.

For the Year ending December 31, 1862.

Note.—The following Tables have been prepared with the new,—1st, of showing the cost of each Certified Reformatory, under the distinct heads of management, maintenance and disposal of inmates, and buildings; and 2dly, of comparing the expenses of the different schools fairly together.

In reference to the first of these objects,—All charges connected with the superintendence, food, clothing, and lodging of the inmates, are classed and summed up separately. The result gives the cost of maintenance and training, and divided by the average number of inmates gives the cost per head.

Rent of school premises, cost of disposal of inmates by emigration or employment in England, and building expenses, are taken separately. The rent of the land attached to the school is included in the "Farm account," and makes an item in the industrial expenses.

The receipts and payments on account of the industrial departments are given separately, and the value of the stock in hand at the end of the years 1861 and 1862 respectively, is also given, as, in estimating the profit or loss of the industrial employments carried on in any reformatory, the increase or decrease of the value of the stock must be taken into account.

In reference to the second object,—The schools are arranged according to the number of their inmates, boys' schools and girls' schools being classed respectively together, and the Scotch Reformatories being taken separately from the English ones. The weekly cost of food and clothing of the inmates is added, as an important element of the comparison. It will be seen that for English Reformatories the cost per head for food varied for boys from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.* per week, averaging 2*s.* 10¾*d.*, and for girls from 3*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*, averaging 2*s.* 8¼*d.*; while the cost of clothing per head varied for boys from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 5¼*d.* per week, averaging 9¼*d.*, and for girls from 1*s.* 2¼*d.* to 5*d.*, averaging 8¼*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The total Expenditure for the year was	92,396	12	8
The Receipts were—			
Treasury payments for maintenance	68,140	14	1
Parents' payments through Inspector	2,564	9	1
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	11,250	13	9
Contributions from Rates	7,055	17	6
Ditto Voluntary Associations and Payments for voluntary inmates	798	5	7
Sundries	2,083	17	6
Total	£91,893	17	6

APPENDIX VIII.

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS.														
	MONMOUTH.			SUNDERLAND.			ESSEX.			DORSET.			NORTHAMPTON.		
	Boys, 12. Officers, 3.			Boys, 21. Officers, 5.			Boys, 22. Officers, 3.			Boys, 27. Officers, 4.			Boys, 27. Officers, 3.		
RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance	211	9	3	389	17	4	391	0	4	420	16	2	432	3	9
Parents' Payments	8	19	6	15	0	3	36	0	9	6	19	0	27	19	3
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	128	10	4	-		-	66	9	6	168	19	0	45	2	0
Payments from Rates	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
Payments, Voluntary Associations	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	40	0	0
Sundries	-		-	-		-	48	15	3	1	8	11	13	17	4
TOTAL RECEIPTS	348	19	1	404	17	7	542	5	10	598	3	1	559	2	4
EXPENDITURE.															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations	118	6	4	160	3	8	139	17	4	182	13	4	121	4	0
Food of Inmates	118	1	3	104	9	7	170	5	0	254	8	7	225	9	0
Clothing „	22	1	5	67	8	5	34	4	4	73	7	11	77	18	4
Washing, Fuel, and Light	12	13	3	41	3	8	48	3	9	53	2	3	60	14	10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	2	8	6	53	11	3	26	10	3	2	16	0	6	17	2
Furniture and House Sundries	6	13	10	61	6	2	14	14	8	32	12	11	32	5	1
Printing and Office Expenses	9	15	8	4	0	5	19	8	5	9	9	10	4	19	5
Travelling and Police	-		-	-		-	10	9	8	2	17	9	25	11	11
Medical Expenses and Funerals	-		-	6	3	1	6	8	2	0	17	4	2	0	0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	32	19	0	14	12	1	8	7	6	11	9	7	39	6	3
Total Ordinary Charges	322	19	3	512	18	4	478	9	1	623	15	6	596	6	0
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	26	18	3	24	8	6	21	5	4	23	2	0	22	1	8
Ditto Food	0	3	9	0	1	11	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	3	2
Ditto Clothing	0	0	8½	0	1	2	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	1	1
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises	-		-	75	0	0	34	8	0	-		-	28	0	0
Disposal, Home	4	10	0	-		-	9	0	0	9	8	10	9	17	7
„ Emigration	-		-	-		-	90	4	5	-		-	-		-
Building and Land	4	17	2	-		-	-		-	88	8	11	-		-
Total Extra Charges	9	7	2	75	0	0	133	12	5	97	17	9	37	17	7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	332	6	5	587	18	4	612	1	6	721	13	3	634	3	7
Industrial Departments.															
Profit	42	13	5	151	6	4	221	10	5	100	10	10	0	7	3
Loss	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861	108	4	6	36	12	0	411	0	0	37	0	0	109	11	8
Ditto Dec. 31, 1862	90	12	3	47	4	3	408	0	0	35	0	0	86	12	0

APPENDIX VIII.

CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for 1862.

ENGLAND—Boys.					
WOODBURY HILL. Boys, 28. Officers, 5.	BUXTON. Boys, 29. Officers, 6.	DEVON. Boys, 29. Officers, 3.	GLAMORGAN. Boys, 33. Officers, 4.	WILTS. Boys, 33. Officers, 4.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
463 1 0	490 1 8	470 14 4	581 16 0	474 17 8	Treasury Allowance.
11 8 9	37 14 0	18 19 3	10 15 11	24 17 6	Parents' Payments.
- -	160 0 0	104 7 6	246 18 0	11 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	- -	199 7 11	- -	70 7 5	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	- -	50 8 0	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
- -	12 3 1	10 0 0	- -	- -	Sundries.
474 9 9	699 18 9	803 9 0	889 17 11	581 2 7	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
177 12 7	151 12 3	161 3 3	203 6 10	137 0 3	Officers' Pay and Rations.
223 17 4	251 17 8	230 10 5	327 11 3	117 11 10	Food of Inmates.
66 13 8	68 14 2	74 11 9	76 11 4	70 17 1	Clothing do.
46 17 10	42 16 10	66 8 2	31 4 10	26 5 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
16 14 6	18 3 3	11 14 1	7 11 10	55 7 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
11 11 0	28 2 9	24 6 2	16 9 0	- -	Furniture and House Sundries.
5 12 9	8 17 5	22 2 9	7 1 10	9 17 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
2 11 0	2 8 0	7 6 2	33 18 11	2 1 6	Travelling and Police.
4 11 0	7 17 6	18 17 3	3 9 9	- -	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
1 15 3	12 2 3	18 1 8	2 6 0	39 11 4	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
557 16 11	592 12 1	635 1 8	709 11 7	458 11 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
19 18 6	20 8 8	21 17 11	21 10 1	13 17 11	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
0 3 1	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 0	Ditto Food.
0 0 8½	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 0 10½	0 0 10	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	13 0 0	21 0 0	- -	90 14 6	Rent of School Premises.
5 17 2	22 13 5	28 13 2	- -	- -	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	- -	6 2 2	- -	- -	Building and Land.
5 17 2	35 13 5	55 15 4	- -	90 14 6	Total Extra Charges.
563 14 1	628 5 6	690 17 0	709 11 7	549 6 3	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
83 5 1	13 12 6	- -	- -	- -	Profit.
- -	- -	17 7 11	137 18 5	46 15 9	Loss.
144 5 8	107 4 3	173 15 0	229 11 0	238 10 0	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861.
100 1 0	180 11 8	167 10 0	160 14 0	149 0 0	Ditto Dec. 31, 1862.

APPENDIX VIII.

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS.				
	BEDFORD.	HARDWICKE.	HERTS.	MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.	SUFFOLK.
	Boys, 34. Officers, 4.	Boys, 38. Officers, 5.	Boys, 39. Officers, 4.	Boys, 39. Officers, 5.	Boys, 39. Officers, 4.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	551 4 9	584 0 0	632 8 1	643 11 0	582 4 4
Parents' Payments	31 8 11	34 7 0	26 1 4	26 6 2	33 14 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	- -	- -	174 11 1	294 14 4	7 8 0
Payments from Rates	71 18 6	81 16 0	31 4 0	- -	- -
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- -	0 18 0	- -	- -	- -
Sundries	- -	- -	8 8 0	5 1 0	- -
TOTAL RECEIPTS	654 12 2	701 1 0	872 12 6	969 12 6	623 6 10
EXPENDITURE.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	214 7 0	234 12 10	240 16 3	264 4 11	175 0 0
Food of Inmates	231 5 1	296 6 6	282 4 10	262 5 11	272 15 5
Clothing „	62 1 5	94 9 10	112 0 8	67 1 4	47 14 5
Washing, Fuel, and Light	36 18 10	68 10 7	47 16 6	89 0 10	44 15 1
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	3 3 9	- -	7 6 2	108 16 3	20 14 10
Furniture and House Sundries	11 19 11	43 19 8	43 3 1	43 5 11	23 0 11
Printing and Office Expenses	9 10 7	14 19 7	19 0 1	26 12 4	13 10 5
Travelling and Police	1 1 6	39 13 2	4 2 11	29 12 1	- -
Medical Expenses and Funerals	10 17 9	11 16 1	7 7 10	2 10 3	- -
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	- -	38 15 10	- -	39 11 8	- -
Total Ordinary Charges	581 5 10	843 4 1	763 18 4	933 1 6	597 11 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	17 1 11	22 3 9	19 11 9	23 18 6	15 6 5
Ditto Food	0 2 7½	0 3 0	0 2 9	0 2 7	0 2 11
Ditto Clothing	0 0 8½	0 0 11½	0 1 1	0 0 8	0 0 5¼
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	- -	50 10 6	91 14 1	- -	36 0 0
Disposal, Home	15 11 0	32 13 5	8 10 0	98 8 5	51 6 7
„ Emigration	- -	15 1 6	51 3 6	- -	23 8 6
Building and Land	26 15 9	- -	18 13 4	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	42 6 9	98 5 5	165 0 11	98 8 5	110 15 1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	623 12 7	941 9 6	928 19 3	1,031 9 11	708 6 2
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	139 0 6	61 10 4	- -	- -	- -
Loss	- -	- -	0 8 6	67 14 10	44 10 3
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861	341 15 11	336 5 8	103 13 1	312 11 8	87 1 1
Ditto Dec. 31, 1862	360 10 0	397 10 4	153 11 7	321 10 3	97 6 11

APPENDIX VIII.

rtified Reformatory Schools for 1862—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.					
UMBERLAND.	CASTLE HOWARD.	STOKE.	HANTS.	NORTH LANCASHIRE.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
oys, 41. fficers, 5.	Boys, 45. Officers, 7.	Boys, 46. Officers, 5.	Boys, 50. Officers, 7.	Boys, 51. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
708 15 6	753 15 10	738 18 6	837 16 7	745 13 2	Treasury Allowance.
22 16 0	56 8 10	24 12 6	38 12 2	55 14 0	Parents' Payments.
12 9 0	197 11 10	200 0 0	347 11 2	38 8 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
107 1 9	178 1 4	- -	147 1 8	13 0 7	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	- -	40 0 0	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations
7 11 10	6 16 8	- -	40 13 0	0 11 2	Sundries.
858 14 1	1,192 14 6	963 11 0	1,451 14 7	853 6 11	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
179 12 0	452 1 6	313 3 7	222 12 5	325 1 10	Officers' Pay and Rations.
292 12 3	374 7 5	331 12 1	332 14 10	274 13 5	Food of Inmates.
130 9 2	128 10 6	118 18 0	57 7 2	59 0 0	Clothing ,,
50 4 11	80 16 5	72 9 0	118 5 10	41 8 2	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
14 14 6	19 12 4	46 10 1	24 3 9	18 18 5	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
15 15 5	48 5 9	41 7 3	41 9 6	20 15 9	Furniture and House Sundries.
13 16 5	99 6 2	25 2 10	37 14 11	15 9 11	Printing and Office Expenses.
2 10 4	20 9 10	14 16 8	8 8 5	2 15 1	Travelling and Police.
2 18 9	20 4 1	4 5 5	11 9 4	2 17 8	Medical Expenses and Funerals
4 19 0	8 3 9	22 15 2	89 2 11	29 4 4	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
707 12 9	1,251 17 9	1,041 0 1	943 9 1	790 4 7	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 5 2	27 16 4	22 10 1	18 17 4	15 10 0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
0 2 9	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 2 6¼	0 2 2	Ditto Food.
0 1 3	0 0 8½	0 0 8¼	0 0 5¼	0 0 5½	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
85 0 0	- -	46 0 0	83 2 0	20 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
75 16 2	25 8 7	27 14 3	22 2 3	9 0 0	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	46 19 7	14 9 9	,, Emigration.
17 6 0	- -	121 10 6	- -	25 3 5	Building and Land.
178 2 2	25 8 7	195 4 9	152 3 10	68 13 2	Total Extra Charges.
885 14 11	1,277 6 4	1,236 4 10	1,095 12 11	858 17 9	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
- -	51 0 4	113 1 6	64 11 10	- -	Profit.
30 4 2	- -	- -	- -	82 18 0	Loss.
95 0 0	418 12 7	931 15 3	333 10 11	42 2 0	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861.
112 1 3	347 11 9	935 11 7	365 13 4	4 13 11	Ditto Dec. 31, 1862.

APPENDIX VIII.

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS.														
	LEEDS.			BRADWALL.			HOME IN THE EAST.			LIVERPOOL FARM.			WARWICKSHIRE.		
	Boys, 56. Officers, 7.			Boys, 58. Officers, 7.			Boys, 65. Officers, 6.			Boys, 67. Officers, 8.			Boys, 68. Officers, 7.		
RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance - -	1,054	13	9	911	5	7	991	2	0	1,187	3	0	1,115	17	8
Parents' Payments - - -	32	17	9	72	14	0	64	5	6	59	2	0	52	8	3
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	162	12	6	-		-	230	11	0	215	5	5	541	18	6
Payments from Rates -	95	0	8	60	17	11	-		-	4	2	9	-		-
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - - -	20	0	0	15	0	0	-		-	15	0	0	-		-
Sundries - - -	15	3	1	8	14	0	-		-	1	8	0	-		-
TOTAL RECEIPTS -	1,380	7	9	1,068	11	6	1,285	18	6	1,482	1	2	1,710	4	5
EXPENDITURE,															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations -	253	0	0	397	12	2	305	3	9	274	13	8	405	14	0
Food of Inmates - - -	499	1	4	450	7	2	432	8	9	489	13	6	447	19	0
Clothing „ - -	211	0	7	109	13	10	113	16	7	210	8	5	125	14	6
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	84	18	7	48	11	2	69	19	0	84	4	0	140	8	9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	22	16	8	16	11	7	61	9	11	68	19	4	67	6	11
Furniture and House Sundries	46	16	1	14	2	7	25	10	8	60	1	1	37	9	10
Printing and Office Expenses -	9	6	2	10	8	3	17	3	1	74	14	8	78	6	2
Travelling and Police -	24	3	0	17	12	0	6	17	7	22	9	10	10	2	7
Medical Expenses and Funerals	1	19	6	20	10	8	6	16	4	22	12	10	25	15	6
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	23	6	10	36	4	1	24	4	11	17	2	11	38	9	7
Total Ordinary Charges -	1,176	8	9	1,121	13	6	1,063	10	7	1,325	0	3	1,377	6	10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	21	0	2	19	6	9	16	7	3	19	15	5	20	5	1
Ditto Food - - -	0	3	4½	0	3	0	0	2	6	0	2	9½	0	2	3
Ditto Clothing - -	0	1	4	0	0	8¾	0	0	8	0	1	2½	0	0	8¼
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises -	-		-	-		-	48	8	7	126	0	0	-		-
Disposal, Home - - -	11	6	0	11	3	8	18	12	3	100	5	6	77	8	9
„ Emigration - -	48	16	3	84	17	8	2	13	2	25	9	10	82	11	9
Building and Land - -	8	18	0	-		-	-		-	24	15	0	-		-
Total Extra Charges -	69	0	3	96	1	4	69	14	0	276	10	4	160	0	6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE -	1,245	9	0	1,217	14	10	1,133	4	7	1,601	10	7	1,537	7	4
Industrial Departments.															
Profit - - - -	-		-	34	5	9	-		-	-		-	44	19	11
Loss - - - -	17	13	1	-		-	63	10	8	162	8	5	-		-
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861 -	88	14	10	701	13	4	183	14	0	538	9	11	401	17	6
Ditto Dec. 31, 1862 -	153	11	9	824	0	7	184	1	9	867	0	0	575	16	5

APPENDIX VIII.

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1862—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.					Receipts and Expenditure.
Saltley.	Calder Farm.	Kingswood.	Brook Green.	North-Eastern.	
Boys. 72. Officers, 10.	Boys, 90. Officers, 8.	Boys, 97. Officers, 8.	Boys, 104. Officers, 8.	Boys, 110. Officers, 8.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
1,209 4 6	1,431 8 9	1,579 6 3	1,663 16 8	1,726 4 1	Treasury Allowance.
35 6 4	78 3 6	55 1 11	64 6 6	92 9 4	Parents' Payments.
258 4 0	198 19 6	161 7 6	525 19 9	375 19 9	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
245 0 11	434 12 2	349 18 5	26 6 2	- -	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
- -	23 11 7	13 10 6	43 6 4	0 9 9	Sundries.
1,747 15 9	2,166 15 6	2,159 4 7	2,323 15 5	2,195 2 11	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure. *Ordinary Charges.*
356 12 4	409 3 11	412 15 5	539 9 8	406 18 9	Officers' Pay and Rations.
445 1 6	703 14 4	730 15 0	858 9 2	813 14 2	Food of Inmates.
129 4 2	173 10 11	152 3 0	172 4 2	166 2 9	Clothing ,,
51 3 7	88 5 9	101 17 5	74 9 4	44 4 11	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
35 1 11	31 3 10	130 16 5	147 4 10	23 14 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
31 11 7	63 13 0	40 18 3	68 2 2	73 15 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
69 9 6	33 10 11	41 17 7	25 17 10	105 1 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
10 14 2	12 15 5	10 17 9	4 11 0	73 8 7	Travelling and Police.
3 16 7	24 0 2	20 17 1	49 19 2	20 0 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
42 12 11	35 0 1	40 11 3	57 8 5	31 1 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,175 8 3	1,574 18 4	1,683 9 2	1,997 15 9	1,758 1 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
16 4 1	17 10 0	17 7 1	19 4 2	15 19 7	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
0 2 4	0 3 0	0 2 10	0 3 2	0 2 10	Ditto Food.
0 0 8	0 0 5¼	0 0 7	0 0 7½	0 0 7	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	185 0 0	29 10 0	126 16 1	- -	Rent of School Premises.
63 8 9	7 4 2	- -	32 8 -	38 16 1	Disposal, Home.
185 7 0	- -	113 17 0	- -	- -	,, Emigration.
- -	47 2 0	- -	228 11 3	64 5 9	Building and Land.
248 15 9	239 6 2	143 7 0	387 15 4	103 1 10	Total Extra Charges.
1,424 4 0	1,814 4 6	1,826 16 2	2,385 11 1	1,861 3 4	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments,
- -	111 5 1	148 2 10	137 2 1	- -	Profit.
78 1 6	- -	- -	- -	82 2 3	Loss.
271 0 1	735 15 10	372 7 0	- -	310 1 8	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861.
309 10 9	727 10 4	686 14 0	38 19 11	452 1 5	Ditto Dec. 31, 1862.

APPENDIX VIII.

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	**ENGLAND**—BOYS.				
	"AKBAR."	BOYS' HOME.	SAINT BERNARD'S. Catholic.	"THE CORNWALL."	MARKET WEIGHTON. Catholic.
	Boys, 158. Officers, 10.	Boys, 172. Officers, 10.	Boys, 178. Officers, 18.	Boys, 197. Officers, 10.	Boys, 204. Officers, 20.
RECEIPTS.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Treasury Allowance	2,571 8 10	2,145 2 2	3,338 8 0	3,328 17 6	3,375 3 8
Parents' Payments	79 5 3	120 16 3	79 17 6	181 18 6	71 0 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	384 17 6	703 0 0	-	485 18 6	350 0 6
Payments from Rates	23 2 2	183 0 7	12 2 3	191 0 0	350 3 7
Payments, Voluntary Association	-	40 0 0	-	1 14 0	238 0 0
Sundries	270 10 2	-	12 0 0	46 6 10	30 13 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,329 3 11	3,191 19 0	3,442 7 9	4,235 15 4	4,415 1 3
EXPENDITURE.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	1,065 17 3	513 11 0	775 10 1	1,009 5 11	797 12 10
Food of Inmates	1,000 7 2	1,365 18 2	1,376 1 10	1,372 17 7	1,226 16 5
Clothing „	278 6 10	505 9 2	335 0 11	327 18 2	396 7 5
Washing, Fuel, and Light	145 18 9	112 18 7	171 0 5	210 7 0	247 8 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	308 18 0	80 15 9	85 1 10	102 17 4	137 14 1
Furniture and House Sundries	57 11 8	154 5 4	17 4 0	241 11 9	63 3 8
Printing and Office Expenses	95 6 7	18 7 7	56 18 4	36 13 3	130 8 6
Travelling and Police	61 7 1	15 2 0	34 9 0	54 15 4	61 18 5
Medical Expenses and Funerals	64 14 9	16 5 0	54 0 9	44 10 11	57 12 5
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	64 18 6	89 6 8	110 3 5	71 12 5	53 16 8
Total Ordinary Charges	3,143 6 7	2,871 19 3	3,015 10 7	3,472 9 8	3,172 19 0
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	19 17 10	16 14 0	16 15 5	17 12 6	15 11 0
Ditto Food	0 2 5	0 3 0½	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 1
Ditto Clothing	0 0 8	0 0 11¼	0 0 8½	0 0 7½	0 0 9
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	-	70 0 0	50 0 0	-	-
Disposal, Home	225 16 0	32 12 0	288 6 4	187 16 10	69 11 0
„ Emigration	-	98 10 0	-	5 0 0	15 12 0
Building and Land	538 5 7	31 0 3	-	-	1,315 14 10
Total Extra Charges	764 1 7	232 2 3	338 6 4	192 16 10	1,400 17 10
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,907 8 2	3,104 1 6	3,353 16 11	3,665 6 6	4,573 16 10
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	165 0 10	1,138 17 10	-	-	262 19 11
Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861	-	580 0 0	-	-	1,024 5 7
Ditto Dec. 31, 1862	-	-	-	6 0 0	832 1 4

APPENDIX VIII.

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1862—*continued.*

	ENGLAND—GIRLS.				
RED HILL. Boys, 254. Officers, 31.	WEST RIDING. Girls, 18. Officers, 4.	ALLESLEY. Girls, 19. Officers, 4.	YORKSHIRE Catholic. Girls, 19. Officers, 3.	TOXTETH PARK. Girls, 26. Officers, 3.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
3,988 8 5	249 8 8	307 12 7	180 1 8	436 10 1	Treasury Allowance.
238 2 11	24 7 7	19 11 3	3 17 0	12 6 10	Parents' Payments.
1,067 4 4	204 9 0	108 3 10	- - -	78 15 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
984 15 4	114 2 4	- - -	- - -	36 13 5	Payments from Rates.
232 5 7	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
313 0 7	- - -	4 0 0	- - -	37 12 9	Sundries.
6,823 17 2	592 7 7	489 7 8	183 18 8	601 18 7	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE. *Ordinary Charges.*
1,598 12 9	85 16 1	135 10 7	70 10 9	150 17 8	Officers' Pay and Rations.
2,197 11 10	143 10 3	174 3 7	118 3 7	191 17 8	Food of Inmates.
556 8 9	44 4 5	28 4 8	31 15 6	59 4 3	Clothing ,,
604 5 4	45 9 4	32 14 8	23 11 3	38 17 11	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
375 13 1	78 16 6	5 11 3	10 11 9	54 3 8	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
329 13 9	10 0 0	13 18 3	13 13 10	33 9 8	Furniture and House Sundries.
416 18 11	6 12 4	4 6 8	6 8 8	7 5 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
131 11 11	1 15 0	5 10 2	0 6 0	10 18 2	Travelling and Police.
124 7 0	0 19 8	2 0 0	0 8 4	10 13 8	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
29 19 8	12 10 2	24 12 0	38 8 0	4 9 2	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
6,365 3 0	429 13 9	426 11 10	313 17 8	562 2 1	Total Ordinary Charges.
25 1 2	23 17 5	22 9 0	16 10 6	21 12 4	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
0 3 4	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 1	0 2 10	Ditto Food.
0 0 10¾	0 0 6½	0 0 7	0 0 7¾	0 0 10½	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- - -	35 0 0	10 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
121 15 11	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	25 9 3	Disposal, Home.
857 6 3	- - -	6 15 0	- - -	- - -	,, Emigration.
484 2 6	- - -	25 17 0	- - -	- - -	Building and Land
1,463 4 8	35 0 0	55 2 0	- - -	75 9 3	Total Extra Charges.
7,828 7 8	464 13 9	481 13 10	313 17 8	637 11 4	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
258 17 7	77 7 3	67 13 8	45 15 11	101 0 6	Profit.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Loss.
2,966 8 0	- - -	61 19 0	- - -	- - -	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861.
3,106 15 5	- - -	46 0 0	- - -	- - -	Ditto Dec. 31, 1862.

APPENDIX VIII.

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—GIRLS.				
	IPSWICH. Girls, 30. Officers, 2.	DONCASTER. Girls, 34. Officers, 3.	LIMPLEY STOKE. Girls, 37. Officers, 4.	BIRMINGHAM. Girls, 41. Officers, 4.	SUNDERLAND. Girls, 41. Officers, 3.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance - -	343 6 2	570 11 8	572 1 9	649 16 0	635 2 7
Parents' Payments - -	25 7 11	25 7 10	25 2 3	44 3 4	21 1 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	193 1 1	79 17 0	259 3 0	113 1 6	522 12 0
Payments from Rates - -	- - -	227 6 2	22 12 0	16 5 3	16 2 6
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sundries - - -	18 16 0	6 7 0	16 16 10	22 15 0	- - -
TOTAL RECEIPTS -	580 11 2	909 9 8	895 15 10	846 1 1	1,194 18 4
EXPENDITURE.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations -	101 0 0	152 15 5	190 12 3	202 13 4	106 5 6
Food of Inmates - - -	194 6 3	203 14 0	302 14 0	283 12 5	337 5 4
Clothing „ - -	72 4 4	86 11 4	72 19 4	43 14 3	127 13 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	21 0 8	71 11 10	50 3 9	52 12 0	68 4 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	62 10 8	31 9 2	31 1 11	98 6 5	22 14 9
Furniture and House Sundries	11 0 6	39 1 10	36 5 6	13 14 4	22 17 4
Printing and Office Expenses -	15 0 6	26 19 10	17 19 11	5 12 4	22 3 10
Travelling and Police - -	- - -	8 17 7	9 8 6	- - -	1 1 6
Medical Expenses and Funerals	1 17 6	8 18 3	5 5 0	13 17 11	6 15 8
Sundries, Rewards, &c. - -	18 2 9	24 4 5	16 8 11	81 15 4	5 6 8
Total Ordinary Charges -	497 3 2	654 3 8	732 19 1	795 18 4	720 9 2
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	16 11 5	19 4 9	19 16 2	19 8 3	17 11 5
Ditto Food - - -	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 3 1	0 2 6	0 3 2
Ditto Clothing - -	0 0 11	0 0 10½	0 0 9¼	0 0 5	0 1 2¼
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises -	47 16 0	- - -	74 11 8	96 5 0	10 17 6
Disposal, Home - -	21 5 0	14 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
„ Emigration - -	23 6 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Building and Land - -	- - -	214 0 2	- - -	- - -	31 17 6
Total Extra Charges -	92 7 9	228 3 7	74 11 8	96 5 0	42 15 0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE -	589 10 11	882 7 3	807 10 9	892 3 4	763 4 2
Industrial Departments.					
Profit - - - -	132 16 4	34 5 10	3 14 1	94 13 4	86 17 6
Loss - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto Dec. 31, 1862 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

APPENDIX VIII.

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1862—*continued.*

ENGLAND—GIRLS.					
LIVERPOOL. Girls, 54. Officers, 5.	DEVON. Girls, 60. Officers, 6.	RED LODGE. Girls, 65. Officers, 6.	HAMPSTEAD. Girls, 90. Officers, 4.	ARNO'S COURT. Catholic. Girls, 144. Officers, 17.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	RECEIPTS.
912 12 5	999 4 4	1,037 4 11	1,308 2 5	2,542 1 8	Treasury Allowance.
27 15 9	42 18 1	45 9 6	107 10 11	74 18 6	Parents' Payments.
184 17 6	22 0 0	- - -	140 9 1	- - -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
18 19 10	332 11 8	88 4 0	329 10 4	123 15 4	Payments from Rates.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
42 7 10	22 8 4	147 18 4	23 19 0	- -	Sundries.
1,186 13 4	1,419 2 5	1,318 16 9	1,909 11 9	2,740 15 6	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
199 2 7	278 0 0	330 10 6	264 13 2	527 12 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
350 18 7	360 7 8	350 8 10	596 11 5	876 2 4	Food of Inmates.
142 7 9	141 5 3	75 1 3	174 0 3	250 0 5	Clothing "
187 16 1	111 7 5	60 18 11	159 11 8	198 5 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
129 6 9	32 9 0	49 13 4	60 7 6	164 12 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
24 3 9	56 14 2	45 0 9	91 5 6	190 10 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
54 5 2	67 11 11	19 18 11	19 14 2	32 13 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
14 0 3	- - -	2 12 4	11 1 3	50 11 10	Travelling and Police.
22 12 0	10 5 8	3 6 4	24 8 4	59 1 1	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
26 7 0	9 5 3	21 1 6	21 7 2	139 14 9	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,150 19 11	1,067 5 11	958 12 8	1,423 0 5	2,489 4 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
21 6 4	17 15 9	14 15 0	15 16 3	17 5 9	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
0 2 6	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 2 6½	0 2 4	Ditto Food.
0 1 0	0 0 11	0 0 5	0 0 9	0 0 8	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- - -	- - -	73 0 0	145 19 1	- -	Rent of School Premises.
42 7 0	25 10 0	27 0 0	36 0 0	195 18 11	Disposal, Home.
- - -	11 12 6	- - -	31 0 0	- -	" Emigration.
- -	- - -	- - -	108 19 10	- -	Building and Land.
42 7 0	37 2 6	100 0 0	321 18 11	195 18 11	Total Extra Charges.
1,193 6 11	1,104 8 5	1,058 12 8	1,744 19 4	2,685 3 7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
349 5 9	13 19 5	58 10 3	203 2 8	219 6 10	Profit.
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Loss.
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861.
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Ditto Dec. 31, 1862.

APPENDIX VIII.

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	SCOTLAND—BOYS.					
	INVERNESS. Boys } Girls } 17 Officers, 7.	STRANRAER. Boys, 28. Officers, 3.	ROSSIE. Boys, 37. Officers, 6.	MISS KIBBLE'S. Boys, 53. Officers, 8.	OLD MILL. Boys, 58. Officers, 8.	WELLINGTON FARM. Boys, 72. Officers, 10.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance - -	281 7 8	481 16 0	621 16 7	820 11 8	924 18 8	1,133 8 0
Parents' Payments - -	- -	- -	- -	8 3 0	32 8 0	28 16 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	533 14 9	2 12 0	- -	- -	- -	59 1 0
Payments from Rates -	6 16 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	- -
Sundries - - - - -	263 12 6	- -	- -	282 19 4	9 15 0	201 0 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS - -	1,085 11 4	487 8 0	621 16 7	1,111 14 0	982 1 8	1,422 5 6
EXPENDITURE.						
Ordinary Charges.						
Officers' Pay and Rations -	233 0 7	165 3 8	121 1 6	147 0 0	310 10 0	265 8 10
Food of Inmates - -	191 14 4	169 13 6	205 11 4	370 1 9	381 8 5	421 13 7
Clothing „ - -	96 3 7	95 15 9	86 5 9	124 3 5	248 16 7	164 19 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	54 8 1	36 0 10	35 9 9	53 1 9	67 15 6	55 19 9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	63 7 6	17 15 0	10 0 0	85 11 3	6 12 11	- -
Furniture and House Sundries	- -	21 9 2	9 11 5	73 5 5	99 13 11	109 14 4
Printing and Office Expenses	5 1 0	15 18 9	16 10 11	35 17 7	38 0 9	46 12 4
Travelling and Police -	2 5 0	60 1 4	10 8 0	2 4 8	18 18 1	9 15 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	4 4 0	2 10 0	20 8 6	7 7 2	22 17 4	7 18 5
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	27 13 0	35 11 8	22 6 7	23 17 11	15 4 9	28 12 7
Total Ordinary Charges -	677 17 1	619 19 8	537 13 9	922 10 11	1,209 18 3	1,110 13 10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	- -	22 2 10	14 10 8	17 8 2	20 17 2	15 8 6
Ditto Food - -	- -	0 2 4	0 2 2	0 2 8	0 2 6	0 2 3
Ditto Clothing - -	- -	0 1 3	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 1 8	0 0 10½
Extra Charges.						
Rent of School Premises -	14 2 0	- -	37 0 0	- -	100 0 0	20 0 0
Disposal, Home -	- -	- -	- -	13 5 2	13 5 9	4 16 2
„ Emigration - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 5 1
Building and and - -	300 0 0	209 13 4	- -	- -	409 7 4	47 14 10
Total Extra Charges -	314 2 0	209 13 4	37 0 0	13 5 2	522 13 1	97 16 1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE -	991 19 1	829 13 0	574 13 9	935 16 1	1,732 11 4	1,208 9 11
Industrial Departments.						
Profit - - - -	- -	66 7 8	- -	- -	153 11 10	- -
Loss - - - -	38 8 10	- -	72 12 0	53 15 9	- -	317 7 4
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861 -	55 13 2	- -	171 17 5	122 4 4	408 0 0	283 5 0
Ditto Dec. 31, 1862 -	94 10 0	8 8	192 17 4	97 16 10	414 18 2	477 5 6

APPENDIX VIII.

rtified Reformatory Schools for 1862—*continued.*

		SCOTLAND—GIRLS.				RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
ARKHEAD. Catholic.	GLASGOW.	STRANRAER.	DALRY.	GLASGOW.	DALBETH Catholic.	
oys, 165. fficers,18.	Boys, 289. Officers, 50.	Girls, 18. Officers, 2.	Girls, 25. Officers, 3.	Girls, 73. Officers, 7.	Girls, 82. Officers, 13.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
,522 2 6	4,704 12 10	297 14 3	404 3 0	1,223 12 4	1,255 17 7	Treasury Allowance.
15 15 6	57 1 6	- -	5 19 0	10 8 6	11 15 6	Parents' Payments.
700 0 0	- -	- -	75 0 0	- -	75 10 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	1,567 13 0	- -	- -	335 3 2	- -	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
- -	12 5 6	- -	23 1 6	5 0 0	9 2 6	Sundries.
,237 18 0	6,341 12 10	297 14 3	508 3 6	1,574 4 0	1,352 5 7	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
						EXPENDITURE. *Ordinary Charges.*
842 17 1	1,436 4 7	60 0 0	147 17 6	427 8 7	337 0 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
,012 5 7	1,741 14 8	101 16 3	205 9 3	722 2 8	630 11 6	Food of Inmates.
270 0 5	1,273 5 0	57 9 4	53 12 0	254 9 11	88 14 0	Clothing „
117 11 1	257 2 10	21 13 4	38 17 7	127 4 4	102 3 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
61 1 7	267 17 0	10 12 2	25 15 6	228 19 11	48 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
119 17 0	82 17 6	13 7 5	58 16 5	15 8 11	25 2 6	Furniture and House Sundries.
13 19 11	265 8 4	9 11 3	10 1 0	32 13 1	44 7 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
8 7 0	- -	11 4 1	1 12 6	- -	1 10 0	Travelling and Police.
28 19 0	153 16 11	1 10 0	1 5 0	58 0 1	40 0 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
15 14 3	650 18 8	21 6 5	7 18 8	156 7 3	91 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
2.490 12 11	6,129 5 6	308 10 3	551 5 5	2,022 14 9	1,408 8 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
15 2 3	21 4 2	17 2 10	22 1 0	- -	17 3 6	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
0 2 5	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 3 2	0 2 3	0 3 0	Ditto Food.
0 0 7½	0 1 8	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 9½	0 0 5	Ditto Clothing.
						Extra Charges.
280 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Rent of School Premises.
26 12 0	- -	- -	20 2 6	- -	17 0 0	Disposal, Home.
- -	77 0 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
862 3 2	- -	125 16 1	65 0 0	- -	22 0 0	Building and Land.
1,168 15 2	77 0 4	125 16 1	85 2 6	- -	39 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
3,659 8 1	6,206 5 10	434 6 4	636 7 11	2,022 14 9	1,447 8 0	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
						Industrial Departments.
- -	-	45 13 9	30 15 0	469 2 2	104 4 0	Profit.
149 19 5	70 14 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.
291 15 0	3,204 16 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1861.
277 13 6	2,326 13 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto Dec. 31, 1862.

APPENDIX IX.

Return from Governors of Prisons of Boys and Girls re-convicted after Detention in a Reformatory School, for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

Counties.	Prisons.	Boys.	Girls.
BEDFORDSHIRE	Bedford	1	—
BERKS	Reading	2	1
BUCKS	Aylesbury	2	—
CHESHIRE	Chester County Gaol	1	—
	Knutsford	2	1
	Chester City Gaol	1	—
CUMBERLAND	Carlisle	2	—
DEVON	Exeter County Gaol	1	—
	Plymouth	1	—
	Tiverton Borough	1	—
DORSET	Poole	1	—
DURHAM	Durham	2	—
ESSEX	Springfield	1	—
	Little Ilford	1	—
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	Gloucester	6	1
HEREFORDSHIRE	Hereford	2	—
HERTS	Hertford	1	—
KENT	Dover Borough	1	—
LANCASHIRE	Liverpool Borough	59	11
	Kirkdale	13	—
	Preston	1	—
	Manchester City	16	—
	Salford	8	1
MIDDLESEX	Cold Bath Fields	16	—
	Newgate	5	—
	Westminster, Female	—	2
MONMOUTH	Usk	1	—
NORFOLK	Norwich County	3	—
	Norwich City	1	—
	Yarmouth Borough	1	—
NORTHUMBERLAND	Morpeth	—	1
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	9	—
SOMERSET	Taunton	1	—
	Bath City	—	1
	Bristol City	2	—
STAFFORDSHIRE	Stafford	3	1
SURREY	Horsemonger Lane	2	—
	Wandsworth	5	—
SUSSEX (East)	Lewes	4	1
WARWICKSHIRE	Birmingham, Borough	12	2
WORCESTERSHIRE	Worcester, County	2	—
	Do. City	2	—
YORKSHIRE	Beverley	5	—
	Hull	1	—
	Leeds	4	2
	Wakefield	10	2
	Totals	215	27

APPENDIX IX.

Return showing the Reformatory Schools to which the above-mentioned 215 boys and 27 girls, re-convicted after detention, belong, respectively, and the total number of discharges from the same Schools, up to December 31, 1862.

Reformatory School.	Boys.		Reformatory School.	Girls.	
	Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting those since dead or transferred.	Reconvictions in 1862.		Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting those since dead or transferred.	Reconvictions in 1862.
Bedford	34	4	Arno's Court (Catholic)	117	13
Berks	33	2	Red Lodge	80	3
Bradwall	95	1	Toxteth Park	32	2
Cumberland	49	3	Hampstead, Girls	28	1
Devon and Exeter	54	2	Allesley	39	1
Dorset	30	1	Birmingham, Girls	39	3
"Cornwall"	77	6	West Riding	26	2
Hardwicke	108	10	Liverpool, Girls	62	2
Kingswood	123	4		423	27
Herts	29	1			
"Akbar"	234	5			
North Lancashire	44	1			
Manchester and Salford	34	6			
St. Bernard's (Catholic)	335	83			
Home in the East	51	2			
Brook Green (Catholic)	155	10			
Buxton	75	4			
North Eastern	166	11			
Redhill	309	13			
Boys' Home	34	3			
Saltley	98	5			
Weston, Warwickshire	49	6			
Woodbury Hill	61	7			
Stoke	50	2			
Calder Farm	56	5			
Castle Howard	55	1			
Leeds, Adel	56	3			
Market Weighton (Catholic)	93	14			
	2,587	215			

N.B.—The total number of discharges for England, deducting those since dead or transferred, up to Dec. 31, 1862, was,—

Boys - - 2,946
Girls - - 496

APPENDIX No. X.

PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of the Places from which Payments have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under Detention in Reformatory Schools, during the Year ending December 31, 1862, and the Amount received at each such Place.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
BEDFORD	Bedford	6	6	0
	Luton	15	5	11
	Woburn	0	2	6
BERKS	Reading	20	0	3
	Windsor	2	12	0
	Wantage	7	16	0
	Wokingham	2	0	0
	Clewer	0	15	0
BUCKINGHAM	High Wycombe	7	7	6
	Slough	2	12	0
	Steeple Claydon	0	12	0
CAMBRIDGE	Cambridge	17	5	0
	Chesterton	12	18	0
	Whittlesey	8	2	0
CHESHIRE	Chester	4	0	0
	Congleton	1	12	6
	Nantwich	15	13	6
	Hyde	8	7	6
	Middlewich	6	0	3
	Lymm	2	12	0
	Runcorn	0	5	0
	Macclesfield	1	15	6
	Birkenhead	2	5	6
	Stockport	6	0	0
CUMBERLAND	Penrith	3	16	0
	Whitehaven	5	0	0
DERBY	Derby	4	2	6
	Cromford	8	9	2
	Eckington	3	5	0
	Bakewell	1	6	0
	Litchurch	4	17	0
DEVON	Exeter	6	19	0
	Plymouth	7	3	0
	Paignton	2	19	3
	Teignmouth	1	18	0
	Cullompton	2	1	3
	Coppleston	4	7	0
	Holsworthy	0	18	0
	Devonport	1	5	6
DORSET	Beaminster	2	12	0
	Blandford	2	3	6
	Weymouth	1	5	0
	Sherborne	3	10	0
	Dorchester	3	18	0
DURHAM	Durham	5	4	0
	Gateshead	15	15	3
	Sunderland	84	0	0
	Stockton-on-Tees	1	19	0
	South Shields	10	3	6
	Bishop's Auckland	4	17	6
	Hartlepool	0	14	0

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
ESSEX	Chelmsford	2	6	3
	Colchester	6	14	6
	Brentwood	0	18	9
	Romford	2	14	10
	Saffron Walden	0	10	0
GLOUCESTER	Gloucester	7	16	0
	Bristol	44	11	0
	Stroud	9	2	6
	Cheltenham	13	5	6
	Dursley	1	19	0
	Coleford	2	12	0
	Cirencester	1	19	6
HANTS	Southampton	0	17	6
	Bitterne	0	4	0
	Winchester	3	18	0
	Ringwood	1	6	6
	Romsey	0	4	0
	Basingstoke	0	15	6
	Newport	0	9	0
	Gosport	2	12	0
	Portsmouth	15	18	6
	Alton	2	6	6
HEREFORD	Hereford	3	0	2
HERTFORD	Hertford	2	7	0
	Great Berkhampstead	2	18	6
	Bushey	3	18	0
	Bishop's Stortford	3	4	0
	Hemel Hempstead	0	8	0
HUNTINGDON	Huntingdon	5	3	8
	St. Ives	1	3	0
KENT	Canterbury	6	5	0
	Chatham	5	14	0
	Dover	8	6	0
	Ashford	5	4	0
	Sittingbourne	4	11	8
	Ramsgate	10	0	0
	Margate	1	17	0
	Tonbridge	2	12	0
	East Malling	0	2	0
	Sandwich	2	0	0
LANCASTER	Lancaster	17	15	0
	Manchester	75	13	5
	Liverpool	183	19	6
	Bury	2	0	0
	Blackburn	6	0	6
	Bolton-le-Moors	12	10	0
	Bootle	8	0	6
	Burnley	2	12	0
	Ashton-under-Lyne	2	1	6
	Oldham	7	6	0
	Ormskirk	14	6	0
	Rochdale	2	12	0
	Royton	3	18	0
	Salford	10	0	0
	St. Helens	9	6	0
	Ulverstone	4	0	0
	Wigan	3	18	0
	Little Bolton	2	12	0
	Warrington	9	16	0
	Prescot	10	14	0
	Preston	3	16	0
	Eccles	1	16	0
LEICESTER	Leicester	4	17	3
	East Norton	1	1	6
	Market Harboro'	5	9	8
	Hinckley	7	5	9

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
LINCOLN	Boston	0	19	6
	Brigg	4	8	2
	Spalding	1	12	6
MIDDLESEX	London	670	1	9
MONMOUTH	Monmouth	3	18	0
	Pontypool	2	12	0
	Newport	14	10	3
	Abergavenny	1	18	0
NORFOLK	Norwich	8	16	6
	Docking	4	19	6
	Swaffham	2	18	6
	Downham	3	14	0
	Thetford	2	12	0
	Aylsham	2	12	0
	Great Yarmouth	2	17	4
	North Walsham	1	18	3
	Walsingham	4	11	0
	Tilney	6	16	0
NORTHAMPTON	Northampton	9	5	0
	Peterboro'	4	12	4
	Towcester	1	18	0
	Wellingboro'	2	14	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	Newcastle-on-Tyne	14	2	4
	Hexham	6	3	0
	Bulman's Village	3	4	0
	Tynemouth	8	15	0
NOTTINGHAM	Nottingham	9	17	6
	East Retford	0	18	6
OXFORD	Oxford	2	8	9
SHROPSHIRE	Shrewsbury	1	0	0
	Bridgenorth	13	11	8
	Whitchurch	3	9	0
	Owestry	0	2	6
SOMERSET	Bath	15	2	0
	Temple Cloud	0	19	6
	Taunton	6	3	0
	Axbridge	3	16	6
	Yeovil	1	12	6
	Glastonbury	3	5	0
	Wincanton	1	14	8
	Frome	5	4	0
	Wiveliscombe	0	13	0
	Somerton	5	11	3
	Weston	5	4	0
	North Petherton	0	9	6
STAFFORD	Hanley	5	4	0
	Newcastle-under-Lyne	3	19	6
	Tipton	4	12	6
	Wolverhampton	6	16	4
	Walsall	7	12	0
	West Bromwich	3	16	0
	Longton	1	12	0
	Bilston	1	0	0
	Burslem	0	5	0
	Leek	0	9	6
SUFFOLK	Ipswich	15	11	3
	Ixworth	0	4	6
	Lowestoft	0	13	0
	Clare	3	14	0
	Stowmarket	1	6	0
	Beccles	1	13	9

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
Suffolk	Hadleigh	1	17	6
	Woodbridge	10	10	3
	Bury St. Edmunds	5	4	0
	Boxford	1	17	6
	Bungay	1	19	0
	Yoxford	5	10	8
Surrey	Guildford	1	8	6
	Chertsey	0	19	0
	Farnham	0	13	0
Sussex	Brighton	15	12	0
	Hastings	1	7	0
	Hailsham	1	10	0
	Horsham	2	16	0
	Lewes	3	19	0
	Petworth	1	6	0
	Rye	3	18	0
	Steyning	2	2	0
	Uckfield	0	12	0
	Cuckfield	0	6	0
	Eastbourne	2	4	6
Warwick	Warwick	7	18	9
	Alcester	4	8	6
	Aston	8	11	6
	Birmingham	61	10	6
	Coventry	7	14	6
	Kenilworth	2	10	0
	Leamington	3	1	0
	Rugby	5	3	0
	Stratford-on-Avon	13	16	0
	Henley-in-Arden	1	12	6
	Foleshill	2	12	0
Westmoreland	Appleby	0	17	0
	Kendal	1	11	0
Wilts	Salisbury	4	10	0
	Collingbourne	0	15	6
	Swindon	7	8	0
	Marlborough	4	9	3
	Chippenham	1	10	0
	Devizes	0	13	0
	Westbury	2	11	0
Worcester	Worcester	0	19	6
	Bewdley	0	13	0
	Bromsgrove	7	16	6
	Kidderminster	8	10	0
	Pershore	1	1	10
York	York	5	1	0
	Sheffield	83	16	3
	Hull	62	13	9
	Leeds	36	16	6
	Huddersfield	21	2	6
	Halifax	17	0	6
	Beverley	1	12	6
	Bradford	21	6	3
	Barnsley	2	12	0
	Dewsbury	2	13	0
	Knaresborough	3	18	0
	Keighley	1	18	0
	Malton	1	14	0
	Rotherham	8	12	6
	Skipton	0	12	0
	Tadcaster	9	6	0
	Whitby	1	13	0
	Wakefield	3	8	6
	Doncaster	4	18	0
	Total amount received from Parents in England	2,402	7	10

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

	WALES.	£ s. d.
Carmarthen	Llanelly	0 13 6
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1 5 0
Glamorgan	Merthyr Tydvil	7 0 0
	Newbridge	1 0 6
Radnor	Presteign	0 12 0
	Total amount received from Parents in Wales	£10 11 0
	SCOTLAND.	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	35 13 6
Lanark	Glasgow	85 14 0
Renfrew	Paisley	11 11 0
	Total amount received from Parents in Scotland	£132 18 6
	Grand Total	£2,545 17 4

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SECOND REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND.

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VICT., CAP. 103.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
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1863.

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SECOND REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS OF IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VICT., CAP. 103.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Office of Inspector of Reformatory Schools,
The Castle, Dublin, 1st May, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Second Annual Report upon the condition and operations of the Reformatory Schools under my inspection.

The present being my first Report, I venture to offer some observations upon the Reformatory School System as it is now carried out, and upon the Reformatory School Principle as I hope to see it hereafter developed in Ireland.

The Irish Reformatory Schools' Act (the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, chapter 103) received the Royal assent the 2nd day of August, 1858.

The following table shows the name, situation, and date of certificate of each School, with the sex and religion of the young offenders for whom it was certified.

Before introducing the table, I should, perhaps, state, the 7th section of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act provides that no young offender "shall be liable or directed to be sent to any reformatory school except to some one reformatory under the exclusive management of persons of the same religious persuasion as that professed by the parents or guardians of such juvenile offender; and in all cases in which the religion of the parents or guardians of such juvenile offender is unknown, the said juvenile offender shall be considered as belonging to that religious persuasion in which he or she shall appear to have been baptized, or of which he or she shall profess to be a follower."

I. High Park Reformatory School, Drumcondra, county Dublin. Certified for Roman Catholic girls, 21st of December, 1858.
II. St. Joseph's Reformatory School, Limerick. Certified for Roman Catholic girls, 25th of January, 1859.
III. Reformatory School, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified for Protestant girls, 12th of April, 1859.
IV. St. Kevin's Reformatory School, Glencree, county Wicklow. Certified for Roman Catholic boys, 12th of April, 1859.
V. Reformatory School, Golden-bridge, Dublin. Certified for Roman Catholic girls, 3rd of May, 1859.
VI. Reformatory School, Spark's Lake, Monaghan. Certified for Roman Catholic girls, 3rd of May, 1859.
VII. Reformatory School, Rehoboth-place, South Circular-road, Dublin. Certified for Protestant boys, 18th of November, 1859.
VIII. Malone Reformatory School, Belfast. Certified for Protestant boys, 13th of March, 1860.
IX. Reformatory School, Upton, county Cork. Certified for Roman Catholic boys, 6th of July, 1860.

The following table shows the number of young offenders committed to these Schools by Judges, by the Recorder of Dublin, by Chairmen at Quarter Sessions, by Justices at Petty Sessions, and by Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts, during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862:—

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Judges.				Recorder, Dublin.				Chairmen at Quarter Sessions.			
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
MALES.												
St. Kevin's, Glencree, .	6	4	2	5	10	6	1	13	11	13	3	3
3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	2	.	1	1	.
Malone, Belfast, . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Upton, co. Cork, . .	.	1	9	8	.	3	9	2	.	3	11	4
FEMALES.												
High Park, co. Dublin, .	.	1	1	.	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	1
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	2
103, Cork-street, Dublin, .	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Golden-bridge, co. Dublin,	.	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	.	2	2	.
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2
Total, . .	8	10	17	17	18	17	13	19	13	27	23	16

From this table it appears that the total number of young offenders committed to Reformatory Schools by Judges was, in the years—

1859, . . .	8	1861, . . .	17
1860, . . .	10	1862, . . .	17

Making a total, for the four years committed by Judges, of 52.

From this table it appears that the total number of young offenders committed to Reformatory Schools by the Recorder of Dublin was, in the years—

1859, . . .	18	1861, . . .	13
1860, . . .	17	1862, . . .	19

Making a total number, for the four years committed by the Recorder of Dublin, of 67.

From this table it appears that the total number of young offenders committed to Reformatory Schools by the Chairmen at Quarter Sessions was, in the years—

1859, . . .	13	1861, . . .	23
1860, . . .	27	1862, . . .	16

Making a total number, for the four years committed by the Chairmen at Quarter Sessions, of 79.

From this table it appears that the total number of young offenders committed to Reformatory Schools by the Bench at Petty Sessions was, in the years—

1859, . . .	38	1861, . . .	64
1860, . . .	75	1862, . . .	64

Making a total for the four years, committed by the Bench at Petty Sessions, of 241.

Bench at Petty Sessions.				Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts.				Totals.	Total Males and Females.	REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.
1859.	1860.	1861.	1862	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.			
									Males.	MALES.
21	38	3	13	58	69	18	27	324		St. Kevin's, Glencree.
1	1	3	4	.	6	7	3	34		3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin.
2	18	10	11	. .	..	.	.	45		Malone, Belfast.
.	5	27	26	.	4	34	9	155		Upton, co. Cork.
									558	
									Fem.	FEMALES.
.	.	2	.	18	10	10	3	53		High Park, co. Dublin.
4	10	10	3	2	..	.	.	42		St. Joseph's, Limerick.
2	.	4	.	1	1	1	2	19		103, Cork-street, Dublin.
1	2	3	6	4	8	8	4	53		Golden-bridge, co. Dublin.
7	1	2	1	5	2	1	.	29		Spark's Lake, Monaghan.
									196	
38	75	64	64	88	100	79	48	754		Total.

From this table it appears that the total number of young offenders committed to Reformatory Schools by Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts was, in the years—

1859,	88	1861,	79
1860,	100	1862,	48

Making a total for the four years, committed by Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts, of 315.

The total for the four years is—

Males,	558
Females,	196
Grand Total,	754

Of this number eighteen were illegitimate.

The following table shows the numbers sentenced to detention in Reformatory Schools, *with the periods of detention*, during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, respectively:—

	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.
1859,	2	14	66	30	37
1860,	4	11	61	42	134
1861,	3	4	22	41	110
1862,	1	5	33	20	144
	10	34	182	133	395

Making a grand total of 754 persons, of whom there were—

Protestant males,	79
Protestant females,	19
Roman Catholic males,	479
Roman Catholic females,	177

Of the total number 754, the sentences of previous imprisonment were—

For three months,	15
For six weeks,	14
For one month,	90
For three weeks,	20
For nine months, being three months each on three convictions for larceny,	1
For fourteen days,	614

The above table, showing the periods of detention, is satisfactory, as it proves the increasing feeling amongst the Justices in favour of long sentences. A sentence of four years' detention is the shortest now passed by any Divisional Justice in the Dublin Metropolitan Police district; and with most of them the only sentence is that of five years. Occasionally, a sentence of two years is passed by a Judge of Assize; a sentence of one year's detention is now passed only by a Resident Magistrate or a Justice of Peace in some remote district in the provinces, where the provisions of the Act and the chief points of the Reformatory principle are little known.

It is difficult to judge with accuracy the age, on admission, of the children in the Schools, but I believe the following table to be correct:—

48 were under ten years of age.
150 were twelve years of age.
200 were between twelve and fourteen years of age.
100 were about fifteen years of age.
200 were sixteen years of age.
56 were between sixteen and eighteen years of age.

I have thought it my duty, this being my first Report, to make thus perfect a complete statistical return of the Certified Schools under my inspection, from the very first case appearing in the books of my office. I now proceed to what may be considered my Annual Report.

There are, as already stated, under my inspection nine Reformatory Schools. Of these there are for—

Protestant males, . . .	2
Protestant females, . . .	1

For—

Roman Catholic males, . .	2
Roman Catholic females, . .	4

The total number of young offenders under detention the 31st December, 1861, was 526. Of these there were—

Protestant males, . . .	45
Protestant females, . . .	12
Roman Catholic males, . .	339
Roman Catholic females, . .	130

The total number admitted during the year 1862 was 164. Of these there were—

Protestant males, . . .	25
Protestant females, . . .	3
Roman Catholic males, . .	110
Roman Catholic females, . .	26

The total number under detention on the 31st December, 1862, was 591. Of these there were—

Protestant males,	63
Protestant females,	12
Roman Catholic males,	387
Roman Catholic females,	129

Parentage.

Of the 591 young offenders under detention on the 31st December, 1862, on admission—

228 had both parents living.
95 had father only living.
158 had mother only living.
110 were orphans.

Of the entire number six were illegitimate.

Convictions.

Of the 591 young offenders under detention on the 31st December, 1862, three hundred and seventy-four were cases of first conviction, that is, they had had no conviction before being sentenced to detention in the Reformatory School.

1 had been convicted once.
115 had been convicted twice.
34 had been convicted three times.
19 had been convicted four times.
11 had been convicted five times.
2 had been convicted six times.
10 had been convicted seven times.
5 had been convicted eight times.
3 had been convicted nine times.
1 had been convicted eleven times.
1 had been convicted thirteen times.
1 had been convicted fourteen times.
4 had been convicted fifteen times.
2 had been convicted sixteen times.
4 had been convicted seventeen times.
2 had been convicted twenty times.
1 had been convicted twenty-five times.
1 had been convicted one hundred and fifteen times.

Religious Knowledge.

Of the 591 young offenders under detention on the 31st December, 1862, on admission—

370 were entirely ignorant of religion.
200 had received a fair amount of instruction.
21 were well instructed.

Educational Knowledge.

Of the 591 young offenders under detention on the 31st December, 1862, on admission—

296 were entirely ignorant.
150 could spell small words.
100 could read, write, and cipher a little.
40 could read, write, and cipher well.
5 were rather superiorly instructed.

On the 31st December, 1862, of the total number—

150 could spell words of two syllables.
262 could read simple lessons.
139 could read, write, and cipher well.
22 could read, write, and cipher a little.
18 could read and write fairly.

The books used in the Protestant Schools are chiefly those of the Church Education Society.

In the Roman Catholic Schools, the books in general use are those of the National Board and of the Christian Brothers. In St. Kevin's School the Master is a trained teacher of the National Board; and all that zeal and ability could do he has accomplished for his classes.

My method of examination is very simple, and is formed upon that in use by Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory Schools in England.

My examination book is in the following form :—

NAME OF BOY.	Time in the School.	Reading.	Spelling.	Dictation.	Ciphering.	Writing.	Religious knowledge.
	Y. M.						
John Smith, . .	2 3	W	6 4	3	8 5	G	F
William Walsh, .	3 10	V G	6 6	R	8 6	I	V F
Patrick Murphy, .	1 9	F	6 3	7	5 2	F	Imp.

NOTE.—W means well. G, good. V G, very good. F, fair. I, indifferent. V F, very fair. Imp., imperfect.

In spelling I give each boy in the class four, five, or six words, taken at random, and note how many he spells *right*. Thus, John Smith spelt *four* right out of six; W. Walsh spelt all the six.

In dictation (usually only given to the first class) I speak a few plain sentences, suggested by something occurring in the room, which the boys write on paper or on a slate. I never read for them from a book. In the above scale of marks in the column for dictation, R means no mistake; 1, 2, 3 mean one, two, or three errors.

In ciphering, I write down six or eight sums on the board: the numbers in the column for ciphering mean that the boy tried eight or five, and did five, six, or two right. I work out the sums myself, and thus compare the answers. Occasionally the schoolmaster works them for me, and assists me in comparing the answers.

I consider that the educational progress of the children has been satisfactory, and is most creditable to the teachers.

In the Roman Catholic Schools I examine the children as to their religious knowledge: in the Protestant Schools I request the Chaplains to give me special reports upon the religious knowledge of the inmates. The reports of these gentlemen, for the year 1862, appear, in the Appendix, under the head of the Schools to which they belong.

By the plan of examination pursued, as to secular instruction, and by carefully comparing the marks in my note-book with the marks made at previous inspections, I am enabled to trace with accuracy the educational progress of the children in each School. As I have already stated, my standard of education is not very high, but believing it to be, to its fullest extent, necessary for the future well-being of the children and their advancement in life, I endeavour to satisfy myself that my plan is properly carried out, and I take some little trouble to judge of the extent to which the children avail themselves of the advantages within their reach.

Thus far I have reported the facts bearing upon the Reformatory Schools under my inspection, and I now proceed to report upon their general management.

The male Roman Catholic Schools, St. Kevin's and Upton, are large establishments, with accommodation for—the first, 250,—the second, 150.

The other Reformatory Schools are of the small class, with present accommodation for about 40 inmates in each.

In the first-named large Schools trades and agriculture are fully carried out; and the workshops, dormitories, and other apartments are arranged in the most admirable manner, and calculated to meet the requirements and permit the full supervision of the large numbers for whose reception the establishments are intended. Complete supervision is carried out; large and most efficient staffs of officers are employed, and a complete and thorough individualization of the boys is a marked feature of the System.

In the smaller Schools everything is plain, cheap and rough, but comfortable. The largest room, in general about thirty feet by twenty, serves for refectory, school-room and work-room. In a few of the Schools there are special work-rooms, but in the girls' Schools this is unusual.

The children are generally at work—the boys in the workshops or fields, the girls in the work-rooms, or at household work, by half-past six o'clock. They work about eight hours, and the school-teaching is about three hours per day. The rule in all the Schools is steady, hard work ; a dietary plain and wholesome, but such as hard work requires—a dietary such as children reared as these children have been, and tainted as most of them are with scrofulous tendency, renders necessary ;—this is just the kind of food they receive, and such as every Manager of a School considers himself bound to give, unless he will break faith with the public, and render his School a hospital, not a Reformatory.

The Managers of the Irish Reformatory Schools appear to me to be peculiarly and specially adapted to their work. I have invariably found the boys and girls candid, honest, and open in manner ; I have seen no downcast looks ; I have never detected the slightest ill-feeling towards the Manager or any member of the staff ; and I have found the Managers and the staff, one and all, thoroughly and truly identified with their work, and devoted to it heart and soul. Above all—and it strikes me as most note-worthy—I know that the Managers of the Schools (Protestant and Roman Catholic) are most friendly towards each other; and what any knows, or learns, or discovers, useful in the conduct of the School, he is ready, he is anxious to impart to the others. This appears to me to be a most remarkable proof of the soundness of the Reformatory School principle, which, whilst it is one as a principle, is various as to the means by which that principle is developed; and it proves how wisely Monsieur Demetz thought when he wrote :—"Il est des systèmes qui ne réalisent rien, mais c'est parce qu'ils imaginent l'impossible. Mettray a posé la limite, le point de départ entre le progrès et l'utopie, c'est pourquoi Mettray a rencontré des imitateurs."

Whilst admitting that complete voluntaryism, and the freest scope for individual management is the very spirit and essence of the Reformatory School principle, I, in common with all who have studied the System, believe that the Inspector has the right to prescribe rules—general rules for general management ; and I have insisted upon the thorough observance of the following regulations forwarded to each School, upon the Certificate being granted, by the late Inspector of Reformatory Schools, Sir Walter Crofton, C.B.

RULES FOR REFORMATORIES.

1. To keep a time table fixing regular hours for meals, school, work, &c. The working hours should be about 8; school from 2 to 3 hours per diem; the meals 3 in number.

2. That the following books be kept:—register, showing all the circumstances, &c., of each case admitted; journal, showing all that takes place in the schools as to faults and punishments.

Order book, cash book, and ledger—showing and checking the expenditure, and distributing it under the various heads of outlay.

Provision book and clothing book—showing supply, consumption, stock in hand, &c.

Mark or labour book—showing the children's weekly work and conduct.

3. The managers of each Reformatory to require that the young offender on reception should be accompanied by a copy of conviction, sentence, and order of detention, duly signed by the proper officer, in addition to any other information it may have been possible to procure.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. That the dietary should be coarse, and that whatever quantity be given should not be weighed out to individuals, but to the number as one family: it prevents greediness, and also the idea that each has a right to a certain quantity.

2. That 1*s.* out of 6*s.* per week paid by the State, should be placed aside as a reserved fund for each child to assist in its ultimate provision either by apprenticeship or emigration.

3. That in order to associate industry with benefit in the mind of the individual, it will be advisable that the shilling so reserved weekly for each inmate should be the value of *work performed* measured in marks. A simple measure would be 24 marks for the six days, or four per diem, making the value of each mark one halfpenny.

4. The privation of marks and reduced dietary, and working in solitude, will form important means of punishment.

5. It is quite evident that much of the success of training will depend on the value set on these marks, and that it will be necessary to instil their importance as much as possible; this might be done by adding additional privileges to those who have obtained their full number in each month.

In addition to these RULES AND SUGGESTIONS I have, since my appointment as Inspector, urged upon the attention of the managers of Schools the following passages from Miss Carpenter's *Essay on Food, Labour and Rest in Reformatories.*

" WORK.

" It is evident that *work* in all its branches is a very important department in the management of a reformatory school. Morally, it is essential to the well-being of the inmates, whose misdirected faculties must be trained and strengthened by it, to prepare them for the duties of life; economically, it may be made to aid the income of the school, and at any rate to save expenditure. Not only the hands, but the mind must be taught to work. These wild Arabs, as well as savages, often show great quickness of apprehension, and the power of great exertion on emergencies: but they have little capability or liking for patient, steady, mental application, or regular hard labour, carried on in obedience to the direction of another. These must be taught them. Hence *mental work* must be considered, as well as what is commonly called industrial occupation. This point, in all its various bearings, has been fully put forth in the report to the Committee of Council on Education of one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 'I believe it to be of great importance,' he says, 'to develop their mental faculties, to turn their often remarkable powers into a right channel, and to create a pleasure in the *exercise of intelligence upon innocent subjects.* The exertion necessary in order to arrive at this state of things is itself a great source of benefit. There is more to be expected from real earnest work, whether mental or corporeal than from the most eloquent oral lessons on morals and religion.' Bearing this in mind, and desiring that, from the spirit displayed by their teachers, the children should insensibly learn, whether they eat or drink, or whatever they do, to do all to the glory of God, we would not attempt to give all the varied instruction, or to teach all the higher branches of knowledge, which are now an ordinary part of the public school instruction given to the labouring classes;—but we would teach them thoroughly to read well and with intelligence, to express their thoughts simply but accurately in writing, and to have at their command the simple rules of arithmetic. The acquisition of these will be attended, to these untrained children, with considerable mental drudgery, and at the same time interesting oral lessons should be given them on common and familiar objects, calculated to awaken their minds and afford them pleasure in acquiring useful knowledge. This may easily be done by an experienced teacher who has a fertile mind, and such a one will be amply rewarded for his labours by the actual eagerness with which these children receive such lessons, and the interest with which they retain them. 'This is better than the magic lanthorn,' said a wild, rough boy, when a small orrery was cleary explained to a class. Objects and pictorial illustrations should be freely used in these lessons, each of which should convey a reality to the child's mind. Geography should also be taught, not as a dry science, but as the medium of conveying such information respecting the habits and manners of different countries as may enable the children to understand and take a pleasure in the various books which are now provided for the labouring classes. About three hours a day may be allowed for the mental instruction of the older scholars: four hours may be advantageous to the younger ones.

"The industrial work of boys and girls must, of course, essentially differ, and vary according to the age at which the scholars will probably leave the school. There cannot be a doubt that in a boys' school agricultural work should, if possible, be made the principal standing occupation. The healthful invigorating influence of country out-door labour, in the midst of the works of nature, has been frequently dwelt on, and can hardly be overstated, both in its moral and its physical effects. Agricultural work is of a very varied nature; it affords an innocent and pleasing excitement; it calls into action all the muscles, and gives a strength and flexibility to the frame of boys, which they would not acquire so well by any other means. It is thus a good preparation for any subsequent trade in which it may be thought well to instruct them, as well as peculiarly calculated to fit them for emigration. All should, in general, be trained to it in the first instance, and should be occupied in it a part of every day. The care of animals has been found to have a beneficial moral effect, and awakens the kindly sympathies. The other industrial occupations must greatly depend on the size of the school, and the circumstances of its neighbourhood. While in a very large establishment, such as Mettray, a number of trades may be completely taught, and a sufficient market is supplied by the school itself for most of the produce of its labour—even the implements of husbandry being manufactured on the premises,—in a school of forty or fifty boys this would be impossible; and skilled labour may be best taught by such tailoring, shoemaking, or carpentering as are required on the premises; most of the boys will probably not adopt these trades as means of living, but they will always find the knowledge of them they thus acquire useful to them in life. It was truly remarked in the *Times* (Dec. 23rd, 1855) that our soldiers in the Crimea would have done better if they had received the varied industrial training given at Mettray. In a large industrial school, where there are many young children to be employed, for whom the mere habit of patient occupation is important, and who are not equal to work requiring much strength or skill, netting for gardens or fisheries, making paper bags for shops, cutting sticks for fire-wood, knitting stockings, and making mats have been found useful occupations, varied according to the locality, and these articles may easily obtain a sale. These, however, are not sufficiently active employmentsfor boys in reformatories, and are not calculated to enable themto gain a living; they are not, therefore, recommended to these schools, unless as an occasional resource for indoor employment in bad weather.

"In reformatories for girls the want of any equivalent for agricultural work is greatly felt; something which, while strengthening the physical powers and affording a healthy moral stimulus, shall prepare the girl for her future life. Some who have felt this very strongly have proposed establishing a farm.

"It is a very interesting experiment, and should it succeed there will doubtless be openings found in our colonies, as well as in agricultural districts in our own country, for farm-servants. In general, however, we must rather aim to prepare our girls for domestic service: the home is the natural sphere for the woman, and whatever best fits her for it should be the object of the reformatory industrial training. Washing and laundry-work afford excellent exercise for the older girls, and if well taught will prove valuable acquirements to them in after-life. As much useful house-work as possible should be provided for them, and any other active occupation which the circumstances of the place may suggest. Plain sewing in all its branches, as well as knitting, should be carefully and thoroughly taught. These occupations have a tranquillizing effect on the excitable natures of these girls: they may also be made a source of revenue to the school, and where *well taught* will seldom want a sale.

"The following time-table has been found useful:—

BOYS.

6	(A.M.)	Rise: private prayer, washing and dressing, beds turned down.
6·30	,,	School.
8	,,	Family worship: breakfast and play.
9	,,	Work in garden, classes, tailoring, shoemaking, &c.
12·45	(P.M.)	Wash and prepare for dinner.
1	,,	Dinner and play.
2	,,	Work as before: those in the forenoon indoors, now in the garden.
4·45	,,	Wash and prepare for supper.
5	,,	Supper and play.
6	,,	School: family worship.
8	,,	Bed.

GIRLS.

6	(A.M.)	Rise: private prayer, wash and dress, beds turned down.
6·30	,,	Knitting and preparation of sewing, learning hymn and reading.
8	,,	Family worship and breakfast.
9	,,	Household work for the whole school.
10	,,	School. Older girls at washing, &c.
12·30	(P.M.)	Play in the garden.
1	,,	Dinner and play.
2	,,	Sewing.
5	,,	Supper and play.
6	,,	Knitting. Older girls, school; and family worship.
8	,,	Bed.

"The outlet for produce must vary with the circumstances of the place: those managers who take an active interest in the school will best discern the most profitable way of disposing of the results of labour. Farm produce may generally be well disposed of from the boys' school; and if washing and sewing are well executed in the girls' school, benevolent individuals will generally be found who will give their work to it.

"The disposal of the boys and girls after they leave the school is a matter of still more importance and difficulty, especially until the school has acquired so good a character that persons are glad to take into their employment young persons who have been thus trained. Such is now the case at Mettray, and the Rauhe House, and also in the American reformatories. There will, however, always be many in every school, who for their own safety ought to emigrate to a distant country; for these suitable locations should be carefully sought, and suitable arrangements made."

In cases in which I doubt the ability of the Manager to form a discipline scale for himself, I suggest the adoption of the following, which is simple, and works with excellent effect in the Protestant Reformatory Schools:—

Discipline Scale.

Every inmate shall get from the superintendent or matron each Monday morning two "judgments" for the preceding week—one for general conduct and one for industry—as follows:—

E.G.—Extremely good,	which shall be valued as	3	marks.
V.G.—Very good,	,, ,, ,,	2	,,
G.—Good,	,, ,, ,,	1	,,
O.—Ordinary,	,, ,, ,,	none.	
I.—Indifferent,	incurring the loss of	1	,,
B.—Bad,	,, ,,	3	,,
V.B.—Very bad,	,, ,,	6	,,

All inmates shall be ranked in five classes—the fifth being the lowest, in which every inmate shall be placed on admission.

To rise from the fifth to the fourth class each must have obtained, ...	60	marks.
Do. from fourth to third class, . . .	36	,,
Do. from third to second class, . . .	48	,,
Do. from second to first class, . . .	72	,,

The above shall be the scale for each whose period of detention shall be less than two years; and for all others it shall be increased in the ratio of twelve additional marks being required to qualify for fourth class, and six additional marks for every other class, for each year after the first to which the period of detention is to extend.

I have never found the slightest difficulty on the part of any Manager to adopt these Rules, or to carry the suggestions out to their fullest extent ; in fact they all readily admit the complete force of an axiom well expressed by Monsieur Ducpétiaux, Inspecteur Général des Prisons et Etablissements de Bienfaisance, in Belgium, and by the Rev. Sydney Turner, Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in England, that the Reformatories are institutions supported by voluntary subscriptions, aided by Government subsidy, and aided (not checked or controlled) by Government inspection.

The educational training in Reformatory Schools is not subject to or under the National or any other Board. For the most part, the children on entering are entirely ignorant, or very imperfectly instructed. The Irish Reformatory Schools do not, at my earnest request, endeavour to make the children what our people call "scholars." I urge upon the Managers that reading (and the *understanding* what they read), writing, the four rules of arithmetic, and a little plain geography are all these children require, and what, to the best and fullest of the Managers' ability, they should be taught. Religion, in the Irish Schools, I am sure they will be taught : each Manager, as far as I can judge, is impressed with a deep religious feeling, and believes that unless religion, heart-felt and thorough, be the ground-work of reformatory training, the result must undoubtedly be disastrous failure or deep disappointment.

I have experienced very great satisfaction in finding that whilst the Reformatory School Managers in Ireland are fully impressed with the advantages of education, they believe that with the class committed to their charge the inculcation of habits of industry, regularity, self-denial, self-reliance, and self-control, are of far deeper importance to the children, and of more moment to the commonwealth, by whom the cost of their reformation is defrayed, than any literary or mental accomplishment, without industrious habits, could ever counterbalance.

Upon this point of industrial training and its paramount value, I introduce here the opinions of one for whose experience and deep knowledge of the subject I entertain the most profound respect, the Rev. Sydney Turner, Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory Schools in England. At page 10, of his First Report, 1858, Mr. Turner writes:—

> "I have already alluded to the industrial training. There can be no doubt that in most reformatories this is both real and satisfactory. I cannot help hoping that the example given in reformatory schools may ere long produce an effect on our work-

house and common schools. It seems a just cause for regret that the advantages of the practical training by which boys and girls are led and used to working habits, and so brought up to 'eat their own bread' and 'work with their own hands the thing that is good,' should be confined to that class which, by personal misconduct, or by parental or social neglect, has become amenable to the penalties of crime. Out-door labour is found more effectual as a reformatory instrument than sedentary and in-door occupations; and I think that, on the whole, it is found quite as remunerative. With reference to the profits of school-farms and workshops, no considerable returns have as yet been realized, nor, so far as my experience enables me to judge, are likely to be. The cost of superintendence and instruction must always bear heavily on the profits of the children's labour. By the time that they are well instructed and have become practically useful, they are, in most cases, old enough, or have been detained in the school long enough to make it advisable to discharge them and place them out in the world; and while very frequently a considerable return might be realized from a few, for whom profitable employment would naturally present itself, this is reduced and almost neutralized when numbers have to be dealt with, by the necessity of finding and inventing occupation, and, in fact, employing the majority in practically useless and unremunerative work. The expenditure and industrial profits and net cost per head of those reformatories which have been long enough in operation to make their results practically available, will be found appended to this Report. The returns and financial statements which have been furnished to me for 1857 vary, however, so much as to the form they are drawn up in, and the items they embrace, that they can scarcely be made the basis of any accurate conclusions. This is especially the case with regard to the accounts of profit and loss on the industrial departments. Estimates of the value of work done, or even of produce consumed, are apt to be very loose, and the item of 'stock in hand' is one that particularly requires an impartial vigilance. I hope that I shall be successful in the end in inducing all reformatory managers to adopt one uniform system in keeping and stating their accounts, to make them up in all cases to the same date, to exclude all rough estimates of value, to charge accurately all supplies of vegetables, timber, labour, &c., which the schools may have from the farm or estate they are situated on, and not to be satisfied with any thing but a regularly balanced account, showing the ordinary expenses for maintenance, superintendence, repairs, clothing, &c., distinct from the extraordinary items of binding or outfit on discharge. The auditor of the Red Hill Farm School (Mr. Moxon) has placed the book-keeping and accounts of that institution on a very clear and satisfactory basis. They afford, I think, a model that might well be generally followed; and I add, therefore, the annual statements of receipts and expenditure of both the school and the farm at Red Hill for 1857 to this Report."

That which Mr. Turner here hopes he shall be able to carry out, he has carried out; and I have adopted, for the Irish Reformatory Schools, precisely the same scheme of accounts, adapted to the peculiar circumstances of our Irish Schools.

As I have already stated, the Reformatory Schools in Ireland are plainly built, but, in each, the great point of constant, never-ceasing supervision is carefully preserved. The dormitories are airy and clean, and in each school the most complete care is taken that the inmates shall be in no case beyond the sight, the hearing, and the complete control of the superintendent on duty. This, I believe, to be of vast importance, as, irrespective of all other evils, it prevents the plotting of abscondings, so difficult to be guarded against—so vexatious in results, and so expensive in the remedy.

During the year 1862, ninety-seven young offenders were discharged, and 6 were placed on licence.

The following return, showing that out of those discharged 77 are doing well, is very encouraging; and I may add that no licences have been revoked, the conduct of the boys who hold them being most creditable to themselves and to the schools.

RETURN showing the Number of Boys or Girls committed under the Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 103, who were Discharged between 31st December, 1861, and 31st December, 1862, with their subsequent Character and Circumstances as far as known:—

DISCHARGED, viz.:—	Total.	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.				
		Since Dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
Apprenticed, or to Service, . .	21	.	17	1	.	3
Placed under care of Friends, .	24	.	22	1	1	.
Emigrated, ...	33	.	31	.	.	2
Enlisted, ...	2	.	2	.	.	.
Sent to Sea, ...	3	.	3	.	.	.
Entered the Navy, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not retaken, .	10	.	.	.	.	10
Discharged as Incorrigible, . .	2	.	.	.	.	2
Discharged on account of Disease,	2	.	2	.	.	.
Total, . . .	97	.	77	2	1	17
Died in the Schools,	3	.	.	.	.	.

I have impressed upon the Managers the very great importance of using, at the earliest period at which it can be safely done, the power of licensing a young offender, given by the 18th section of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act. They are all fully aware of the great power for good which the section gives, and will avail themselves of it in numerous cases during the present year.

Whenever a young offender is discharged, either by expiration of sentence, or on licence, from a Reformatory School, I require a quarterly return of the case from the Manager—continuing, when the discharge is by expiration of sentence, for twelve months; continuing, when the discharge is by licence, over the period for which the licence is given.

Under the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act the licence may be for a year.

The return above referred to is endorsed thus:—

" This form to be filled up and forwarded to the Inspector of Reformatory Schools on the day a juvenile offender is liberated on licence or discharged from the reformatory. The manager will please, when furnishing the quarterly accounts, report upon the conduct of the juveniles on licence during its continuance; and it is hoped that a like report will be continued for at least twelve months after the period of detention has expired."

RETURN of a Juvenile Offender, discharged on Licence from A.B. Reformatory School, on the 1st day of May, 1862:—

Name and register No.—John Walsh. (300).
Age.—16.
Cause of discharge.—Placed on licence.
Date of conviction and crime.—May 1st, 1859. Larceny.
Where and by whom convicted.—Green-street, Dublin. The Recorder.
No. of previous convictions, and for what offences.—1. Larceny.
Parents, { Are they now living?—Yes.
Their circumstances?—Comfortable.
Do they contribute?—Yes. Two shillings per week.
Date of reception into reformatory.—15th of May, 1859.
Conduct during detention.—At first troublesome; last twelve months very good.
Classification in reformatory.—First class of merit. In the band.
Educational knowledge.—Read, write, and cipher well.
Trade.—Carpenter.
Proficiency in trade, and how long engaged at it.—For his time, fair. Two years and a half.
Any knowledge of trade before conviction.—None.
Amount of gratuity.—Full suit of clothes and £3.
Intention as to future.—To finish his time with a carpenter.
Present destination.— ——— street, Dublin.

Remarks.

This boy's father is a well-conducted man, but poor. I was willing to send the boy to Canada, but he expressed, very frequently lately, a wish to learn his trade thoroughly and help to support his father and mother. He is a steady boy and will do well. I have agreed with Mr. X. Y., of ——— street, Dublin, to take him as an apprentice; he will allow him fair wages.

C. D., *Manager.*

May 1st, 1862.

These returns are filed in my office and copied into a book kept for the purpose; thus I am enabled, in a few minutes, by the aid of the School Register and the return just given, to trace the career of a young offender from his committal to the date of the latest report.

Although the preparing these returns is troublesome to the Managers of the large Schools, they are most willing to transmit them regularly, being fully persuaded that in so doing they are aiding in no inconsiderable degree to advance the reformatory principle in the estimation of the public, especially of those who give employment to the boys or girls—a point of very great consequence, as we have in Ireland to the present date no Patronage Society. This want is much to be deplored; and in the hope that those who are interested in the Schools may see the advantages of such a society, and the great good which it has accomplished in other countries, I print, in the Appendix to this Report, a translation of the valuable paper on Patronage Societies by M. Jules de Lamarque, appearing in *Les Annales de la Charité.*

The managers of English Reformatory Schools have long felt the difficulty of providing for the children on discharge. The abandonment of school and the entry into the world is, for even the best reared boy, a period of trial so fraught with danger that few pass through the ordeal unscathed. And if this be the case with the well-reared boy, it is easy to understand how all the dangers and all the trials are increased when the boy is one who leaves a Reformatory School. The Rev. Ishmael Fish, the chaplain of the Castle Howard Reformatory School, in his paper, "How can we supplement reformatory training when our pupils are discharged?" read at the London meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1862, thus gives the results of his most valuable experience. He is referring to the case of a boy discharged from a Reformatory School, and writes:—

> "He has been brought within the range of human and holy influences; he may have learned in his heart to reverence and desire that which is good; he may have formed resolves to redeem himself from evil ways, and he may even find the practice of his resolve easy and pleasant so long as he remains within the walls of his asylum; but the time comes when he must pass forth from its shelter into the world, and against fearful odds win his way to strength of virtue; or, yielding to the power of temptation, again fall the victim of sin. I am of opinion that for every boy who passes out of our reformatories unimpressed and utterly incorrigible, there are ten who go out well-intentioned, even of those

who afterwards relapse. Mine is, then, no irrelevant question, 'How can we supplement reformatory training when our pupils are discharged?'

"It seems to me that our help should be afforded with a view to *three* things:—

"1st. The provision of a favourable situation.
"2nd. The provision of a sufficient and suitable equipment.
"3rd. The continuance of a kindly oversight.

"It is due to our young people that we provide them such openings for their admission to society as may be favourable to the further growth of those better principles on which they have begun to think and act. Here lies one of our great difficulties. I will just tell you in a few words what I think we ought to do. I think every reformatory school should confine its numbers to just so many inmates as its managers would undertake themselves to re-introduce to society under their own personal sanction. I believe there is abundant room in the labour market at home for the employment of all our pupils, and that for the far greater number of them we ought so to provide. It needs only a little personal effort on the part of managers to secure a place for everyone.

"Then, as to the provision of a sufficient equipment. I must suppose that sufficient skill to work and earn a livelihood has been acquired; although I am afraid this is by no means always the case. Only those actually engaged in our work know how difficult it is to do this, even where many circumstances are favourable. I have at this moment a case on my own hands, in which the father of a boy interfered to prevent his being taught a useful trade which the boy desired to learn. I suppose that with this skill, all requisite appliances for labour are provided; that tools, clothing, &c., are furnished in sufficient quantities; without these no one would send a deserving boy away from a reformatory. His outfit of religious helps would, of course, include his Bible, his book of prayer, and his hymn book, together with a few companions for his leisure hours. These latter would necessarily vary very much according to a great variety of circumstances. I consider, however, that the choice of books for a discharged pupil is a very important matter. It would be a bold thing to say that there is any lack of books in this extraordinary book-making age; and yet I have been greatly at a loss to find just such a book as I should like to put into the hands of a boy on leaving school, which should be to him a kind of manual of advice, of correction, and of exhortation. There may be several such books; as yet I have not met with one, and I should feel personally thankful to any person who would publish one. Perhaps the Committee of this union know of some which they could recommend, or failing that, of some person who would prepare one; if not, I would suggest that they should *offer a prize, of sufficient value*, for the best book for the purpose, and I for one would willingly subscribe towards such prize.

"Finally, the continuance of a kindly oversight. Nothing less than an affectionate desire for a pupil's welfare will supply this. He should be visited at his place of residence; not so frequently as to be annoying, nor so rarely as to give him the idea that he is forgotten. And I find it especially necessary in these visits to avoid the appearance of patronizing. The notion that I am there to do him good may on his part work him harm. He will be glad to see me if he feels that I love him, and that will be sufficient. The boy should also be encouraged to visit the school as often as it may be within his power to do so. It should be to him a home to which his heart should turn in glad thoughts of love and kindness, knowing that wherever else he may be forbidden, there at least he is welcome. Occasionally, arrangements may be made by which several may meet at the same time, which they will greatly enjoy; although I do not much admire a mere *esprit du corps*, still fellowships are facts, and not without their influence as well for good as for evil. There are so many ways in which attachments to the school may be fostered, and so many useful things may grow out of them, that I have not time even to enumerate them. Where *personal* intercourse is impossible, correspondence should always be maintained; and if possible, some minister of religion or other Christian person should be requested to take an interest in the boy. I know this latter is very difficult to accomplish. There are all kinds of absurd notions abroad as to the possibility of a poor boy who has once fallen into crime ever being anything but excessively dangerous. But we can afford to pass by all this. Many of our reformed children are not only not dangerous to public morals but are living examples of propriety of conduct; and more are ornaments to their profession, putting to shame young persons supposed to be of honest character."

To these observations of Mr. Fish it is unnecessary that I should add anything.

Next to the reformation of the young offender, the most important principle of the Reformatory School system is that of Parental Responsibility, or the power which the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act gives of compelling the parent to contribute such a sum, not exceeding five shillings per week, towards the care and maintenance of his child in the Reformatory School, as, in the opinion of the Justice, he shall be of ability to pay. It is the conviction of all the advocates of Reformatory Schools, that this principle of parental responsibility is of first importance. By its means parents are taught that they cannot escape the duty of supporting and guarding their children; and they learn that if, through their neglect, the children become criminal, the case is now very different from that which prevailed before the passing of the Reformatory Schools' Act: then a child was committed to the gaol, and the parent was relieved of all cost; now he is committed to the Reformatory School, and the parent is compelled to contribute towards his support to the fullest extent of his ability.

Eleven years ago, Mr. Recorder Hill, speaking upon this point of parental responsibility, stated to the Committee of the House of Commons, on Criminal and Destitute Juveniles:—"I think it is so important to force from the parent all that you can obtain for the purpose of making him contribute to the subsistence of his child, that I, for my own part, would put a machinery in operation to effect this object, although it should absorb all the receipts. *I mean to say that I would incur as much expense to get two shillings a week from a parent who had neglected his child as would cost two shillings on the enforcement.*" I have endeavoured to carry out to the fullest extent the principle thus enunciated by Mr. Hill, and I am well aware that the late Inspector of Reformatory Schools in Ireland was impressed with the truth and soundness of Mr. Hill's statement. No better proof of this fact can be afforded than that made evident in his Report, where it appears that during the first two years of the operation of the Reformatory Schools' Act, the sum of £149 was contributed by parents—a sum which must be considered large when we remember that the system was then but in its infancy in this country; and when we recollect also the poverty of the greater number of the parents, and that over 60 per cent. of the children in the Schools were orphans.

Although fully convinced that every exertion had been made to enforce the principle of parental responsibility, I determined, upon my appointment, to test the growth of feeling towards the Reformatory Schools among the Justices through Ireland generally—(in Dublin city it required no testing, as they carried out the law to its fullest extent, but in the most discriminating manner); and I accordingly examined every case in the books of the office from the earliest appearing. I found fifty-four cases had been rejected as unable to contribute, and that twenty-three had been directed to stand over for future inquiry.

In many of these cases it was plain, as more recent decisions of the same Justices showed, that the orders made were the result of ignorance of the great principle of parental responsibility contemplated by the Reformatory Schools' Act. I, therefore, urged upon the Justices the necessity for compelling the parents to contribute, if able, towards the care and maintenance of their children in the Reformatory School; my suggestions were well received, and I am now able to report that forty parents who did not pay in July, 1862, were contributing, in October of that year, sums varying from 3*d.* to 1*s.* per week, the total amount of these contributions being 19*s.* 3*d.* per week.

The Divisional Justices in Dublin are impressed with the importance of the enforcement of parental responsibility; and their orders for payment are invariably made upon the truest principles, being based not so much upon the scale of what a parent ought to be able to pay, but rather upon the scale of what he can pay with certainty; and upon the payment of this sum they rigorously insist. Hence it is that, whilst a considerable sum per month has been received in Dublin from parents, very few persons have been committed to prison, under the 17th section of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act, for non-payment.

To the tact and zeal of Mr. John Ryan, the collector of parental payments in the Dublin police district, very great credit is due, for the most satisfactory manner in which the payments have been made. His duties are most arduous and disagreeable, as can be well understood when it is known that he has to seek for payments so low as three pence per week. The following return, furnished by Mr. Ryan, shows the number of warrants issued for non-payment of parental money, during the years 1860, 1861, and 1862:—

1860.

Number of warrants issued, . . .	27
Number of these who paid, ...	24
Number who went to prison, . . .	3
Number not paid, ...	none.
Number whose goods were seized, . .	none.

1861.

Number of warrants issued, . . .	44
Number of these who paid, ...	36
Number who went to prison, . . .	3
Number not paid, ...	5
Number whose goods were seized, . .	none.

1862.

Number of warrants issued, . . .	53
Number of these who paid, ...	42
Number who went to prison, . . .	3
Number not paid, ...	8
Number whose goods were seized, . .	none.

From this return it appears that the total number of warrants issued in the city of Dublin, during the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, was 124. The total number of parents committed to prison in these years, for non-compliance with the order of payment made by the Justices under the 17th section of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act, was nine. It does not appear that any seizure of goods, under the last-named section, was made; but this arises from the fact that none of the parents ordered to pay have refused to do so, if at all of ability to contribute.

It will be seen by the return just presented that nine persons were committed to prison during the three years for non-payment: they were parents who had rendered themselves unable to obey the order of the Justices through habitually squandering their earnings in drink.

During the three years, thirteen persons against whom warrants were issued did not pay: this arose from the fact of their having left the country, or becoming permanently disabled from illness, or from poverty, through loss of employment.

The result of the energetic manner in which this important provision of parental responsibility has been enforced in the city of Dublin is, that parents are now fully aware they cannot, with impunity, neglect or misrear their children, and thus throw them, when criminal, upon the public for support. I experience much satisfaction in being able to report, that the Justices in Dublin consider no sum, however small, is too insignificant to be made the subject of an order for payment; and thus it is that I am enabled to reach the poorest parent who has any fixed wages or mode of earning.

Bearing in mind that the child, if at home, must be supported and clothed, the Justices consider the entire circumstances of the parents, and make the order accordingly; but where, however, there is any room for doubt, the sum directed to be paid is usually one penny in the shilling of the weekly wages or profits of the parents. I may here state, that step-parents are liable to the order, and are frequently compelled to contribute.

The sums contributed range from 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. In the districts out of Dublin city, the parental payments are collected by the Constabulary. I am obliged, occasionally, to give them considerable trouble in inquiring into the circumstances of the parents; yet I have always found them most willing, not alone to aid me in enforcing the principle of the Reformatory Schools' Act, but likewise to assist me, with their local knowledge, in arriving at a proper estimate of the condition of the parents.

The Justices are in general very willing to enforce parental responsibilty, and frequently they are inclined to make an order for a larger sum than, considering the circumstances of the parent, he can be able to pay. The result is, that in such cases his goods are seized and sold, or if without goods of which a seizure can be made, he is committed to gaol for ten days.

I have endeavoured to impress upon the provincial Justices (and in most cases successfully) that this is not the spirit of the Act ; and they now agree with me that a reasonable sum, regularly paid, and in the fair amount of which the neighbours of the parent concur, is of far more importance, and far more telling in its effect upon the poor, than orders for larger sums rarely paid in full, and finally wiped out by a seizure of goods, or by a committal of the person to the gaol.

From the following return it appears that the entire sum collected by Mr. Ryan in Dublin, and by the Constabulary in the provinces, in the year 1862, amounted to £192 19*s.* 11*d.* Of this sum, about £140 were paid by parents in Dublin. The return shows the amounts received in each quarter, with the sums paid to each Reformatory School :—

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	FOR QUARTERS ENDING												TOTAL.		
	31st March.			30th June.			30th Sept.			31st Dec.					
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Malone, Belfast, . . .	2	19	0	3	18	6	2	8	0	3	11	0	12	16	6
Upton, county Cork, . .	5	12	6	7	15	0	10	3	6	13	6	1	36	17	1
Rehoboth, Dublin, . .	0	18	0	1	1	6	1	1	6	1	13	0	4	14	0
St. Kevin's, Glencree, . .	18	1	3	23	4	9	20	6	1	28	19	5	90	11	6
Cork-street, Dublin, . .	0	3	0	0	18	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	1	14	0
High Park, county Dublin, .	4	10	2	5	8	2	5	18	8	5	9	2	21	6	2
Golden Bridge, county Dublin,	2	18	0	3	17	4	3	15	10	3	7	6	13	18	8
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	0	14	0	0	17	0	0	11	6	0	18	6	3	1	0
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, .	1	14	0	1	13	6	1	16	6	2	17	0	8	1	0
Total, . .	37	9	11	48	13	9	46	10	7	60	5	8	192	19	11

The entire expense of collecting and distributing this money was as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of transmitting money orders from the provinces to this office, . .	0	13	3
Ditto transmitting same to Schools, .	0	13	9
Collector's (Mr. Ryan) salary, . .	50	0	0
Total, . .	£51	7	0

These moneys thus contributed by the parents are transmitted monthly to this office, and are paid by me, each quarter, to the Reformatory School in which the child is detained upon whose account each particular sum may have been contributed. The money, however, which is thus transmitted to the School is deducted from the amount payable by the Treasury; and through this arrangement, neither the parents nor the children can accuse the Manager of benefiting by the enforcement of the principle of parental responsibility. The Managers most justly consider this latter to be a point of the very greatest importance.

The sources of income of Reformatory Schools are threefold:—

I. The Capitation grant from the Treasury.
II. Presentments or contracts by Grand Juries or Town Councils, under the 3rd and 5th sections of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act, with the Managers.
III. Voluntary subscriptions.

The following is a return of the payments made by the Treasury for the care and maintenance of young offenders in Reformatory Schools in Ireland, in the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862:—

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.		
MALES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Kevin's, Glencree, .	537	2	5¼	3,009	9	7	4,229	12	1	4,385	12	11
Rehoboth, Dublin, . .	2	2	0	131	11	0	266	12	0	416	8	3
Malone, Belfast, . .		.		123	3	0	398	0	6	588	10	3
St. Patrick's, Upton, .		.		19	19	0	1,033	17	0	2,367	2	5
FEMALES.												
Golden Bridge, . .	23	1	6	267	19	2	471	0	8	610	1	8
High Park, . . .	169	19	11¾	399	17	7	557	17	10	602	18	8
103, Cork-street, Dublin, .	19	14	8½	124	5	0	171	17	0	221	5	1
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	59	8	0	276	18	9	493	7	9	535	17	7
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, .	15	5	0	264	17	10	390	8	6	464	2	2
Total, . . .	826	13	7½	4,618	0	11	8,012	13	4	10,191	19	0

The following is an abstract of the above table of payments:—

	£	s.	d.
1859, .	826	13	7½
1860, .	4,618	0	11
1861, .	8,012	13	4
1862, .	10,191	19	0
Total,	£23,649	6	10½

It should be stated, that the payments for the April and June quarters of the year 1859, were at the rate of five shillings per head per week. By an order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the capitation grant was raised to seven shillings per week for the quarter commencing in October, 1859; and by an order of March, 1862, their Lordships directed, that for all young offenders committed to Reformatory Schools in Ireland, on and after the first day of April, 1862, the capitation grant should be at the rate of six shillings per week.

To those who are acquainted with the very great expense inseparable from the management, the full, effective, and thorough development of Reformatory Schools during their earliest years, these payments by the Treasury will be considered as fair, but not at all as excessive.

The first English Reformatory Schools' Act, 17th and 18th of Victoria, chapter 86, received the Royal assent the 10th of August, 1854.

For the first, and, I think, second quarter after the passing of the Act, the capitation grant of the Treasury was only five shillings per week, but was, at the request of the Managers of Schools, raised to seven shillings per week; at which rate the payments were continued until the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1860, when the grant was reduced to six shillings per week for all children received after the 31st December, 1860. Thus it appears that the English Reformatory Schools received a capitation grant of seven shillings per week during six years. It must also be remembered, that very many Reformatories were in full working order, as voluntary schools, before there was any legislative enactment at all upon the Reformatory School principle.

In a circular issued by Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory Schools in England, and printed in his Fourth Annual Report, page 17, addressed to the Managers, announcing the reduction, and dated December 3, 1860, he states the reason for the reduction in the following terms:—

> "Sir George Lewis feels sure that the managers of the schools will acquiesce in the propriety of this reduction, both because it is most important to the permanence of the reformatory system the charge upon the public should be as moderate as possible, and because the initial expenses of the schools being now defrayed, the actual costs for their maintenance and management have in most cases been brought within the Government allowance, or nearly so."

It will be observed, that six years were considered necessary to bring the schools into a condition in which the "initial expenses" might be fairly considered as defrayed.

The Irish Reformatory Schools' Act received the Royal assent the 2nd of August, 1858. For the April and June quarters of 1859, the capitation grant from the Treasury was five shillings per week. At the urgent request of the Managers, the grant was raised to seven shillings per week, and reduced, as already stated, in 1862, to six shillings per week for all children committed on or after the 1st of April, 1862.

The Managers in Ireland remonstrated frequently with Her Majesty's late Inspector against this reduction, and in their Annual Reports they have all referred to it; and it certainly is worthy of note, that a considerable sum has been saved to the public by the establishment of Reformatory Schools. I find that for many years before the passing of the Irish Reformatory Schools Act, there was a recognised class of juvenile convicts whose ages ranged from twelve to eighteen years. This class had become so troublesome and difficult of management in the ordinary convict prison, that a Parliamentary grant of about £10,000 was voted in 1857, for the purpose of erecting a juvenile convict prison on Lusk Common.

This money has never been expended. The Irish Reformatory Schools' Act was passed in the following year, and through the establishment of the Schools the number of juvenile convicts for whose reception the prison was intended has fallen so considerably as to render its erection unnecessary. For the four years before 1860, the annual average of juvenile convicts sentenced to penal servitude in Ireland was 36; in 1860, the number so sentenced was 4 males; in 1862, 9 males and 1 female. However, I am informed, with reference to those committed in the two latter years, by the Director of Convict Prisons in Ireland, that "the ages of these convicts were taken from the returns furnished by the county and city gaols; but the Governor of Mountjoy Prison reports, that in most cases the prisoners appeared to be much more than sixteen years of age."

In addition to the saving to the public already noted, I may state that the cost to the country of a convict in the Government Prisons was, in the year 1862, in Ireland, £26 6*s.*; in England, £37 17*s.* The cost of a young offender in a Reformatory School, at seven shillings per week, is £18 4*s.*; at the reduced rate, of six shillings per week, is £15 12*s.*

In county prisons in Ireland, in all which the dietary is reduced to a scale as near that of the poorhouse as possible, the cost per head of the prisoners, in the year 1861, was £27 3*s.* 1*d.* It is easy to calculate that this sum is more than £11 in excess of the cost to the government of the

Reformatory School; but its real excess can only be accurately known when we remember that very many of the county prisons want that "individual separation" which, as the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland declare, in their Thirty-ninth Report (that for 1860), "insures the important result: *that none can leave the gaol worse members of the community than when they entered it.*"

In considering the saving to the public effected by the Reformatory Schools, we must take into account the reduction of the ordinary prison charges of the country, the cost of re-convictions and prosecutions avoided, the security of private property through the breaking up of the bands of young criminals, and finally, the large amount saved through the system which enables the officer of justice to check at the earliest the career of the juvenile thief, who, if permitted to continue as he had begun, would end, in all probability, upon the scaffold or in the convict prison. The large sum saved through this checking the young criminal at once by the conviction of a Justice, is proved by the fact, that the least complicated and cheapest case triable before the Judges sitting in Commission at Green-street costs, at the lowest, £15.

While contributing to the care and maintenance of young offenders in Reformatory Schools, it was not the intention of the Treasury to defray their entire cost. As I have already stated, voluntaryism of management is the essence of the Reformatory principle, the State subsidizing private benevolence, and guarding against abuse, or mismanagement, or extravagance of expenditure, by governmental inspection. The Legislature accordingly, by the 3rd section of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act, empowers Grand Juries and Town Councils to present sums of money in aid of the Schools to which young offenders may be sent from their districts; and by the 5th section they are empowered to contract with the Managers for the reception of young offenders sent to Reformatory Schools from their districts, at such a fixed sum per head per week as may be agreed upon. This latter section is that most generally adopted by Grand Juries and Town Councils in Ireland.

Fifteen Town Councils or Grand Juries had, before the 31st of December, 1862, taken advantage of the provisions of the 5th section of the Act. The localities were:—County of Down, county of Cork, county of Dublin, city of Dublin, city of Cork, county of Antrim, county of Wexford, county of Galway, city of Kilkenny, county of Tipperary, North Riding, county of Tipperary, South Riding, city of Waterford, town of Drogheda, county of Clare.

The following table shows the sums paid by the Grand Juries or Town Councils of the places just referred to, during the year 1862, with the Schools to which the money was paid and the amounts contributed to each. The total is £1,986, and each of the Grand Juries or Town Councils named (excepting the Grand Jury of the county of Antrim) contributes at the rate of 2*s.* per head per week, but the Grand Jury of Antrim fixed their scale at 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per week.

LOCALITY.	Malone, Belfast.	Upton, Co. Cork.	Rehoboth, Dublin.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County Down, .	4 1 1	—	—	—	—
" Cork, . .	—	7 9 5	—	—	—
" Dublin, .	—	26 1 4	7 7 4	139 3 0	1 14 0
City of Dublin, .	—	275 4 2	49 6 8	716 8 0	26 4 6
" Cork, . .	—	119 11 4	—	17 2 9	—
County Antrim, .	—	—	—	—	—
" Wexford, .	—	—	—	37 11 4	—
" Galway, .	—	—	—	15 18 10	—
City of Galway, .	—	—	—	16 9 2	—
" Kilkenny, .	—	—	—	10 8 0	—
Co. Tipperary, N.R.,	—	—	—	21 0 8	—
" Tipperary, S.R.,	—	—	—	45 0 10	—
City of Waterford, .	—	—	—	12 9 9	—
Drogheda, . .	—	—	—	5 2 11	—
County Clare, . .	—	—	—	12 8 0	—
Total, . .	4 1 1	428 6 3	56 14 0	1,049 3 3	27 18 6

LOCALITY.	High Park.	Golden Bridge.	Spark's Lake.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Total paid by each County.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County Down, .	—	—	—	—	4 1 1
" Cork, . .	—	—	—	—	7 9 5
" Dublin, .	24 18 10	—	—	—	199 4 6
City of Dublin, .	153 11 11	136 18 7	55 13 2	—	1,413 7 0
" Cork, .	—	—	—	—	136 14 1
County Antrim, .	—	—	38 14 5	—	38 14 5
" Wexford, .	—	—	—	—	37 11 4
" Galway, .	—	—	—	—	15 18 10
City of Galway, .	—	—	—	—	16 9 2
" Kilkenny, .	—	—	—	—	10 8 0
Co. Tipperary, N.R.,	—	—	—	—	21 0 8
" Tipperary, S.R.,	—	—	—	—	45 0 10
City of Waterford, .	—	—	—	—	12 9 9
Drogheda, . .	—	—	—	—	5 2 11
County Clare, . .	—	—	—	—	12 8 0
Total, . .	178 10 9	136 18 7	94 7 7	—	1,986 0 0

The total amount received by the managers, in voluntary subscriptions, during the year 1862, was £856 16*s.*

I trust I shall be able to report more liberal subscriptions in future; and I am informed by the Managers, that they attribute the smallness of the subscriptions to the distress at present afflicting this country; to the claims made upon the gentry by the Lancashire Distress Committee; and to an opinion held by the rate-payers in various districts, that as they contribute indirectly through the rates to the support of the Schools, it is not fair to call upon them for direct aid through a special subscription. I have no doubt, however, that in a very little time, and when the real and substantial benefits conferred upon the country by the Reformatory system come to be fully known, the people of Ireland will support the Reformatory Schools as freely and as generously as they maintain so many other valuable institutions.

When the Schools were first opened the artisans and class of small tradespeople were much opposed to them; but now they appreciate them more fully than those of more independent means or of a higher grade in society. Many working men have expressed to me personally their confidence in the system, and have given practical proof of their approval by offering to take boys upon licence into their employment. Their conduct reminds me strongly of a passage in Mr. Thomson's, of Banchory--*Social Evils: Their Causes and their Cure.* He is describing the progress of the Aberdeen Industrial School, and writes:—

> "What was most gratifying, the working classes took a lively interest in it; and while the wealthier inhabitants of Aberdeen contributed during the year about £150 for its support, the working men collected and handed over to the committee no less than £250. The reason for thus exerting themselves they stated in the following terms:—'Before this school was opened we were afraid to trust our children a moment out of doors alone; they were exposed to learn, and did learn, all manner of mischief: but now this school has cleared the streets of the little vagabonds who corrupted them, we are not now afraid to let them out; and therefore we support this school.'"

That the Irish Reformatory Schools are worthy the fullest support from the Government and from the people, founding their claims to that support upon the service they have performed in the reduction of juvenile crime, is freely admitted by those most competent to speak upon the subject, namely, the Justices in large towns, the Governors of gaols, and the members of the constabulary and police forces; in addition to these may be added the annual testimony supplied by the Reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.

Being anxious to show the uselessness of short sentences, the necessity for Reformatory Schools, and the enormous cost of crime, I have prepared the following return of the convictions of two young offenders—a boy and a girl: they are not extreme cases, they are merely exemplars of a class but too frequently met with in Reformatory Schools.

MALE.—A. B., eight years of age when first charged.

1. Brought up 20th of September, 1852, for stealing linen ticking and a box of blue. Not guilty.
2. October 18th, 1852.—Stealing a pocket-handkerchief. 1 week hard labour and a whipping.
3. December 4th, 1852.—Stealing a canister. 14 days hard labour, and whipped.
4. December 26th, 1852.—Stealing a shoe. 3 days hard labour, and whipped.
5. March 4th, 1853.—Stealing a pewter quart. 24 hours hard labour, and whipped.
6. March 16th, 1853.—Stealing a pewter measure. 1 week hard labour, and whipped.
7. April 23rd, 1853.—Stealing a pocket-handkerchief. 14 days hard labour, and whipped.
8. May 15th, 1853.—Stealing a pocket-handkerchief. 1 week hard labour, and whipped.
9. July 8th, 1853.—To keep the peace. 1 month or bail.
10. August 15th, 1853.—Stealing a pocket-handkerchief. 3 days hard labour, and whipped.
11. October 1st, 1853.—Picking pockets. 1 month hard labour, and whipped.
12. November 2nd, 1853.—Picking pockets. 14 days hard labour, and whipped.
13. December 4th, 1853.—Picking pockets. 1 week hard labour, and whipped.
14. December 15th, 1853.—To keep the peace. 1 month or bail.
15. February 18th, 1854.—Stealing a pocket-handkerchief. 3 days, and whipped.
16. May 1st, 1854.—To keep the peace. 2 months or bail.
17. July 2nd, 1854.—Picking pockets. 11 days hard labour, and whipped.
18. July 20th, 1854.—Stealing a pair of boots. 1 week hard labour.
19. October 25th, 1854.—Suspected to be a robber. 1 month or bail.
20. November 26th, 1854.—Suspected to be a robber. 2 months or bail.
21. January 28th, 1855.—Stealing a handkerchief. 2 months hard labour, and whipped.
22. May 23rd, 1855.—Stealing a watch. 1 week hard labour, and whipped.
23. June, 20th, 1855.—Suspected to be a robber. 1 month or bail.

24. August 23rd, 1855.—Stealing a pocket-handkerchief. 1 month hard labour, and whipped.
25. September 28th, 1855.—Stealing a pocket-handkerchief. 14 days hard labour, and whipped.
26. October 24th, 1855.—Suspected to be a robber. 1 month or bail.
27. November 25th, 1855.—Suspected to be a robber. 3 months or bail.
28. February 19th, 1856.—Suspected to be a robber. 1 month or bail.
29. April 13th, 1856.—Suspected to be a robber. 1 month or bail.
30. May 18th, 1856.—Stealing a handkerchief. 3 months hard labour, and whipped.
31. August 15th, 1856.—Stealing a handkerchief. 1 month hard labour, and whipped.
32. October 24th, 1856.—Suspected to be a robber. 3 months or bail.
33. January 24th, 1857.—Stealing a handkerchief. 3 months hard labour, and whipped.
34. April 24th, 1857.—Stealing a handkerchief. 1 month hard labour, and whipped.
35. October 6th, 1857.—Suspected to be a robber. 3 months or bail.
36. February 6th, 1858.—Suspected to be a robber. 2 months hard labour or bail.
37. April 24th, 1858.—Attempting to steal. 1 month hard labour.
38. June 17th, 1858.—Stealing a pocket-handkerchief. 7 days hard labour, and whipped.
39. August 4th, 1858.—Suspected to be a robber. 1 month or bail.
40. December 20th, 1858.—Suspected to be a robber. 2 months or bail.
41. March 7th, 1858.—Suspected to be a robber. 1 month or bail.
42. April 17th, 1858.—Attempting to steal a handkerchief. 6 months, and hard labour.

So far I have traced the history of this boy, with his forty-two convictions, in a life little exceeding fourteen years.

FEMALE.—C. D., nine years of age when first charged.

1. September 12th, 1856.—Stealing a knife. 1 month hard labour.
2. March 16th, 1857.—Stealing an apron. 1 week hard labour.
3. June 15th, 1857.—Committing felony. 1 month hard labour.
4. July 21st, 1857.—Stealing a cap. 1 month hard labour.

5. December 31st, 1857.—For stealing a hydrometer. Sentence: 4 months hard labour, and 1 week every second month in solitary.
6. February 15th, 1858.—For stealing three leather boots. 4 days in solitary.
7. April 4th, 1858.—Stealing a boot. 4 months hard labour, and 1 week each month in solitary confinement.
8. March 13th, 1859.—Stealing a pair of capes. 12 months, from committal, hard labour, and 7 days solitary every second month.
9. April 4th, 1860.—For stealing a polka jacket. Imprisoned for 14 months, hard labour.

Thus, when entering on her fourteenth year, this unhappy child had received and undergone nine sentences of imprisonment. For her, or for the boy, the gaol had no terrors; as the gaol became familiar crime became more attractive; in vain did the Justice commit and recommit, for each recommittal but hardened the child in vice by contact with the fellow criminals.

It was the knowledge of these things that awakened the public in England to the necessity for establishing Reformatory Schools: they saw that they were spending the revenue of a State in mere punishment, which left the prisoner worse than it found him; and they learned from Lord Brougham that "Short imprisonments are utterly useless; but by proper treatment of the offender, first offences may also be made last offences."

Thinking thus, and seeing the great good achieved by the Schools, the people of England are willing, personally and nationally, to contribute to their support; and I believe myself justified in stating, that the Irish Schools, during their four years of operation, have proved their claim to the approbation and sustainment of the people of Ireland.

The effect of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act in diminishing juvenile crime is very remarkable, and is strikingly shown in the tables giving the number of criminals, whose ages did not exceed sixteen years, committed for trial at assizes or quarter sessions in the four years commencing with 1858 and ending with 1861.

Nothing can be plainer, and more evident than the single fact, that as the law became known and acted upon, juvenile crime steadily decreased.

And remarkable as is this reduction, the effect of the Act is made patent by the following return, showing the number of young offenders whose ages did not exceed sixteen years, charged with each of the six classes of crime appearing in the Criminal Tables in the above years:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1858, . . .	233	69	302
1859, . . .	203	70	273
1860, . . .	142	59	201
1861, . . .	143	47	190

Being desirous to make this Report as comprehensive in its facts and figures as I am able, I have procured the Criminal Tables for 1862, and have condensed such portions of the returns as bear more particularly upon the subject now before me. The following table is worthy of notice :—

COMMITTALS of Individual Juveniles.

Years.	Aged 10 years and under.			Above 10 and not exceeding 16.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859, . .	43	22	65	1,076	281	1,357
1860, . .	53	16	69	952	263	1,215
1861, . .	66	43	109	879	240	1,119
1862, . .	64	25	89	949	184	1,133

During the year 1862 there were convicted, under sixteen years of age,—

61 males and 15 females, twice.
12 males and 3 females, thrice.
1 male and 2 females, four times.
2 females, five times and upwards.

During the year 1861 the numbers were—

44 males and 31 females, twice.
1 male and 7 females, thrice.
3 males and 3 females, four times.
1 male and 1 female, five times and upwards.

If we compare the number of individual juveniles committed during 1861 and 1862, we find an increase of 65 males and a decrease of 74 females in the latter year; but this increase is not confined to juveniles—the committals of adults in 1862 amounting to 2,072, or about seven per cent. over those of 1861. That this increase is owing to the bad harvests of the past three years admits of little doubt; and in their Forty-first Report (that for 1862), the Inspectors-General of Prisons state, that "The distress produced by a succession of inclement seasons and bad harvests, involving, as it did, an inability on the part of the small farmers to employ the labouring classes, from which a majority of such delinquents is derived, presents to the most superficial observation a reasonable ground for a large proportion of the excess in the lower grades of crime, especially with regard to petty larcenies."

The following table shows the numbers receiving relief in the various poor law unions of Ireland on the first day of January, in the years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863. By the same table I show the consequences of this poverty, as evidenced by the increased numbers in the county and Government prisons during the same years :—

Years.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total Relieved.	County Prison.	Government Prison : sentenced in the years.
1859, . .	43,599	1,267	44,866	2,844	322
1860, . .	43,218	1,711	44,929	2,535	331
1861, . .	47,352	3,331	50,683	2,488	368
1862, . .	55,168	4,416	59,584	2,916	577
1863, . .	60,038	5,809	65,847	3,055	. .

When one considers these figures, the surprise is, not that male juvenile criminals exceed those of 1861 by 65, but that the number is not increased fourfold.

Occasionally during the year 1862 managers have been compelled to reject young offenders sentenced to detention in a Reformatory School. Since my appointment as Inspector, I have had printed and have forwarded to the Managers a return in the following terms, which I request them to fill up, and transmit to this office by the post of the day upon which any young offender shall have been rejected :—

Return of a Juvenile Offender rejected at ——— Reformatory School.

Name, Age, and Crime of Juvenile Offender.	Where Sentenced, and by whom.	Date of Conviction and Sentence.	Gaol in which detained, and date of rejection.	Grounds of rejection.
A. B. 14 years. Larceny. 2nd conviction.	At the Petty Sessions, of ———. By C. D., Justice of Peace, and E. F., Res. Mag.	1st March, 1862. 14 days in gaol, and 2 years in a reformatory school.	——— co. gaol, 4th March, 1862.	Sentence too short. Want of accommodation. Boy stated to be afflicted with severe scrofula.

Remarks.

Even if I had room, I should decline this boy. I have already seven scrofulous cases sent me from county prisons as in health, and I have no means of curing them.

G. H., *Manager.*

March 4th, 1862.

On receipt of this form, thus filled, I transmit it to the governor of the gaol in which the young offender is imprisoned, requesting him to check it by his own documents, and to return it by next post; further, I request him to apply to some other Reformatory School which I name to him.

From the foregoing you will perceive that I have reliable information in all cases of rejection. On a few occasions I have induced Managers, on reconsideration, to withdraw the rejection; but, as a general rule, they do not approve my interference, and I believe that they are the best judges of cases which it is advisable they should reject.

I feel very great satisfaction in being enabled to report that no case has been rejected during the year upon insufficient grounds. A few have been received through the good-nature of the Managers who ought, most certainly, to have been declined, as being afflicted with loathsome or tedious disease. The result is, that in one school five boys have been, during six or eight months, totally idle and useless—living entirely in the infirmary, and receiving food, nourishment, medicine, and medical attendance of the most expensive kind—the cost of which very much exceeds the capitation allowance.

The causes of rejection are chiefly the state of health of the young offenders, the shortness of the sentences, want of accommodation, and, arising directly from the latter objection, young offenders being sent from counties or boroughs which have refused to contribute under the 3rd or 5th sections of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act.

I have already stated some of the disadvantages and evils attendant upon the reception of young offenders in ill-health; and in fact the Managers are driven in self-defence to reject all whose health is not good, or if they receive any who are delicate, to take only those so little affected as to render it certain that no evil consequences, inconvenience, or extra expense will be incurred by their reception. It is much to be regretted that the medical officers of prisons will not pay more careful attention to the query sheet transmitted by the Managers to the governors—certain queries in which must be filled and signed by the medical officer before it is returned to the Manager—as upon the replies of the governor and of the medical officer the Manager entirely depends for information. I am myself aware of a case in which, at the pressing request of a learned Judge, a Manager agreed to receive a young offender whom he had previously rejected. I explained to the Clerk of the Crown that if the boy was suffering from scrofula or cutaneous disease, he would not be received in the School; but I stated that under the provisions of the 7th of George the Fourth, chapter 74, he might be detained in the prison until cured. Accordingly, the Clerk of the Crown sent a telegram to the governor of the gaol, in these words, "The boy will be received at the school if he passes the doctor." I saw the boy at the Reformatory four days after the sending of this message; his foot was in a disgustingly scrofulous condition; he was unable to walk—fit only for a hospital—yet he was passed by a doctor attached to one of the largest gaols in Ireland, and well acquainted with the rules of the Reformatory as to health, having, since 1859, signed the certificates of many young offenders. "Sickness," writes Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory Schools in England, in his Fifth Report, "and deaths have chiefly occurred in schools where the rule—that the child should be healthy—has not been strictly insisted on." This is precisely the case in Ireland, where no death has occurred in the slightest degree attributable to the system of Reformatories. Prisons and Reformatories have been called moral hospitals; it is not, however, just or reasonable to convert them into physical ones.

The opinion of the learned Judge, at whose request the boy to whom I have referred was accepted, of the conduct of the medical officer, was proved by his forwarding a donation of five pounds to the Manager, as some compensation for the trouble and expense so unfairly imposed upon him.

The query sheet above mentioned, and the neglect or non-observance of which has led to so much inconvenience, is in the following form:—

Query Sheet of —— Reformatory School.

Before a young offender sentenced to detention in this Reformatory School can be received, this query sheet must be filled up and transmitted to the Manager or Committee, who will accept or reject the child according as the information supplied is considered satisfactory or otherwise.

Questions.

1. Name of the prisoner.
2. Age.
3. Where, when, at what court, and before whom convicted?
4. Offence.
5. Sentence of imprisonment, and of detention, which has been passed.
6. Previous committals; how many, and for what offences?

Questions—continued.

7. Names of parents.*
   Occupation of ditto.
   Character.
   Circumstances, and other particulars.
   Residence.
8. State of education.
9. Has he been at day or sunday school, and where?
10. Is there any reason for supposing that (in case of a girl) she has been a prostitute? if so, she would be inadmissible.
11. Remarks on the case.
12. When to be sent for admission?

Signature of Magistrate or Governor of Prison in which he is confined. } ——

* It is requested that the above questions relating to the parents may be fully and accurately answered, as the particulars must be forwarded to the Government.

Medical Questions.

1. Is the prisoner generally sound and healthy?
2. Has he the use of all his limbs, his eyesight, and his hearing?
3. Is he scrofulous, or subject to fits?
4. Is he free from cutaneous disorder?
5. Has he had the cow-pock or small-pox?

Physician's Signature, ——.

The above questions may be answered by the Surgeon of the prison to which the prisoner is remanded, or by any respectable medical man to whom it may be convenient to refer.

Being an *industrial* school, no one can be admitted who is mentally or physically *unfitted for work.*

——, *Manager.*

Little reliance can be placed, in ordinary cases, upon the accuracy of the medical officers' replies, as they generally consider that the regular life of the Reformatory, its good air and wholesome food, will have the effect of working a semi-miraculous cure. My experience of such cases is, that the regular life, the wholesome food, and the good air develop scrofula and skin diseases, making the boy a nuisance in the School, a drag upon the energy of the Manager, and a source of very considerable expense. All these evils would be obviated if the medical officer or the governor could be induced to attend carefully to the query sheets of the Schools, and to bear in mind the provisions of the 20th rule of the 7th of George IV., chapter 74.

The entire number rejected during the year 1862 was 18, as appears by the following return :—

Cause of Rejection.	Male.	Female.
No room,	6	–
An epileptic,	1	–
Lame (on crutches),	1	–
Over age,	4	–
Discharged, by order of the Executive,	1	–
Reformatory term too short (1 year),	2	–
Having venereal disease,	1	–
Term of preliminary imprisonment illegal (10 days),	1	1
Total,	17	1

The second cause of rejection is the shortness of the sentence. Few Managers of Reformatory Schools in Ireland (none in England) will receive a young offender sentenced to only two years detention. No Manager in either country will receive a young offender under sentence of detention for only twelve months; because they believe that to receive a child so sentenced would be a waste of public money, and upon discharge he would assuredly bring discredit upon the School.

All the difficulties arising out of these refusals could be avoided, and safely so, if those who sentence would, as a rule, give the full period named in the Act—five years. This sentence of five years is important in every way: it is important in its effect upon careless parents, in its effect upon the neighbours of the parents, in its effect upon the companions of the young offender; and it is of the vastest importance to the Manager of the School, as, under the 18th section of the Act, he is enabled to say to the child upon reception :—"You are to remain here for five years; but if you give me satisfaction by your conduct, I am empowered at the end of two years and a-half to allow you to reside, under a licence, with any person of whom I may approve; therefore it depends entirely upon yourself how long after two years and a-half you remain an inmate of this School."

When short sentences are given, the Manager is deprived of all this power; he cannot expect that in a few months any young offender will be worthy of—in fact he dare not trust him with, a licence. Thus the great element of hope is lost

—the opportunity of leading the young offender on, step by step, through all the grades of the School, keeping the great prize, conditional liberty, as the final School reward before him, must be abandoned—and only those who know the warped nature of criminal children can appreciate the want of power springing from this loss.

It is because Managers of Schools are so thoroughly impressed with the vital importance of what I have here stated that they refuse to receive young offenders under short sentences of detention.

Another cause of rejection is want of accommodation in the Schools, and it applies only to St. Kevin's Reformatory School, in the county of Wicklow, and to Upton Reformatory School, in the county of Cork.

I am well aware that the Managers of these Schools have done their utmost to receive every case sentenced to be detained in their institutions; but owing to peculiar circumstances they were unable to find accommodation for all; and this inability is not surprising when the history of these Reformatories is stated.

St. Kevin's was the first male School certified in Ireland, the date of the Certificate is the 12th of April, 1859, and upon the 14th of that month the first young offender was received; on the 20th of May, thirteen young offenders were under detention, of whom four had had one previous conviction, four had had four previous convictions, and one had had nineteen previous convictions. These were difficult subjects to begin with; and to the 6th of July, 1860 (the date of Certificate of Upton Reformatory School), the entire number of male Roman Catholic young offenders sentenced to detention in Reformatory Schools in Ireland was received at St. Kevin's.

It must be evident that amongst this very large body of young offenders (about 170) with previous convictions, ranging from 1 to 151 times, it was difficult for the Manager to conduct the School, and still receive new cases; and the opening of St. Patrick's Reformatory School was considered by him, and by all the friends of the Reformatory system, as an event of very considerable importance. Accordingly, by the advice of Sir Walter Crofton, while many additions begun in July, 1860, were being made to the buildings at St. Kevin's, the Dublin and other Justices were requested to sentence all boys to detention, until further notice, in Upton Reformatory School.

The additional buildings at St. Kevin's having been completed, there was accommodation in that establishment for 250 boys; Upton had accommodation for 150. In October, 1862, both establishments were full; and the managers considered that as vacancies occurred through the liberation of young offenders on licence, or by expiration of sentence, they were bound to fill up the vacancies—St. Kevin's, by reception of Dublin boys,—Upton, by reception of Cork boys, and by those committed from districts which had contracted with the Managers for the reception of their young offenders. The Managers, however, have not rigorously adhered to the latter branch of the rule, as very many young offenders have been received from non-contributing districts.

It is to be regretted that more male Roman Catholic Reformatories have not been established; but owing to the apathy which prevailed, until about May, 1862, amongst those in whom the power lay of sentencing young offenders to the Schools, it was difficult to induce the public to assist in founding institutions which might never be required. The pressure upon the Schools began in May, 1862; but owing to the very large numbers (an average of two per week) discharged by the Manager of St. Kevin's, either by expiration of sentence, or on licence, or by remission of the unexpired portion of sentence obtained by me, at his request, from the Lord Lieutenant, the pressure is now considerably reduced, and young offenders are freely received in the School from all parts of Ireland, a preference being given to those from the districts contributing, under the 5th section of the Act. It may be right here to add that in England young offenders are not received from non-contributing districts; and many Schools refuse to admit the children unless an entrance-fee, or sum for outfit (usually £5), is paid in addition to the sum allowed per week.

The difficulty with regard to accommodation can hardly be said to exist at present in Ireland; and I have received semi-official but accurate information, that the certificate will be applied for, under the first section of the Act, at a very early date, by the founder of a Protestant male and female School, and by the committees of two male Roman Catholic Reformatories.

In cases in which the School has been named, and in which the young offender has been rejected, he escapes further punishment at the expiration of his sentence of imprisonment in the gaol. I have heard this result called a failure of justice, but I cannot (nor do I believe that any who understand the Reformatory system can) agree with this view of the case. The Reformatory School is not a prison; it is not meant as a place of deterrent punishment; it is what its name expresses—a Reformatory School for the detention of and for reforming young people who have fallen into crime through vicious association, the result of parental neglect, or of direct misrearing.

The children have been called "city Arabs" and "home Heathens;" and I regret that the epithets but too graphically describe the race. Doubtless, to such children the detention in the Reformatory School, the sentence of four or five years, the constant supervision, the rigidly-exacted observance of rules, is a punishment, and a severe one. Here, however, all consideration of the Reformatory School as a place of punishment must end; if we endeavour to make it more than this we make it a juvenile prison, and the Reformatory principle—the School system—is annihilated.

The sentence of detention to be passed in the gaol, the Recorder of Birmingham aptly designates "the dose of pain;" and it is satisfactory to find that many of the most enlightened Justices in Ireland consider the sentence of previous imprisonment to be entirely distinct from and unconnected with that of detention in the Reformatory School; that is, although the young offender is sentenced to the Reformatory School, he receives, according to his previous character, the same sentence of imprisonment in the gaol as he should receive if no subsequent reformatory training were contemplated.

This is the system acted upon, I am informed, by Mr. Lyons, J.P., at Belfast; and I am aware that it is the invariable practice of Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, one of the Divisional Justices of the Dublin Metropolitan Police district. So long ago as February, 1861, Mr. O'Donnell had formed his opinion of the Reformatory School principle; and in that month a girl aged fourteen years was brought before him on three separate charges of felony. His sentence was nine months imprisonment, being three months for each offence, and five years detention in a Reformatory School. This was the true view of the Reformatory principle: the girl was sent to the gaol to be punished, she was consigned to the School to be reformed. It was precisely the opinion of Lord Palmerston, as expressed, August the 1st, 1853, when, the English Reformatory Schools' Bill being under discussion, he said:—"The objects of the Legislature in dealing with criminals are threefold. In some cases, example; in others, example coupled with reformation; and in others, purely reformation. *With regard to children, reformation must be considered the prime object, and example a matter of secondary importance.*"

Many of the inconveniences arising from the rejection of young offenders by the managers of Reformatory Schools, have their source in a forgetfulness, upon the part of those who sentence, of the provisions of the Act. The 7th section gives power to sentence to detention in a Reformatory School; but the Legislature keeping in view, that although a young offender may be a fit subject for Reformatory training, yet the Justice may not be, at the moment of passing the sentence, in a position to name the particular School, the 8th section enacts:—

> "It shall not be necessary at the time of passing sentence, for any such Judge or Court to name the particular school to which such an offender is to be sent, but it shall be sufficient for such Judge or Court to direct that such offender be sent to such school (being a school duly certified under the Act, and the directors or managers of which shall be willing to receive him) as may thereafter, and before the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which such offender has been sentenced, be directed by one of the Judges, or by the Justices of the Court before whom such offender shall be so convicted."

The Legislature did not, however, rest satisfied with the above provision; for on the representation of those conversant with the working of Reformatory Schools, they saw that cases might arise in which a young offender sentenced to detention in a particular School under the 7th, or even under the 8th section of the Act could not be received, and that before the expiration of his sentence of imprisonment in the gaol, it might be desirable to transfer him to some School different from that named in the original sentence; and accordingly it is provided by the 9th section that—

> "Any such Court, having made an order under the authority of this Act, for sending any offender to any reformatory, may make a supplemental order, if the Court shall think fit, at any time thereafter, and before the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which such offender has been sentenced, exchanging the name of such reformatory for the name of any other reformatory to which such offender might in the first instance legally have been sent, provided the directors or managers of such reformatory be willing to receive such offender, and such offender shall be sent to such last-mentioned school accordingly."

It would, I think, be difficult to discover an Act of Parliament in which more care is taken to provide against possible difficulties or inconveniences.

The Recorder of Dublin, and the Dublin Divisional Justices, who in common with the Recorder have studied carefully the provisions of the Act, adopt a course most satisfactory to themselves and to the Managers of Schools. When a young offender is committed for trial by the Recorder, the governor of the gaol makes careful inquiry into the religion and parentage of the child, and satisfies himself as to the particular School into which the child, if sentenced to one, will be received. Therefore, should there be a conviction, the Recorder is enabled to name the School at the moment, and has in addition the satisfaction of knowing, that if a change of School be necessary before the expiration of the period of imprisonment in the gaol, the case is fully provided for by the 9th section.

The Divisional Justices are not in the same position when passing sentence as the Recorder, the child coming before them without any notice whatever. But it is in such cases as these the advantages of the 8th section are made evident: the Justice inquires into the case; if proved, he sentences to detention in a Reformatory, not naming the School; he remands the child until inquiries shall have been made as to parentage and religion, and with these facts before him, he names the School, under the 8th section, having previously communicated with the Manager.

I sincerely hope that the course pursued by direction of the Recorder in Dublin will be adopted throughout Ireland whenever children are committed for trial at Quarter Sessions or at the Assizes; and I see no reason why the course pursued by the Dublin Divisional Justices should not be acted upon by the Resident Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in the provinces.

The industrial occupations in the Male Reformatory Schools under my inspection consist of tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, cabinet making, gas making, and agriculture. The tabular statement or return of receipts and expenditure gives a general view of the profit and loss on the industry of the Schools; and in the Special Report upon each School, I have endeavoured to exhibit these points in detail, and by comparison with the returns of the like nature as supplied in the Report for 1861 of the late Inspector of Reformatory Schools.

In the Girls' Schools the chief industrial occupation consists of needlework, cutting out shirts, knitting, washing, and making-up shirts, baking, dairy-work, and the duties of thorough-servant; and I cannot express too highly my complete approval of the excellent manner in which the Female Schools are managed.

I am informed, that occasionally complaints are made by uninstructed persons, that the labour of young offenders in Reformatory Schools is unfairly brought into competition with that of the artisan who is endeavouring to support himself by honest industry. This, however, is but the old objection to the employment of prisoners in gaols, which has been so frequently started and as frequently answered—answered best of all, in my mind, by Mr. Frederic Hill, when a Prison Inspector in Scotland, in his Report for 1837. Many well-meaning people have objected to prisoners being engaged in productive labor, on the ground that it interferes with the labor of persons out of prison; and as productive labor is one of the main principles that I have upheld in a system of Reformatory management, I think it right to make a few observations on this subject.

That injury should by any possibility arise from the circumstance of a number of people being employed in honest industry, and in producing useful articles for which there is a demand in society, is one of those anomalies which (as far as my experience goes) will be generally found, on a close examination, to be based in error. If it be wise to maintain prisoners in idleness or (which is the same thing to society) in unproductive labour, it must, for aught that I can see, be equally wise to maintain other people in idleness; those, for example, who live in a certain street of every town, or whose name begins with a certain letter of the alphabet.

Even supposing it could be shown that some other members of society do lose the profit obtained by prisoners, still it would not follow that the lucrative employment of prisoners does mischief; for whatever others might gain by the cessation of prisoners' labor, would be lost by society at large in the additional cost of maintaining the prisoners: so that the only object would be to throw upon other persons the labor by which the profit was earned, instead of that labor being performed by prisoners.

It would appear, then, that if prisoners are to cease working, either society must perform the labor now done by them, or must be content to be poorer by the amount of profit obtained by that labor; or whether the labor or an amount equal to it would go unperformed, would, I apprehend, depend on the state of trade, &c., at the particular time. If, at such time, things were in their natural state—that is, if there were a sufficient amount of profitable labor for all who chose to work—an employer having about as much difficulty in procuring a workman as a workman in procuring an employer, then the work, if not done by prisoners, would probably go undone; or, what is the same thing, an equal amount of some other kind of work would go undone. Again, if trade were excessively brisk, and there were a great difficulty in procuring workmen, then not only would the work go altogether unperformed, but a greater extent of inconvenience and injury to society would be created than the mere amount of labor under ordinary circumstances would indicate. Lastly, if trade were excessively dull, and there were great difficulty in procuring employment, the direct benefit to society from the labor of prisoners would be trifling, and might be dispensed with in the same way as might the labor of any other moderate number of workmen; the remaining body of workmen being under such circumstances fully able to perform all the labor demanded. But as, in one case, the total amount of profitable labor would not be increased by an illness or any other cause which disabled a number of free workers, so, in the other case, the amount could not be increased by the idleness of prisoners.

The idea that prison labor is injurious to society probably arises from the circumstance of prisons being often placed without reference to the labour market, and where things being stationary to a considerable extent, the immediate effect of the introduction of any new hands must be to displace some of the ordinary workers. In this case, however, it is not the prison labor in itself that produces the annoyance, but the mode in which that labor is called into action; and exactly the same kind of evil would be caused by a shoemaker who, without first examining his ground, should go and establish himself in a village which was already fully supplied by a brother of the craft. After a time the matter would right itself by one of the rivals moving off to a town where cobblers were in request; and in the same way, the introduction of prison labor in a district where there was at first no room for it, would eventually be balanced by the withdrawal of some of the free laborers to a place where employment was more abundant. Prison work, however, thus forced into existence, would probably never prove so profitable as work taken in the first instance to a good labor market.

Before quitting this subject, I would just remind the objectors to prison labor of one great fault which is constantly found with criminals, and one chief cause that is pointed out to them of their bad courses, I mean *idleness.* But if by engaging in labor they would have displaced other workers, why regret that they should have been unemployed? and why upbraid them with their laziness? If their labor in prison will be mischievous, their labor out of prison must have been equally so. And it appears to me that the objectors in question are bound to admire these persons as martyrs to the public good, and as willing and necessary sacrifices on the altar of indolence.

The total number who absconded from Reformatory Schools, and were not retaken, was seven; a very small number when we consider that the only key to the Reformatory is, as Monsieur Demetz says, "le clef des champs;" and it is worthy of remark that none of these absconders had had any lengthened Reformatory training.

Shortly before the passing of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act, and while the advocates of the System in this country were considering its provisions as a Bill, the Recorder of Birmingham wrote, at my request, the following important observations on the 14th section, and I reprint them here as they express fully the opinions of those most competent to speak with authority upon the subject:—

"Absconding from a Reformatory School is an offence which differs widely in magnitude according to circumstances. If it happen within a short time after the arrival of the young offender, it may often be justly attributed to his want of belief in the disinterestedness of those who profess to have his welfare for their object, unused as he has been perhaps to witness any but selfish conduct among those with whom he has been brought up.

"This distrust, combined with an incapacity to understand that he ought to be bound by any restraint which he has the power of casting off, leads not unfrequently to his absconding or deserting, without exactly knowing why or wherefore. At Stretton-on-Dunsmore, we always found that if the lads could be induced to stay for a month or so, the chances were strongly in favour of their staying permanently, and of their reformation being effected. At Stretton, it must be remembered, there was no legal right to bring them back, if they chose to depart.

"If, however, the case of an absconding offender is one which evinces an incapacity to be reclaimed by mild treatment, or a determination to resist the discipline of the Reformatory, there can be no doubt that his influence, whatever it may be, on his companions, will be most pernicious; and that it becomes imperative for their sake, and to preserve the moral tone of the establishment, that he should not return; and even if the incorrigible offender do not abscond he ought to forfeit his right to remain at the school. Mettray is armed with the power of sending back incorrigible *colons* to the prison from whence they came, to undergo the remainder of their sentence.

"Of late years such is the admirable state of the *colonie*, the power has been very rarely used; sometimes a whole year elapses without giving rise to a single instance of this severity.

"I think we cannot do better than act on the precedent of Mettray, with some variations which I will point out, and also the reasons which call for them.

"The habit among Judges, &c., of inflicting short imprisonment, is so inveterate, that I fear it would not seldom happen, that, having regard to the very light labours imposed in some prisons, a lad would deliberately prefer the Gaol to the Reformatory. This preference is displayed sometimes even at Mettray, where the length of imprisonment which the youth has to encounter is much greater than with us, extending, in certain cases, through the whole of his minority.

"I should propose, therefore, that deserters, and youths pronounced incorrigible, should not only be returned to prison, in execution of their sentence, but that the deserter should be open to indictment for the specific offence of absconding. I should desire to put the incorrigible under the same liability, but it would be difficult to turn *incorrigibility* into a specific offence, from its consisting of a great number of petty acts; and it is so foreign to English notions to make a person criminally answerable for a long series of acts, that I fear no law, which rendered such a proceeding necessary, would be found to work well in our courts.

"Probably if it were found that youths rejected the boon of being sent to a Reformatory, Judges would see the necessity for imposing longer sentences than they now do.

"With a few cells for separate confinement attached to the Reformatory, I should expect to find the number of those who were incorrigible, but who, nevertheless, did not abscond, would become very small indeed.

"I would not make it imperative on the managers of a Reformatory to remit an absconding youth to prison, but would clothe them with authority to receive him back if they had not lost all hope of reclaiming him.

"It is obvious that no Reformatory can work thoroughly well except under a system of gaol management which shall make the prison far less eligible, even to the most indolent, than the school. I believe that more labour will always be performed in a Reformatory than in a Prison, because the youth is governed by higher motives in the former than in the latter. Still the balance, even in sordid minds, may be turned in favour of the Reformatory by the harsher discipline of the Prison, not, however, made painful for the mere sake of pain, but because a severer discipline is required to produce reformation in the instance of an obdurate mind, than where the spirit is tractable."

The opinions here expressed by Mr. Hill are embodied in the 14th section of the Act which provides that a young offender absconding from a Reformatory School may, upon the complaint of the manager, be sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour; and by the 19th section, any person knowingly concealing or aiding an absconder, or preventing his return to the School, is liable to a penalty of five pounds, to be recovered by summary conviction, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for two months. A woman is at present undergoing two months imprisonment in Grangegorman Penitentiary, for having concealed her son who had absconded from St. Kevin's Reformatory.

Owing to the vigilance of the Metropolitan Police and to the Constabulary, very few absconders have escaped recapture. First abscondings are rarely punished by imprisonment; but a repetition of the offence is followed occasionally by two months, but usually by six months imprisonment.

The cost of recapture is very considerable, and becomes a large item in the expenditure of a Reformatory School, from which abscondings are of frequent occurrence, each case costing, on an average, not less than five pounds. But, for my own part, I do not regret an occasional absconding, at an early period of detention, when followed by a speedy recapture, or if not speedy, by a remote one. The absconding serves to rouse the Manager and staff; it makes them more careful and vigilant for the future; and it proves to those who carp at the Reformatory System, that the Schools are not so attractive as they suppose—in their ignorance of the nature of a child-criminal. Should the child be promptly recaptured, it shows the other inmates of the School that all hope of successful absconding is groundless; should the time of recapture be remote, it shows them that a close watch is kept beyond the bounds of the Reformatory; and, that although the recapture may be deferred, yet eventually the Manager will succeed in securing the absconder. Such lessons as these are never lost on the children. They can argue and reason on all the events of their own little world; the profit and loss of any offence is ever before their minds; and reared up, or rather "dragged up," as they have been, self interest will ever lead them.

Among those who are unacquainted with the working of the Reformatory Schools, and with the class of young offenders detained in them, most mistaken notions prevail, with regard to the difficult duty devolving on the persons who undertake the arduous—the most difficultly arduous—task of training and reforming a child-criminal. The Manager of a Male School receives boys from ten to sixteen years. Those under fourteen years should be children—they are only stunted men. Every feeling of the *child* has been obliterated; no affection has ever had growth in the heart, and each trait of youth has been warped and misdirected. If over fourteen, they are men, with all the passions of men—wild, unchecked, revelling in the freedom of street-life, and existing but for the unrestrained gratification of every animal passion.

In the Girls' Schools all the evil qualities of a woman's nature are rife, and but too often obedient submission is only the cloak by which a duplicity beyond her age enables a girl of fourteen to deceive an anxious and experienced Manager. Referring to this subject, the Chaplain to a large Reformatory School thus writes:—

"An institution more dear to God than a Reformatory of any kind, it is not easy to imagine. Yet, in proportion to *its* dignity, is the fearful dignity of your mission. Sickly sentimentality invests the sinner at a distance with the attributes of a Magdalene; but if there be any element of romance in the attraction felt towards the sinner, and in the vocation of those who have to deal with them, how soon it fades away before the reality. Even when want and pain and hunger have long since cured the miserable beings of the positive taste for a life of wickedness, yet the whole character is often utterly spoiled and destroyed. What is there left to work upon? The soul that looks out of the hard stony eye is lost to all sense of shame and degradation. There is an animal love of ease and hatred of work. The reckless outcasts from society turn fiercely round upon their best friends, as though they were their gaolers. Who can bind down to regularity the wild restless creatures, and reduce to rule the will which has been accustomed to follow every external impulse? Or rather, all will is gone, and has given place to the most irrational caprice. When you think you are sure of them, in times of calmest seeming, a breath will raise a tempest of fiendlike passion or obstinate sulkiness; and they who appeared but just now real penitents, all at once show the rage or the sullenness of a captive beast. Deep down in their hearts there lie the memories of unutterable things which will not rest, and ever and anon rise up to taunt them and drive them to madness, while the body craves the excitement of drink, and feels all the consequent restlessness of the privation. What can be done with a being so spoiled as that? What motive can you put before those whose feelings have lost all delicacy, who take all charity as a right, who are impervious to gratitude, and so wrapped in present fancied pleasures or dislikes as to forget that the past was a hell on earth, and to be ever recklessly ready to plunge into it again? All the beauty of human nature is trodden out of them, while sin with its dreadful chemistry has burned itself into their souls in characters of fire. Above all, they are false down to the very heart's core. Who can penetrate down beneath the leprous crust of insincerity, and make them children again? Oh! how quickly all sentimentality vanishes before such an apparition as that. What a temptation to take the miserable creatures at their word and bid them begone, when in some gust of absurd passion they ask to go back into the waste howling wilderness which awaits them outside the gates of the Reformatory! How hard not to treat them as parts of a great flock from which a tainted sheep must be expelled, lest it infect the whole! It is difficult not to become wooden, to act by invariable rules, and to sacrifice all to organization and discipline. There is no remedy for this tendency but the realization of the dignity of the individual soul."

These observations apply to all Reformatory Schools, male as well as female; and we have, in addition, the opinion of Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory Schools in England, that girls are more difficult of management than boys. He writes, in his Fifth Report (that for 1861),—"It is an unwelcome fact that the per centage of reformation in the case of girls is uniformly found lower than in the case of boys."

I write thus, as I am desirous to show the true type of children committed to Reformatory Schools, and that the public may understand the difficult duty undertaken by the Managers; and that when, hereafter, a child who had been in a Reformatory shall be charged with some offence, no unfair cry may be raised against the System. It cannot change human nature ; it can only make those honest, who, but for it, would be dishonest; it aims at making the neglected, misreared child capable of resisting all the temptations an ordinary well-reared child would resist, but no more ; and the former will fall precisely and in such temptations as the latter falls.

During the year, seven young offenders were charged before Magistrates with refractory conduct in Reformatory Schools, and punished by various periods of imprisonment. This course of proceeding has led some Managers to consider that a Penal ward might with advantage be established for the reception of refractory inmates of Reformatories in the Mountjoy Convict, or some other prison. I must admit that until I had become perfectly acquainted with the constitution of the Irish Reformatory Schools, and of the thorough zeal and ability of those who direct them, I was inclined to support the opinion of those who considered a Penal ward necessary; but I now believe it to be as mischievous as it is uncalled for.

I have examined closely into every case of refractory conduct—whether brought before a Justice or merely noted in the Conduct Book of the School—and I have invariably found that by proper management, or by a transfer of the child to some other School, the refractory feeling was dispelled or crushed; and I have found, too, that those called "incorrigible" in one School become most corrigible in another, the change being wrought by better management, not by harsher discipline.

I sincerely trust that Managers will not be willing, whilst taking the public money for the "care and maintenance" of those who require little reformatory discipline, to shift from themselves, and upon the Government, the duty of reforming those who really need reformation. I can understand that a Manager, false to his trust, doubting his ability, or unfit for his high post, might press for a Penal Reformatory, or for Penal cells, careless or forgetful that in thus invoking direct Government interference, he is breaking the unity of the Reformatory Principle—a principle which certainly is educational influence brought to bear by a private and independent agency co-operating with the Government; and not penal discipline, administered directly by the Government in prisons. Thinking thus, I have induced the Managers to abandon all ideas of a Penal Reformatory; and they now freely admit, that by the use of a properly constructed cell within their own walls, and by the right employment of the School discipline, and in difficult cases, by a transfer under the 20th section of the Act—from their own School to some other—all necessity for a Penal ward or a Penal School is completely obviated.

Among the children sentenced to detention in Reformatory Schools, from January, 1859, to December, 1862, 20 were poorhouse reared, and 90 had been inmates of the poorhouses for periods varying from seven years to six months. In fact, many of these children had known but two homes—the poorhouse and the gaol; and I find from the reports of the Managers, and from the replies to my questions during inspection, that the longer or more frequently a child has been the inmate of a poorhouse, so much the more difficult does it become to teach him the necessity for self-reliance, for continuous industry, and for self-control.

These evils arising from poorhouse rearing—and apparently inseparable from it—have long occupied the attention of Inspectors of any Schools in which it is desirable that industry should be a prominent point of development in the System. They have lamented—they have deplored—they have represented—and they have reported. Twelve years ago Mr. Carleton Tuffnell, in his Report on Parochial Union Schools, referring to this point, draws attention to an old Saxon principle, and writes:—

> "Guardians are not always so open to considerations of ultimate as of immediate economy; and many a pauper who now, before his death, costs his parish £100 or £200, might have lived without relief had a different education—represented, perhaps, by the additional expense of a single pound—been bestowed upon him in his youth. This is strictly retributive justice; and I think it would be good policy to increase its effect, and would give a prodigious stimulus to the diffusion of education if the expense of every criminal, while in prison, were reimbursed to the country by the parish in which he had a settlement. What a stir would be created in any parish by the receipt of a demand from the Secretary of State for the Home Department for £80, for the support of two criminals during the past year! I cannot but think that the locality where they had been brought up would be immediately investigated; perhaps some wretched hovels, before unregarded, made known, and means taken to educate and civilize families that had brought such grievous taxation on the parish. The expense of keeping criminals, as of paupers, must be borne somewhere; and it seems more just that it should fall on those parishes whose neglect has probably caused the crime than on the general purse."

The Justices in Dublin, and in the large towns in the provinces, are particularly careful in inquiring into all cases apparently fit for a Reformatory, but in which there has been *no* previous conviction; and the examination becomes doubly stringent whenever the charge is made by a parent or relative. Occasionally a child is, for its own sake, sentenced for a first offence to a Reformatory; and I gather from various communications of the Justices, that such sentences will be occasionally passed, in mercy to the child, there being no Industrial Schools' Act for Ireland.

I remark, with very great satisfaction, a reduction in the cost of care and maintenance in all the Schools, save one, for the year 1862, as compared with 1861. The exception is in the case of St. Kevin's Reformatory; the causes of the increase are stated in my Special Report, on the School, and which appears in the Appendix.

The following table shows the cost of each School in 1861 and in 1862:—

1861.

—	BELFAST. Malone. — Boys, 10⅓. Officers, 4.	CORK. Upton. — Boys, 15. Officers, 8.	DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place. — Boys, 10. Officers, 5.	WICKLOW. St. Kevin's, Glencree. — Boys, 205. Officers, 18.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost per Head, . .	29 0 11¼	No average could be taken; too short a time at work.	36 12 6	16 19 6¼
Ditto Food (weekly), .	0 2 6½		0 3 3¼	0 2 8¾
Ditto Clothing (ditto),	0 0 8½		0 1 1	0 0 11¾

1862.

—	BELFAST. Malone. — Boys, 34. Officers, 4.	CORK. Upton. — Boys, 135. Officers, 14.	DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place. — Boys, 25. Officers, 2.	WICKLOW. St. Kevin's, Glencree. — Boys, 248. Officers, 21.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost per Head, . .	27 2 2	20 15 1½	21 0 6	19 14 2¼
Ditto Food (weekly), .	0 3 3¼	0 3 5¼	0 3 2	0 3 3¼
Ditto Clothing (ditto),	0 2 4¼	0 0 11¾	0 0 7¾	0 0 11¾

I have satisfied myself, by the closest possible examination, that these calculations are accurate; and I hope in my next Annual Report to be enabled to show a still further decrease in the cost of the Schools. I do not, however, expect that our Irish Schools can be supported at a cheaper rate than those of England; and I fully agree with a statement made by Sir Walter Crofton, in his Report for 1861, on the Irish Reformatory Schools, in which he observes—"The difference of locality and other circumstances account very materially for the different cost of dietary. To those who are unacquainted with the relative cost of food in England and Ireland for the last few years, the charge of the latter country will, no doubt, be deemed too high. It is a fact, however, that for some time past the cost of food in Ireland has been higher than in many parts of England."

I have now reported, as fully as the materials at my disposal enabled me, on the condition of the Irish Reformatory Schools. I have stated their case and noted the various points of the System in every essential particular, and I have ventured to make such suggestions as I thought best calculated to extend the usefulness of the Schools and develop the chief points of the Reformatory Principle. I hope to see the movement spreading in Ireland year by year; and it gives me inexpressible pleasure to be able to apply to Ireland the words which the Rev. Sydney Turner, in his Fifth Report, applies to England:—"It would be difficult to find a move-

1861.

DUBLIN. 103, Cork-st.	DUBLIN CO. High Park.	DUBLIN CO. Golden Bridge.	LIMERICK. "St. Joseph's."	MONAGHAN. Spark's Lake.	—
Girls, 7⅓. Officers, 2.	Girls, 25. Officers, 5.	Girls, 18. Officers, 3.	Girls, 19. Officers, 7.	Girls, 21. Officers, 3.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
33 15 8½	23 10 2	21 5 10½	25 9 11½	28 0 8	Cost per Head.
0 3 2¾	0 3 8¾	0 3 3¼	0 2 9½	0 2 11	Ditto Food.
0 0 8¾	0 0 9¾	0 0 8	0 1 4½	0 0 10¼	Ditto Clothing.

1862.

DUBLIN. 103, Cork-st.	DUBLIN CO. High Park.	DUBLIN CO. Golden Bridge.	LIMERICK. "St. Joseph's."	MONAGHAN. Spark's Lake.	—
Girls, 13. Officers, 2.	Girls, 34. Officers, 5.	Girls, 34. Officers, 3.	Girls, 30. Officers, 7.	Girls, 26. Officers, 5.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23 3 2	19 4 10	18 12 5	18 18 3½	23 11 11½	Cost per Head.
0 3 2¾	0 4 5¼	0 2 9½	0 2 8¾	0 3 10	Ditto Food.
0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 7¼	0 0 10¾	0 0 11¼	Ditto Clothing.

ment so widely spread, and embracing persons so various in their religious views and their social position, which has been carried out with so few failures and so little rivalry or dissension."

I cannot, in justice, conclude my Report without expressing my thanks to Mr. Luscombe, the clerk in this office. Trained as he had been by Sir Walter Crofton, I was prepared to find the various registers and documents in perfect order, and so systematized that the record of each case was complete from the first entry to the latest return; but in addition to this, I found Mr. Luscombe ever ready to discharge his somewhat complicated duties with a zeal and ability deserving the highest commendation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

PATRONAGE SOCIETIES.

(See ante, page 23.)

These Societies have been, up to the present, but few in number.

We find the most important of them in the great centres of our population in Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg, Rouen, Toulouse, &c., &c. Space would not permit our describing each of these institutions separately. We will therefore limit ourselves to that of Paris, under the superintendence of M. Bérenger (de la Drôme). This institution, which has served as a model to other analogous societies, was founded in 1833, at the instance of M. Ch. Lucas, who has had the honour of founding several institutions of patronage. The statutes were arranged by a committee uniting several members of the Institution, who, like their worthy president, M. Bérenger (de la Drôme), held high positions in the official world.

The Societyapprenticed the boys who left the house of correctional education, at the expiration of the term of their imprisonment, and the Juvenile détenus to whom the Government gave provisional liberty, in order to prove what progress they had made in virtue. These boys are replaced under strict watch, when it is proved that their conduct has not been correct. The former are called definitive libérés, and the latter provisional. The Society proposed this arrangement for the purpose of habituating their pupils to an honest and industrious life, and in order to prevent their relapsing.

The members composing this body, are divided into subscribers, patrons, and donors; these are accepted without limit, in order to extend as far as possible their sphere of action. The subscribers are only called on for the sum they promised. The title of donor is acquired by giving 100 francs annually to the Society. The patrons have the most difficult task to perform, as their employment chiefly consists in procuring situations for the juvenile libérés.

The office of patron is held for three years. The Society have an asylum where all juvenile libérés are received, who, during this period have either fallen ill, or are unable to work. This asylum is placed under the immediate control of a general Agent, M. de Grellet-Wanning, a priest of unalterable devotion, who resides in the Rue Mézèries, No. 9. He says Mass every Sunday at an Altar placed in the Assembly Hall.

The Society is under the immediate direction of a board, assisted by an Administrative Council, and aided by three Committees, of material and funds, of management and inquiry.

The board is composed of a president, vice-president, of a secretary general, or treasurer, in whom rests in fact the executive power of the Society.

The Administrative Council is composed of twelve members, deciding on all matters useful or advantageous to the Institution, which is submitted by them for approval to the board, or to one of the members of the Council. The duties of president and of vice-president, as well as those of secretary general, or treasurer, have been carefully defined. The three Committees are each presided over by a vice-president, whose duty it is to see that the funds are well employed, taking care that the boys are provided for after their final liberation, and making inquiries in order to afford the Administrative an opportunity of placing a young provisional détenu at liberty, and entitling him to seek for reward. In fine, the General Assembly is convoked annually to render an account of the working of the Society, and every six months to hear the reports of the patrons on those confided to their care. In these re-unions, the Assembly nominate counsellors to the vacant places. They introduce modifications in the laws, whenever they find cause. Finally, they bestow rewards on the patrons who merit them.

A paid agent is employed—who accounts to the Treasurer for paid subscriptions, and expenditure of moneys received, takes charge of the minutes, keeps the register, prepares the questions, and makes inquiries relative to the management of the superiors, and furnishes to the patrons every information necessary for the accomplishment of their mission. The general agent is also employed in procuring situations for the libérés, and trying to arrange with the head workmen the most suitable places, and also to supply for the time the absence of a patron who is ill or stays away. Finally, he is bound to prove monthly the presence of each boy in the place marked out for him by the patron.

The Society negotiates with different contractors, who supply them with everything they require to clothe the libérés.

The patrons are admitted after every possible precaution is taken, to guarantee their good conduct to the Society. Their duties are inscribed in a hand-book *ad hoc,* and they cannot take charge of more than six libérés at a time.

The president represents the entire Society, he corresponds with the established authorities, and it is to him that the demands made by the different public functionaries in the interest of the board is entrusted.

The strictest and most watchful surveillance is exercised over all the libérés, but particularly over those who are still under the restrictions of the clause 66 of the penal code, who have been entrusted to the board as provisional libérés. Those latter are never lost sight of by the patrons, and when they exhibit idleness or disobedience towards their masters, the patron, without waiting for a more serious fault, is bound to represent their misconduct to the president.

The President decides with the board whether the charge is of a sufficiently grave character to require immediate re-incarceration.

But even in case the matter has been arranged, the patron is not released from his obligation towards his pupil, and is bound to reinstate him by virtue of a ministerial decision. All the acts of the Society are inserted with the greatest care in the register kept by the agent. The principal are kept in a large book, comprising at once the moral and financial account of each boy; in this book is recorded as correctly as possible the history of his life, the information received relative to his family, the progress he has made in advancement, and all the expenses he has occasioned the Society.

Then follows the general register of all the members who compose the body, under the title of patrons, donors, or subscribers, pointing out the assessments of each, and comprising an annual account, specifying the date of payments.

Another register comprises the names of all the patrons employed, and of the boys under their care. A third points out the changes, either by getting in or removing any of the members belonging to the board.

These registers are the ground-work by which can be proved the receipt of subscriptions, the expenditure of the funds, and the supplying of all kinds of food. Putting money in the savings' bank in the children's name, and the place where the cash is kept, are entered in two different books.

Another very important book points out, three months beforehand, the young détenus who are about to leave the houses of correctional education in the neighbourhood of Paris, and the names of the Commissioners who will be employed to institute an inquiry into the conduct of those boys; there is also an account given of the acceptance or refusal of patronage by the libérés.

The minutes of the sittings of the Council of Administration, of the Committees appointed to procure situations, and of the six months' assemblies, are entered in another book.

A register in which is copied the correspondence with the administration, the bar, the prefect of police, and other functionaries; finally, there are several secondary registers which complete the vocabulary of the agent's book.

We see, by what has gone before, with what care the Society takes note of the working, and the means necessary to ensure success. The asylum in the Rue Mézières, which was founded in the year 1846, has been very useful to the juvenile libérés, particularly during times of commercial and political panic which we have had to pass. But it has also made considerable sacrifices to the board for its appropriation, and the support of the boys contained there. These sacrifices have been exclusively beneficial to the juvenile libérés, and whilst their expenses were observed to increase, the salaries of the clerks* continued the same; the right assumed towards them by the asylum was to increase their work, and make them labour more diligently.

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* These clerks are—a responsible agent at 1,400 francs; an agent for providing situations, 800 francs; a register and schoolmaster, 900 francs; an inspector, 900 francs; a housekeeper at 300 francs; and the porter got 360 francs.

The resources of the Society are comprised in the collection of taxes which the juries award for their advantage, of the subsidies granted by the Corporation and the Prefect of the Seine, of the legacies bequeathed to them, and of the 70 centimes allowed daily by the Minister of the Interior, for the support of the provisional libérés.

In fine, the Government, in order to acknowledge the services rendered by this Institution, has established it legally by a Royal Ordinance, dated June 9th, 1843.

Since the month of May, 1833, the period of its foundation, up to the 31st of December, 1853, the society has protected 2,155 boys,* definitive or provisional libérés.

252 had renounced all patronage, 124 had been abandoned as incorrigibles ; 112 are dead ; 964 had ceased to be under guardianship at the end of three years ; 144 provisional libérés had been re-entered into the house of correction ; 506 had relapsed into crime, 88 of whom had belonged to the category of temporary libérés, 16 had been placed in hospital as lunatics, the remainder ran away.

During this period of twenty years, the Society received the sum of 457,265 francs, 55 cents ; its expenses had been 381,824 francs, 89 cents. They had thus in their possession at the end of 1853, 75,440 francs, 66 cents; an important sum, which bore testimony to the good management of the board, and at the same time of the useful assistance it rendered not only to the Government, but also to private individuals. The receipts of the Society had been 25,947 francs, 33 cents in 1854 ; in that year the expenses had arisen to 25,342 francs, 10 cents, for 294 juvenile provisional or definitive libérés, every boy had therefore cost at an average about 89 francs. In this account had been entered all kinds of expenses, the salaries of the clerks of the asylum, and a sum of 3,371 francs, 10 cents, employed in the recent building, and repairing of the establishment in the Rue Mézères. Amongst the 294 boys patronized by the Society in 1854, 65 were very well conducted ; 127 well conducted ; 24 wished to leave ; 13 were badly behaved ; 1 ran away ; 23 relinquished the patronage after being submissive for some time ; 7 had been given up altogether as incorrigible; 10 had been re-imprisoned in the penitentiary of la Roquette ; 20 had relapsed into crime ; 4 were dead. Whilst subtracting from the total number 294, the 23 boys who had renounced the patronage, the 7 who were abandoned as incorrigible, and those who ran away, there remained 263 young persons, of whom only 20 had relapsed into error—that is to say, 7·60 for 100 ; this proportion was 75 to 100 before the establishment of the Society.

During the same year 1854, the average number of boys staying at the asylum was 14 daily, and those supported in the establishment was 17. The average number of boys who assisted at the re-unions every first Sunday of the month was 80. These numbers prove the utility of this institution.

There is another Society in Paris deeply interesting, which is engaged in protecting young girls from the department of the Seine, detenus libérés and destitute—founded by Madame de Lamartine, and Madame la Marquise de la Grange, who was born at Caumont-la-Force. This institution, from 1841, up to December 31st, 1853, extended its care over 178 juvenile detenus ; 102 had got situations through its influence, 10 relapsed into error, and 66 had escaped from their surveillance. Annexed to this establishment is a quarter set apart for correctional education, in which Madame la Marquise de la Grange is endeavouring to introduce all the improvements calculated to elevate the mind.*

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* These boys go as penitents to the Monastery de la Roquette.

The Society for the patronage of the juvenile libérés of the Rhone deserves especial notice, having tried to take under their guardianship subjects of a class unfortunately too numerous, young mendicants or vagrants, who though not condemned, are nevertheless a scourge to the country. The last accounts returned, published by the Society in 1847, showed that from 1840 to 1846, they had taken under their care 22 vicious boys who had not been sentenced, or even tried, 16 whose moral state required the strictest surveillance; they had been confined at the asylum of d'Oullins ; 6 others were placed as apprentices to tradespeople ; 8 of these were well conducted, whilst the other 8 gave frequent proofs of idleness and insubordination ; 3 remained with the masters ; 1 returned to his family. These 22 boys cost the Society 9,810 francs, 20c., or 445fr. 91c. each.

From 1836, the period of its foundation, to the 31st of December, 1853, the Society of Juvenile Libérés of the Rhone have protected 305 of these youths : 279 are in situations, and 26 not engaged.

These two classes have furnished 68 relapses, which establishes between the discharged and those who have fallen away a proportion of about 22 to 100.

ADMINISTRATIVE PATRONAGE.

Let us see how this patronage is exercised, which has been instituted by a ministerial decision, February 17, 1847. At the time that the juvenile libéré leaves the house of correction, the Director of the establishment furnishes a report to the Minister of the Interior, in which he points out the moral and religious character of the boy, the order of his intellect, the trade to which he has been brought up, the place where he desires to fix his residence. The prefects are obliged to transmit a resumé of these documents to the Mayors of the communes where the juvenile libérés have fixed their abode, and these functionaries have in their turn to make known every six months to the heads of the government how these boys conduct themselves, their habits, and the way by which they gain their livelihood. The corporation (or common council) collect most carefully the information required from them. But a patronage whose only aim is to observe the acts of a young libéré without assisting him at the period of his liberation, is all but visionary.

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* Madame Lechevalier, Inspectress-General of Prisons, has taken a very active part in the working of this Society.

On the other hand, as the Mayors communicate generally with the libérés through the intervention of the police officer or the forest keeper, who do not give to their office all the circumspection requisite, the position of these boys is ere long understood, and their employers are anxious to get rid of them, thinking that having them in their service, places them under the surveillance of the authorities.

Orders have been given, it is true, to the prefects to endeavour to remedy these serious disadvantages, and more cannot be done in the absence of a law to remedy this evil by enabling them to employ more efficacious means. Be it as it may, such are the results of administrative patronage during the year 1853. The mayors had received information relative to 861 libérés, of whom 124 were young girls. 197 boys and 68 girls escaped the patronage by changing their names and concealing their residences. They retain the management of

Satisfactory—304 boys and 36 girls.
Doubtful— 97 boys and 12 girls.
Bad— 52 boys and 5 girls.

49 boys and 3 girls have relapsed.

They have had 38 enlistments in the army and navy. The relapses (deducting those who ran away), have been 9 to 100 boys, and 5 to 100 girls.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF PATRONAGE.

When leaving the establishments of correctional education the young détenues are supplied with suitable clothes, and assistance for their journey. The directors of several of the colonies have found it necessary to watch over some of those boys, who being orphans, could not receive in the bosom of their families that protecting care and counsel necessary to sustain them in a good course. Amongst the establishments from which came the greater number of these libérés, we will cite the colony of Mettray ; the House of Correctional Education, Bordeaux, directed by M. l'Abbé Fissiaux ; and that of Toulouse, the founder of which has organized in Paris a Society of Patronage.

From 1841 to the 31st of December, 1853, the colony of Mettray had rendered assistance to 953 libérés, who had left that institution ; 18 had removed themselves from under their kind control ; 307 had obtained situations through the influence of the establishment ; 157 entered the army ; 6 were kept as servants in the establishment ; 4 entered religious houses ; 61 entered the navy ; 66 were taken as military recruits ; 231 returned to their relations ; 103 relapsed. After deducting the 18 that ran away, we find the relapses have been 11 to 100.

The libérés who go to Paris from Mettray, receive the protection of the Chief Agent, M. Paul Verdier, who engages in this work of devotion with a zeal and self-abnegation beyond all eulogy.*

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* Now dead.

There are innumerable conventual establishments to which the State confides young female détenus, protecting in these asylums those who at the period of their liberation find themselves without homes, or means of employment. The principal are the Solitude of Nazareth, near Montpelier; the Refuge du Dorat in la Haute Vienne; the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Angers, and the communities which belong to them.

A recent inquiry has been made relative to 12,464, the number of juvenile détenus, who from 1837 to 31st December, 1853, left the Institution of Correctional Education, either publicly or privately. Of this number we cannot point out more than 528 relapses; but as it would be impossible to discover what had become of the greater number of those boys, who concealed their track by changing their names and residences, in order either to commence a new mode of life or to continue in their old habits, it is more than probable that the greater number of those boys have contributed to increase the population of our penitentiaries. As for the young girls, their fate on leaving has been more dark and deplorable. Are not these facts sufficiently startling to prove the absolute necessity of an obligatory patronage, which is at once aiding and preventive, especially after pointing out the services rendered by this Institution, incomplete as it still is?

JULES DE LAMARQUE.

The following Prospectus, circulated at the London Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science (1862), shows the feeling upon this subject in England:—

PROPOSAL for the ESTABLISHMENT of a PATRONAGE SOCIETY for the SUPERVISION and HELP of YOUNG PERSONS who have left REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The time is now arrived when a want is strongly felt by the Managers of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, of some agency by which the instruction and training given in the School may be continued, in some degree, to the young persons who leave it.

It is of the greatest importance to the ultimate success of our work, that the boy or girl who leaves our care should feel that there is a friend who may be referred to in difficulty, and who will also keep up the influence of the School by reporting to the Managers of each School the conduct of its former inmate.

That such continued supervision *ought* to exist no one will deny. That it *does not* exist is fully proved by the numbers of scholars given as "unknown" in each of H. M. Inspector's Annual Reports. All managers who have received children from various distant parts of the kingdom must be sensible of their shortcomings in this respect.

It has been suggested that this want may be supplied by police agency, and that these officials are both able and willing to keep a watchful eye over the proceedings of these young persons, and to report on them to the managers. Granting that they would take this trouble beyond their ordinary duty, we believe that it would be very injurious to the Reformatory cause, and inconsistent with its principle, to expose the young persons, whom we have endeavoured to rescue from evil courses and to restore to society, to the stigma of a visit from a policeman, and to the brand of being suspicious characters.

The officers of the School can seldom be spared from their duties to keep up such supervision; and mere correspondence with the young persons themselves or their friends, however useful in maintaining a feeling of friendly interest, can never be relied on as giving a true statement of their actual condition.

Hence, the following plan has been devised, and for its complete development the co-operation of Reformatories in general will be needed. It is respectfully requested, therefore, that the managers of each Reformatory will give it full consideration, and will give an answer expressing their willingness to unite in it, or the contrary, offering such suggestions as may occur to them.

I. A Central Office shall be established in London, which shall receive subscriptions and make payments, through which the managers may obtain information respecting the local agencies, and which shall be responsible for the supervision of all London cases, and for the occasional visitation of isolated cases throughout the kingdom.

II. In every large town or district there shall be a local agent and an office, and this agent may enlist as much voluntary effort as possible, but must be alone responsible for the cases placed under his care. The local branch should be under the direct management of the subscribing Reformatories in the district, subject to the approval of the Central Office.

III. A list of these offices throughout the kingdom, and of the name of the agent, shall be sent to each subscribing Reformatory.

IV. Each Reformatory can send to the Local Agent, or to the Central Office, a list of the children to be visited in such locality; and, on any child leaving, will direct him or her to the proper office. The agent will then report, from time to time, to each Reformatory the results ascertained by his friendly visits. Care is to be taken that there shall be no interference between different Reformatories.

V. Each Reformatory should subscribe a certain sum per annum (to be hereafter fixed), to maintain such agency, or an annual sum for each child visited.

VI. In many towns persons may be found who will undertake the work gratuitously; they should then give their names, and the office to which communications may be addressed. In most cases it will not be necessary to employ more than a small portion of the agent's time. Where allowable, the agent might be a local town missionary, or a suitable person engaged also in some other occupation.

Should the plan suggested be adopted, it is proposed to make the Office of the Reformatory and Refuge Union the Central Office in London. All communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Union, 118, Pall Mall, S.W., within the next two months.

APPENDIX, No. II.

List of Reformatory Schools, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, Name of Corresponding Manager, and amount of Accommodation :—

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Antrim,	Malone Reformatory School, for Protestant Boys, Belfast. Certified March 13th, 1860. Accommodation for 40 Boys. Charles W. Shaw, Esq., at the School.
Cork,	Reformatory School, for Roman Catholic Boys, Upton. Certified July 6th, 1860. Accommodation for 160 Boys. Rev. Moses Furlong, at the School.
Dublin,	Reformatory School for Protestant Girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 25 Girls. Rev. Thomas R. Shore, B.D., at the School, or 53, Summer-hill, Dublin.
,,	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Golden-bridge. Certified May 3rd, 1859. Accommodation for 45 Girls. Mrs. Mary M. Kirwan, at the School.
,,	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, High Park. Certified December 21st, 1858. Accommodation for 45 Girls. Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan, at the School, Drumcondra.
,,	Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, 3, Rehoboth-place. Certified November 18th, 1859. Accommodation for 40 Boys. Rev. Thomas R. Shore, B.D., at the School, or at 53, Summer-hill, Dublin.
Limerick,	St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick. Certified January 25th, 1859. Accommodation for 50 Girls. Mrs. Amelia Von Neuvenhove, at the School.
Monaghan,	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Spark's Lake, Monaghan. Certified May 3rd, 1859. Accommodation for 50 Girls. Mrs. Genevieve Beale, at the School.
Wicklow,	St. Kevin's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 250 Boys. Rev. Francis J. Lynch, at the School.

Return of Young Offenders under Detention, and in the Reformatory Schools, December 31st, 1862.

——	Boys.	Girls.
Malone Protestant Reformatory School, Belfast,	37	.
Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Upton, county Cork,	147	.
Protestant Reformatory School, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	26	.
St. Kevin's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Glencree, county Wicklow,	240	.
Protestant Reformatory School, 103, Cork-street, Dublin,	.	12
High Park Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Drumcondra, county Dublin,	.	34
Golden-bridge Roman Catholic Reformatory School, county Dublin,	.	32
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Limerick,	.	32
Spark's Lake Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Monaghan,	.	31
	450	141
Total,	591	

APPENDIX, No. III.

DETAILED REPORT ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

The MALONE PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOL for BOYS, at BELFAST.

This, the only Male Reformatory School in the province of Ulster, is most admirably conducted. The Governor, Mr. David Barclay, was formerly the Master of the Protestant Reformatory School, Rehoboth-place, and has had much experience of the class to which criminal children belong.

On the occasion of my first inspection, I thought it my duty to address a letter to the Committee, recommending certain modifications in the management, and they most willingly adopted my suggestions.

Abscondings were, until September, 1862, of very frequent occurrence. There have been none latterly, and nearly all who escaped have been recaptured.

The educational training is under the care of Mr. Barclay. The boys are well taught, and the writing and ciphering are better than I should have expected in a Reformatory School so short a time in full working operation.

There are about twenty-three acres of land attached to the school, which, considering the stiff nature of the soil, and that very many of the boys are town-reared, is cultivated most profitably. Whilst at field labour the boys are under the control of the Farm Bailiff, who has the entire charge of them.

In addition to agriculture, the boys are instructed in shoemaking and tailoring. On one occasion, when leaving the School after my inspection, two of the boys were at the gate with me, and remarking that they carried a large parcel, I asked Mr. Barclay what it contained; he replied, "Clothes made by the boys for a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and these two lads are taking them home to him."

The Committee of this school are much indebted to Mr. Charles W. Shaw, one of the Honorary Secretaries, who is most active in advancing the interests of the School and of the boys; he spends a portion of each Sunday with them.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, was 37; the average monthly number during the year was 34.

The average monthly number under detention in the year 1861 was 10½; the following figures show the cost per head in the years

	1861.			1862.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . .	29	11	0¼	27	2	2
Ditto (food weekly), .	0	2	6½	0	3	3
Ditto Clothing do., .	0	0	8½	0	2	4

The payments by parents amounted to £12 16*s.* 6*d.*; the industrial profit was nil; the loss £131 12*s.* 9*d.* Of the 37 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, 26 were first commitments.

The following are the Chaplains' Reports:—

"I have now for more than a year been in close and constant communication with the Malone Protestant Reformatory School. The boys have, without any exception, given me the greatest satisfaction. Of their attention, interest, and respect during the hours of religious instruction; of their devout and collected behaviour in church; of their cheerfulness and helpfulness among themselves, I cannot speak too highly.

"My hopes of very great success in this movement have grown stronger after every visit.

"SAMUEL ANDERSON, Clk., B.A.,
"Incumbent of Upper Falls, Belfast, and Chaplain."

"As might be supposed, the Presbyterian boys at present in the Malone Protestant Reformatory School differ very much from each other in religious attainments. One of them is unable to do more than spell a little, but he is the youngest of them; another reads imperfectly; the others read well. One boy has committed to memory the whole of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, as well as large portions of Scripture. Other boys committed to memory the half of it, with a considerable portion of Scripture. They are all acquainted I believe with the nature of sin, as the transgression of God's law, with the great atonement of Jesus. The necessity of being born of the spirit—the doctrine of the Trinity. They are generally very intelligent lads—most respectful and affectionate. In my weekly visit to them we pray together twice; I then hear Catechism, and explain its meaning; I cause them to repeat the portions of Scripture they have committed to memory, making a few remarks on each. They seem to me most anxious to receive instruction, and conduct themselves to my entire satisfaction.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JOSEPH MACKENZIE, Presbyterian Chaplain."

COUNTY CORK.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, UPTON, Co. Cork.

This is the only Reformatory School in Ireland which was specially built for the reception of young offenders, but its peculiar advantages have not been as yet fully experienced, as the buildings are not, from want of the necessary funds, entirely completed. Workmen are, however, now engaged in perfecting the entire plan.

About 110 acres of land are attached to the Reformatory, and the greater portion of the boys are employed at agricultural labor. As there is a railway station upon the ground, and as Mr. Wagstaff, the Assistant Manager, is thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of agriculture, I am quite satisfied that considerable profit will be derived from the farm. Market-gardening is also carefully attended to, and from this portion of the farm an extra profit may be expected, as the produce will find a most ready sale in Bandon and Cork; the former is within eighteen minutes' journey by rail, and the latter within forty-five minutes of the School. In these points, moderately good soil and facility of transit, Upton has enormous advantages over St. Kevin's Reformatory.

A very considerable quantity of work has been done by the boys, in particular, the very heavy and disagreeable labour of reclaiming land, which, according to the old system of husbandry, had been wasted in deep broad ditches or wide hedges. The management of cows, pigs, and sheep, is well and carefully carried out. In this Reformatory, and at St. Kevin's, I may add also, at the two Protestant Male Reformatories, Rehoboth-place, Dublin, and the Malone Reformatory School, Belfast, the boys in the first class are intrusted out as messengers, and frequently with sums of money amounting to £3 or £5, and the result has been, in every case, entirely satisfactory. This is a beautiful exemplification of a truth expressed by Miss Carpenter, who writes,—" As much freedom should be given as is compatible with the good order of the establishment; those who prove themselves deserving of confidence, may have situations of trust given them—may be sent on errands beyond the premises. It is only *in proportion as there is liberty that security can be felt in the child's real improvement.*"

In addition to agriculture, the boys are instructed in tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry; the work in each of these trades is most creditable.

The educational training consists of reading, writing, and ciphering. The instruction in each of these branches is very full, and the boys thoroughly comprehend the meaning of all they read. The first class wrote from dictation, and the spelling and handwriting were very much better than I expected.

Knowing how thoroughly the Rev. Mr. Furlong and Mr. Wagstaff are acquainted with the Reformatory System, I was not surprised at finding that a band had been formed; indeed, I should have been surprised and disappointed at its absence. The performance is extremely good, and I may state of this, as of the Glencree band, that it is quite equal to that of any ordinary Infantry regiment.

During the year 1862 no boy had been placed on Licence from this school; this, however, is explained by the fact, that although certified the 6th of July, 1860, the first boy was received in the Reformatory so long afterwards as the 29th of October, of the same year.

I sincerely trust that all Managers will, when it can be safely done, adopt the plan now carried out in the St. Kevin's Reformatory School, and liberate, on Licence, under the eighteenth section of the Act, every young offender over sixteen years of age, who has been three years in the Reformatory. I believe this power of licensing to be invaluable in its effects, and I adopt in its entirety the following passage from the Fourth Report, that for 1860, of Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory Schools in England, in which, referring to the Licences, and to the experiences of Mr. Baker, of Hardwicke-court, and of the Rev. Mr. Fish, of Castle Howard, he writes:—"It enables the Managers to maintain a control over those whom they place out for a considerable period after they have passed from the actual restraint of the school, and to accustom them to the habits, duties, and temptations of free life, before entirely launching them amidst its trials. It is undoubtedly far better for the boy or girl to be thus gradually restored to freedom, and accustomed to self-government in partial liberty, than to be detained for the full term of their sentence under the exact and necessarily artificial discipline of the school. This is, in fact, the intention and purpose of such long sentences of detention as the Reformatory Acts allow of. To keep a lad of average age in a Reformatory for five or even four years, should hardly ever be necessary. If he has not improved sufficiently to be placed out, and put in the way of supporting himself by his own labour in, at the most, three years, it is a sign that there is a want of life and vigour in the school; that there is more of routine management and mere discipline than a personal and moral influence on the part of the superintendent and teachers. I have pressed this strongly on the attention of the Managers of the schools in which the inmates are detained so long, and shall continue to do so, being satisfied that the ultimate success of their efforts is largely involved in it."

The total number in the Reformatory on the 31st of December, 1862, was 147; the average monthly number during the year was 135.

The average monthly number under detention during the year 1861, was 15.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1862:—

In Sir Walter Crofton's report for 1861, it is stated, referring to the expenditure of this school, "The first boy was received October 29, 1860, so that no fair cost can be taken from the above charges."

	1862. £	s.	d.
Cost per head, ...	20	15	1½
Ditto (food weekly), . . .	0	3	5
Ditto, Clothing do., . . .	0	0	11¾

The payments from parents amounted to £36 17*s.* 1*d.*; the industrial loss was £315 17*s.*; the industrial profit was nil.

Of the 135 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, eighty-four were first commitments.

The Manager makes the following special note upon the first commitments:—"Of the 84 first commitments there is no doubt many had been convicted before, although I have no return. One boy was sent here from Dublin as having had no previous conviction, and I found there were several against him in Cork.

"Again, very many of them have acknowledged to habitual pilfering, and to having had the police after them. One of our cleverest thieves, a Derry boy, was convicted only once, although the police were for over twelve months certain he was thieving: he was too sharp for them."

Many boys have been committed to Upton from Dublin; and I trust that this course will not be entirely abandoned, as in certain cases the mere fact of sending a young offender away from the neighbourhood of his old haunts of crime, and among new scenes and faces, has a most salutary effect. In such cases it would be false economy to consider the additional cost—the fare by railway to Upton.

DUBLIN.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL for PROTESTANT BOYS, 3, REHOBOTH-PLACE.

This School is working most satisfactorily under the mastership of Mr. Thomas Hanna, and the unceasing care and supervision of the Rev. Mr. Shore, whose great experience as a Gaol Chaplain is in many ways valuable, through the insight it gives him in judging the real character of the boys.

A system of marks, simplified and adapted from those of the Irish Convict Prisons, is used in this School with excellent results, as each boy knows that his position in the Reformatory depends entirely upon himself; he knows that the marks are fairly given; he understands the profit and loss of good conduct and of bad; and having the consequences of the gain or loss of marks plainly before him, he very rarely considers the commission of a serious fault worth the loss which it entails.

The educational training is conducted entirely by Mr. Hanna; in fact, latterly he has managed the school with no assistance, save that of the monitors, and has experienced no difficulty whatever in thus conducting the Reformatory.

A tailor attends during some hours every day, and instructs the boys in his trade; but market-gardening is the chief occupation of the inmates. The ground consists of about two acres and a-half, but the Committee are in treaty for a lease of about seven acres adjoining. The land has been most successfully worked, but neither the tailoring nor the school-teaching has been neglected. I was much pleased with the jackets made by the boys; and the reading, writing, and ciphering were quite as good as I should have expected in an ordinary National School.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, was 26; the average monthly number during the year was 23.

The average monthly number under detention in the year 1861 was 10; the following figures show the cost per head in the years

	1861.			1862.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . .	36	12	6	21	0	6
Ditto (food weekly), .	0	3	3¼	0	3	2
Ditto, Clothing do., .	0	1	1	0	0	7¾

The payments by parents amounted to £4 14*s.*; the industrial loss was nil; the industrial profit was £69 10*s.* 9*d.*

Of the 26 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, 19 were first commitments. Owing to its position, abscondings from this School were not unfrequent; but latterly, with improved management, they have entirely ceased.

The Report of the Chaplain is as follows:—

"I have not had all the boys in the school under my instruction, but only those who have been raised to the Second Class. I consider that these have an amount of religious information very nearly, if not quite equal to that which would be found in a well-instructed parochial school. Some of the boys are very intelligent; all are very attentive, and appear anxious for improvement; a few are unable to read, and in such cases it is impossible to know how far apparent dulness is natural, or is merely owing to the fact that the boy is unable without aid to prepare the lessons.

"WILLIAM GREEN."

COUNTY WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL, GLENCREE, for ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.

This was the first Male Reformatory School certified in Ireland; and when certified in April, 1859, consisted merely of one of the small barracks built in many of the remote districts of Ireland shortly after the rebellion of 1798. Being the only Roman Catholic Male School open before July, 1860, the numbers rapidly increased, and new buildings were commenced in the autumn of 1859; there is now accommodation for 250 boys, with a staff consisting of 22 persons. The Committee have completed a three-storeyed building, 66 feet in length by 24 in breadth, containing, on the ground floor, a laundry well fitted with every convenience for washing, and including the drying apparatus; on the first floor an extensive linen-room and wardrobe for storing the clothing of the boys, and likewise bath-room. The second floor, although intended to have been used as an infirmary, has, owing to certain inconveniences of position, been turned to account as an additional dormitory, and, therefore, better accommodation for the sick is still a want to be supplied.

For the purpose of ensuring an abundance of water to the house and gas-tank, as well as to be prepared for any accidents from fire, a reservoir 40 feet long by 23 wide and 10 deep has been constructed at such an elevation on the mountain-side, as to command the highest part of the buildings.

The masonry and iron piping required for the completion of the work, so necessary for an Institution like this, have involved a considerable outlay of money.

The premises now, therefore, consist of the two dormitories, which, including the rooms of the two superintending members of the staff, make up a length of 366 feet.

The Chapel	95	feet by	20.
The School-room	105	,,	19.
The Lavatory	62	,,	19.
The Refectory	94	,,	19.
The Bread-store	12	,,	12.
The Kitchen	21	,,	19.
The Linen-room	60	,,	19.
The Laundry	60	,,	19.
The Gas-house and Coal-store.			

The old barrack contains the infirmary, the rooms of the Manager and members of the staff, the store-rooms, and the workshops of the cabinet-maker, tailor, and shoemaker.

Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, cabinet-making, turning, quarrying, gas-making (the whole establishment is lighted with gas), and agriculture, form the occupation of the boys. The shoes and clothing of the staff and inmates are made entirely by the boys, and their workmanship is most creditable. The carpentry, cabinet-making, and turning are much approved by furniture dealers and by the friends of the Reformatory, some of whom have ordered elaborately carved chairs. A considerable profit could be gained by the sale of furniture in Dublin; but the Manager, the Rev. F. J. Lynch, is unwilling to push a trade, or open a depot, lest he might be considered as interfering with the honest artisan.

One hundred acres of land are attached to the Reformatory, but nearly the entire is unreclaimed; and as, after hard work, the boys, owing to the nature of the soil, see little or no return, and being town-reared for the most part, become disheartened at the apparent failure, or absence of evident success. Considering, however, the quality of the soil, and the class of boys by whom it is worked, extensive and valuable improvements have been made.

The system of management is founded upon that of Ruysselede, and the result is most assuring and satisfactory. I have inspected this school on a day when it contained 253 boys, and I found, owing to careful classification, the most complete supervision and individualization in full force in each department.

The educational training is under the management of a former National School teacher, whose care, ability, and tact, I had abundant opportunity of proving in my examination of his classes. The boys are taught reading, writing, ciphering, and geography, and all upon the newest and plainest system. I was very much pleased to find that an excellent fife and drum band has been organized, as I believe that a large Reformatory possessing a band is much easier managed, and the boys are kept in much better humour and spirits, than in one the Manager of which is opposed to the introduction of music. The brass instruments are now of a superior description, as through the kindness of the Hon. Judge Berwick and other friends of the Institution, a special subscription was made towards the band fund during the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in Dublin in the year 1861. The performance is quite as good as that of any ordinary Infantry band.

I regret to find that this is the only school under my inspection in which the cost per head in 1862 is in excess of that in 1861. This is attributable to many causes, the chief being the enormous cost of the carriage of goods from Dublin, and the high price required for milk, &c., in the neighbourhood. The cost of carriage is on an average 60 per cent. over the price of the articles; and I know that every ton of coal consumed in the Reformatory costs for carriage alone 12*s*. The Manager is most desirous to reduce his expenditure to the lowest possible scale; and I hope I shall be able in my next Report to show a considerable reduction in the cost per head.

Notwithstanding that a debt of over £4,000 weighs upon this establishment, a sum of £269 was expended by the Manager during the year in outfits and passage money of emigrants. He informs me that it is his intention to request from the Chief Secretary the discharge at as early a period as it can be safely done, of all boys over sixteen years of age who have been three years in the Reformatory. This is not a temporary rule, but will be the fixed principle of the Institution. This course of proceeding will require a considerable outlay for emigration; and I regret very much that the Manager has not as yet been able to secure the aid of a Patronage Society.

A few months ago a boy, who had enlisted on leaving the Reformatory in 1861, being on furlough, paid a visit to the Manager, and his appearance in uniform, and his marks as a corporal, had a most excellent effect upon his former companions, two of whom have since enlisted, and others intend to follow their example. The visit of this boy to the Reformatory proves the soundness of the plan carried out at Mettray, and adopted by the Manager, namely, impressing upon the boys that the connexion between them and the Institution is never severed; that it is a home to which those who are well conducted and out of employment may return, until a new source of livelihood, or fresh employment can be obtained.

St. Kevin's may be considered the Reformatory School for the city of Dublin, and as such, has done considerable service in reducing juvenile crime, and in breaking up the bands of child-criminals. The Town Council of Dublin have extended to the School an ungrudging and liberal support, being well aware of the good effected through its agency. No city in the United Kingdom required such agency more than Dublin, and their desire that Dublin should possess the advantages of a local Reformatory is thus expressed at page 7 of the Report of the Board of Superintendence of the City of Dublin Prisons, for the year 1854:—

> "The late Board, in their Report, drew the attention of the Council to the subject of Reformatory Schools for juvenile delinquents, with a view of urging the consideration of Government to the claim of this country to participate in the benefit derivable from such institutions, which have now been tested in England, and found to answer the object for which they have been founded by the Legislature.
>
> "The Board, fully appreciating the importance of the subject, and concurring in the sentiments expressed in the last Report, cannot too strongly recommend to the Municipal Council the early adoption of such means of action as will impress upon Government the absolute necessity which exists in this country for the establishment of Reformatory Schools. Any person possessing practical knowledge of the social condition of the juvenile population of Ireland must readily admit that the overwhelming amount of misery and wretchedness, and consequent crime, created by the famine, and existing during a long season of adversity, render the claim of Ireland to similar provisions being made for the care and reformation of youthful offenders, as that existing in England and Scotland, insuperable."

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, was 240; the average monthly number during the year was 248.

The average monthly number under detention in the year 1861 was 205. The following figures show the cost per head in the years

	1861.			1862.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost per head, . .	16	19	6¼	19	14	2
Ditto (food weekly), .	0	2	8¾	0	3	3
Ditto, Clothing do., .	0	0	11¾	0	0	11¾

The payments by parents amounted to £90 11*s.* 6*d.*; the industrial profit was nil; the industrial loss was £356 17*s.* 6*d.*

Of the 240 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, 145 were first commitments.

DUBLIN.

The CORK-STREET REFORMATORY SCHOOL for PROTESTANT GIRLS.

This, for its size, is one of the most perfect Reformatory Schools I have ever visited. Miss Cooke, the Mistress, has had experience in the management of prisoners, and has, in addition, the constant advice and supervision of the Rev. Mr. Shore, who attends as zealously to this School as to that for boys at Rehoboth-place.

The mark system is here carried out in precisely the same manner as in the boys' School, and with equally good and evident effects.

The girls are employed in the ordinary work of thorough-servants, and at needlework; no servant is employed in the Reformatory; and even the painting, glazing, papering of rooms, and whitewashing, are done by the girls, and each takes her place for a month as cook and as parlour-maid.

The school instruction and needlework are under the care of Miss Sharpe; the dresses made by the girls and the mending done by them, would be creditable to any work-school; and I found that, while Miss Cooke and Miss Sharpe insisted upon constant industry of the hands, the school teaching was never neglected. The reading, writing, and ciphering, were quite as satisfactory as I could desire.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, was twelve; the average number during the year was thirteen.

The average number under detention during the year 1861, was 7½; the following figures show the cost per head in the years

	1861.			1862.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . . .	33	15	8½	23	3	2
Ditto (food weekly), . . .	0	3	2¾	0	3	2¾
Ditto, Clothing do., . .	0	0	8¾	0	0	9

The payments by parents amounted to £1 14*s.*; the industrial profit was £20 16*s.* 6*d.*; the industrial loss was nil.

Of the twelve young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, nine were first commitments.

Referring to first commitments, the Committee of this School, in their Fourth Annual Report (that for 1862), expressed their opinion in the following terms:—

"Some persons are of opinion that no child should be sent to a Reformatory School on the *first* conviction. A case has just occurred which abundantly proves the fallacy of that opinion. A girl, then aged 13 years, was convicted in 1861 of a serious larceny. The worthy magistrate who tried the case declared his intention of sending her to a Reformatory School: her parents interceded; her father's employer came forward, and added the weight of his intercession; and the result was that she was sentenced to imprisonment in the city gaol for three months. The natural consequences followed. Her acquaintance with bad characters was enlarged; on leaving prison, the poor child was surrounded with evil associates; she became a ready instrument in the hands of others; and at the last Quarter Sessions for Dublin she was convicted of a serious robbery (by use of false pretences) of valuable jewellery. She was at once sent to the Reformatory School. Had she been sent to it on her first conviction, the expense of all those legal proceedings would have been saved, the property of a respectable citizen would have been spared, and the poor girl herself would have been preserved from the contamination of a common gaol, and the sad life which she led among the evil associates whose acquaintance she had made while there."

The following is the Chaplain's Report :—

"With reference to our girls in the Reformatory School, 103, Cork-street, they are regularly instructed in religion for one hour every day, and for two hours on Sundays. They have all made good progress; all are most attentive to religious instruction, and several prefer it to secular learning. Their attention in church is admirable.

"I have no observations to add, save that, with the present excellent and devoted Matron and Assistant, I see nothing to be desired in the way of the improvement of the girls.

"THOMAS R. SHORE, Honorary Secretary,
"Acting as Chaplain to Juvenile School."

DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

This, the first certified Female Roman Catholic Reformatory School in Ireland, continues to deserve the approbation expressed in the Report for the year 1861, of the late Inspector.

The original intention of the Committee was, that the School should be for the reception of girls whose age did not exceed fourteen years, and who should be committed from the city or from the county of Dublin; but, until other schools were opened, the Committee were induced to relax the rule, and girls of any age, or from any part of Ireland, were received. The Committee, however, have been enabled during the past eighteen months, through the opening of other Reformatory Schools, to return to their original resolution; and they believe that this is the wiser course, as nothing can be more injurious than the association of the younger children with girls of sixteen or seventeen years of age. By this separation, the peculiar training which that most difficult class, criminal children of tender years require, can be fully developed, whilst they are saved from the contamination too often springing from association with those older in years, though less troublesome and irksome to control.

The cheerful appearance of the children in this School is a subject of remark amongst visitors; and I find that the quality and quantity of the needlework done by the girls is not equalled by any other School in Ireland, reformatory or ordinary work school.

In addition to needlework, the children are employed in washing, ironing, and the general duties of laundry-maid; latterly, all the bread, white and brown, used in the Reformatory, is made and baked by the girls. This is the only School under my inspection in which baking is taught.

The buildings are very plain, but well ventilated; and the entire, with the furniture, is kept beautifully neat and clean. The result of the training is such, that the girls on discharge, or when liberated on Licence, are sought for as servants by the better class of tradespeople and small shopkeepers.

The educational instruction is sufficient; and my examinations of the reading, writing, and ciphering enable me to adopt the opinion of Sir Walter Crofton, expressed in the report already quoted:—"The lady who devotes herself to this branch, as well as to the needlework, appears to be particularly gifted with the power of making knowledge interesting to those to whom she imparts it."

The conduct of the children has, with few exceptions, been satisfactory, and there are none of whose reformation I should despair, had the full period of confinement named in the Act (five years,) been given in all cases. However, the Committee state they have observed with the deepest satisfaction that the Recorder of Dublin, and the Divisional Magistrates have, during the past two years, made a five years' sentence the general rule.

A sentence of detention for five years in a Reformatory may, no doubt, appear excessive to those who have never studied the system. But it must be remembered that the child is sent to be reformed, not to be punished; it must be remembered too, that reformation is slow in progress, if it is certain in result. The whole heart and mind of the child must be changed; warped dispositions and feelings must be restored; and thus it comes to pass, as Lord Brougham has wisely said, "There is nothing more certain than that first offences may, by proper treatment of the offenders, be also made last offences." Besides, it should be borne in mind, that after the expiration of half the period of confinement to which the child has been sentenced, the Committee are empowered, under the eighteenth section of the Act, to give the child a Licence to reside with any approved person who may employ her, or she may be tested by being sent on errands beyond the precincts of the school.

The parents or family of the children, unless of disreputable character, are permitted to visit once every quarter, should the conduct of the girl render her worthy of such an indulgence; during such visits, however, a specially appointed member of the staff of management is present the entire time, and no conversation is allowed save in her hearing.

I consider these visits, so paid, as advantageous not alone to the child, but also to the parent. The child knows she is improved in conduct and in disposition; she recollects what she was; she knows what she is; she talks of her past and her present to her parent or friend; perhaps the lady who has charge joins in the conversation, and thus, in many cases, through the instrumentality of a poor child-criminal, the heart of a parent or a friend has been taught to think of God forgotten, and of religion neglected. That these visits are advantageous to the children cannot be doubted. They see in their visitors what the world beyond the Reformatory is; they recollect what their former life was—this is of importance—for the old ways must have been laid aside, and the right to receive the visitors must have been purchased by *good conduct*, which means, in this case, the formation of good habits upon the destruction of bad ones; not alone have good principles been acquired, but also good habits, and this by a practice as nearly voluntary as possible.

There are at present in the Reformatory two girls whose brother is confined in St. Kevin's, Glencree; a third girl has also a brother in that institution; considerable good was effected by permitting these girls to make shirts, blouses, or knit stockings for their brothers; the brothers being permitted to make shoes for the sisters. These are the only cases in which the girls in this Reformatory have relatives in other Schools.

During the two years after the opening of the school, nearly all the girls admitted were well acquainted with each other. Now, however, scarcely any girl admitted is known to the inmates; as, through the operation of the Act, the gangs of young trained criminals in Dublin are broken up. Children fear the long sentence of confinement in the Reformatory. The public, who hesitated before prosecuting a child, certain, upon conviction, to be committed to a common gaol, with all its abominable associations, are most willing to prosecute when the child will be saved from evil courses by training in the Reformatory; and the teachers of thieves think it a useless waste of their vicious industry to train a child in evil courses, who may, at any moment, be rescued from them for even a first offence.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, was 34: the average monthly number during the year was 34.

The average monthly number under detention in the year 1861 was 25. The following figures show the cost per head in the years

	1861.			1862.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head,	23	10	2	19	4	10
Ditto (food weekly),	0	3	8¾	0	4	5¼
Ditto, Clothing do.,	0	0	9¾	0	0	7

The payments by parents amounted to £21 6*s.* 2*d.*

Of the thirty-four young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, thirty were first commitments.

County Limerick.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick.

This, the only Reformatory School for girls in the south of Ireland, is remarkably well arranged, and is conducted in a very satisfactory manner; this I consider to be the result of the experience which the lady who manages it has had in a large Reformatory School at Glasgow. Girls are received as committed, no stipulation being made as to age. This is a course which can be carried out with safety only in Reformatories like this, and at the school at Spark's Lake, Monaghan, where the premises are extensive, and in which individualization and classification can be carefully and minutely conducted. Owing to the fact, that both these important points can be, and are well worked out in the Limerick Reformatory, I have been enabled to have transferred to it, and with the greatest possible advantage, the most refractory girls from other Schools.

Many of the girls in this School are from the country districts;

and I find that such girls, if they have led for any time a criminal life, are less impressionable, and more difficult of reformation, than town girls of the same age, and who have been criminal for an equal period. They are more devoid of good principles of conduct, more addicted to deceit, both in words and actions, their passions are more violent, they are more sensitive to fancied wrong, and much less sensitive to kindness. But, notwithstanding all these difficulties, Mrs. Lockhart has managed her school with complete success, and has tended to reduce in a very marked degree the juvenile female criminal class in the county and city of Limerick; but I regret to find, that in the year ending 31st of December, 1862, she had not received any aid from the Corporation or Grand Jury.

The industrial occupation of the girls consists of shirt-making, lace-making, and laundry work; each department is fully and carefully developed in all its branches.

In reading, writing, and ciphering excellent progress is made; and the girls understand thoroughly the meaning of all that they read.

The total number in the Reformatory on the 31st of December, 1862, was 32; the average monthly number during the year was 30.

The average monthly number under detention in 1861 was 19. The following figures show the cost per head in the years

	1861.			1862.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . .	25	9	11½	18	18	3½
Ditto (food weekly), .	0	2	9½	0	2	8¾
Ditto, Clothing do., . .	0	1	4½	0	0	10¾

The payment by parents amounted to £3 1*s.*; the industrial loss was nil; the industrial profit was £14 16*s.* 8*d.*

Of the thirty-two young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, twenty-three were first commitments.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GOLDEN BRIDGE, County Dublin.

As I have already stated in my Report upon the High Park School, that institution was intended for the reception of girls whose age did not exceed fourteen years; it was therefore necessary to establish one for the reception of girls over that age, and accordingly Mrs. Kirwan, whose name is so well known as the lady superintending the Refuge at Golden Bridge for well-conducted convict women, was induced to open, and take the management of this Reformatory School for the older girls. Referring to this arrangement, and to this school, Sir Walter Crofton, in his Report for 1861, writes as follows:—

"The girls detained in this establishment are decidedly older than those confined at any of the other schools. The younger girls sentenced in Dublin are sent to High Park Reformatory School; those more advanced in years to this establishment.

"I am quite in favour of this arrangement, as I consider it to be most desirable that there should be a classification of age as far as possible, and this is better carried out by sending them to different schools.

"It is quite obvious, however, that this is the cause of having a congestion of older girls, and I fear of those much more experienced in vice, at St. Vincent's Reformatory.

"The most shameless and abandoned of Dublin young criminals are sent here, who, in many cases, although stated to be under sixteen years of age, are apparently twenty or twenty-one. It cannot be expected, therefore, that such an equal and undisturbed order can prevail as in those establishments which receive younger and less vicious criminals. I fear that the reckless and abandoned character of some of the girls committed to this school, very sadly taxes the energy of the lady who superintends its direction."

I regret that I am obliged to adopt these statements and opinions of the late Inspector. Since my appointment in July, 1862, I have been obliged to obtain the Transfer Order, under the twentieth section of the Irish Reformatory Schools' Act, for seven of the inmates, for refractory conduct. I may, however, state that when dispersed among the other Reformatory Schools in which the discipline is stricter than at Golden Bridge, they became tractable and quiet. Although seven appears a large number to transfer from a school, the average monthly number under detention in which was only 34, I am quite satisfied that I should have been obliged to transfer double, or perhaps triple the number had the School been managed by one gifted with less remarkable power of mind and discrimination of character than are possessed by Mrs. Kirwan. Considering the class of girls committed to her school, the reformations made by her, the assured tested reformations, are to me marvellous.

The industrial occupations of the girls consist of washing, making up shirts, and general laundry work; needlework, cutting out shirts, and the use of the sewing machine. The work in each department is thoroughly well done, and the laundry is considered perfect by all who have examined it.

The reading, writing, and ciphering are carefully attended to; and I was much pleased with the writing from dictation of the first class.

As the families of most of the girls are of the worst order, a considerable number of those liberated must be assisted to emigrate; and thus the sum of £90 has been expended during the year on outfits and passage-money. In nearly all these cases I obtained, at the Manager's request, a remission of the unexpired portion of the sentence of detention.

The total number in the Reformatory on the 31st of December, 1862, was 32; the average monthly number during the year was 34.

The average monthly number under detention in the year 1861 was 18.

The following figures show the cost per head in the years

	1861.			1862.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	*£*	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, .	21	5	10½	18	12	5
Ditto (food weekly), .	0	3	3¼	0	2	9½
Ditto, Clothing do., .	0	0	8	0	0	7

The payment by parents amounted to £13 18*s.* 8*d.*; the industrial loss was nil; the industrial profit was £41 6*s.* 6*d.*

Of the 32 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, twenty were first commitments.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

SPARK'S LAKE REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

This is the only Reformatory School for Roman Catholic girls in the province of Ulster, and is conducted in the most efficient and satisfactory manner. The premises are extensive and secure, and admit of the most minute system of classification. This latter is a point of very great importance, as it enables the Manager, Mrs. Beale, to take transfers of those who are considered the "incorrigibles" of other Schools. She has not hesitated to receive some of the most vicious and refractory girls I have ever seen, and has succeeded in changing, not only their conduct, but to all appearance their nature. This is the result of complete individualization, followed by perfect classification.

The industrial employment consists of laundry-work and needlework, to which has been added the care of a dairy, with that of a small farm-yard, in which are pigs and fowl. The girls are also employed in field-work, and in cultivating a large garden.

The buildings are now most conveniently arranged, and although considerable expense has been incurred, I believe that Mrs. Beale and her Committee will find that the expenditure has been in every way a wise one; it has already enabled Mrs. Beale to give powerful evidence of the soundness of the Reformatory principle, and of her own thorough knowledge of every phase of the system, especially of that indicated by Miss Carpenter, when she wrote referring more particularly to girls' schools :—"The *will* of each individual child must be enlisted in her own reformation, and she must be made to feel that without this the efforts of her teachers will be useless. Such confidence must be awakened in the minds of the children towards their teachers as to lead them *willingly* to submit to all the regulations for order, neatness, and regularity, which are an important part of their training, and to yield themselves implicitly to their guidance. From this the child must be taught to *feel* obedience to the Divine Will to be highest happiness, and to *desire* to obey that Will."

The educational instruction is conducted upon the National system, and the reading writing, and ciphering are well taught.

The health of some of the children has not been good, and one death has occurred during the year. The girls had been transferred from other schools as "incorrigible;" and their illness and the one death case, were the results of the former vicious course of life.

The total number in the Reformatory on the 31st of December, 1862, was thirty-one; the average monthly number during the year was twenty-six.

The average monthly number under detention during the year 1861, was twenty-one.

The following figures show the cost per head during the years

	1861. £	s.	d.	1862. £	s.	d.
Cost per head, . . .	28	0	8	23	11	11½
Ditto (food weekly), . .	0	2	11	0	3	10
Ditto, Clothing do., . .	0	0	10¼	0	0	11

The payment by parents amounted to £8 1*s.*; the industrial loss was nil; the industrial profit was £30 4*s.* 1*d.*

Of the thirty-one young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1862, eighteen were first commitments.

Appended to the Return of Commitments, Mrs. Beale adds the following note:—"I find that first commitments are frequently cases of singular cunning and depravity."

APPENDIX, No. IV.

RETURN of Number of INMATES, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

	BOYS.				GIRLS.				
NAME OF SCHOOL AND COUNTY.	Malone, Belfast, Antrim.	Upton, County Cork.	3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	St. Kevin's, Glencree, Wicklow.	103, Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	Golden-bridge, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.
Under Detention, December 31, 1861:									
In School, ...	37	100	18	239	14	39	34	32	26
On Licence, . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
In Prison, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . .	38	100	18	240	14	39	34	32	26
Admitted in 1862, . .	15	51	13	62	3	4	13	6	7
Re-admitted, having absconded in 1862, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Admitted by Transfer, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . .	15	51	13	62	3	4	13	6	7
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1862, .	.	1	1	3	2	4	5	.	2
Absconded and not recovered, Dec. 31, 1862,	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . .	7	1	1	3	2	4	5	.	2
Under Detention December 31, 1862:									
In School, ...	37	147	26	240	12	34	32	32	31
On Licence, . .	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	.	.
In Prison, . . .	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . .	38	148	26	249	13	35	32	32	31
Average Number of Inmates in 1862,	34	135	25	248	13	34	34	30	26

APPENDIX, No. V.

RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

	BOYS.				GIRLS.				
NAME OF SCHOOL AND COUNTY.	Malone, Belfast.	Upton, County Cork.	3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	103, Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, County Dublin.	Golden-bridge, County Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.
AGE AT ADMISSION.									
Under 10,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 10 to 12,	2	15	4	20	1	2	2	2	.
From 12 to 14,	8	25	8	15	2	1	4	1	2
From 14 to 16,	5	11	1	27	1	1	7	3	5
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.									
Not before convicted,	5	30	7	42	2	2	7	3	1
Once,	5	14	1	15	1	.	2	.	2
Twice,	1	2	1	2	.	1	2	2	1
Three times,	3	4	3	3	.	1	2	1	3
Four times,	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Five times and upwards,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.									
Apprenticed, or to Service,	.	.	.	8	1	9	.	2	1
Placed under care of Friends,	.	1	2	16	1	.	2	2	.
Emigrated,	.	.	.	25	.	.	8	.	.
Enlisted,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to Sea,	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Entered the Navy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not retaken,	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged as Incorrigible,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of Disease,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Died in the Schools,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1

RETURN, ABSTRACT of DISCHARGES in Appendix, No. V., showing the Number of Boys or Girls committed under the Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 103, who were Discharged between 31st December, 1861, and 31st December, 1862, with their subsequent Character and Circumstances as far as known:—

DISCHARGED, VIZ.:—	Total.	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.				
		Since Dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Un-known.
Apprenticed, or to Service,	21	.	17	1	.	3
Placed under care of Friends,	24	.	22	1	1	.
Emigrated,	33	.	31	.	.	2
Enlisted,	2	.	2	.	.	.
Sent to Sea,	3	.	3	.	.	.
Entered the Navy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not retaken,	10	.	.	.	.	10
Discharged as incorrigible,	2	.	.	.	.	2
Discharged on account of Disease,	2	.	2	.	.	.
Total,	97	.	77	2	1	17
Died in the Schools,	3	.	.	.	.	.

Certified Reformatory Schools.

APPENDIX, No. VI.

RETURN of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on ACCOUNT and MAINTENANCE, INDUSTRIAL TRAINING, &c., for the Year ending December 31, 1862.

NOTE.—The following Tables have been prepared with the view,—1st, of showing the cost of each Certified Reformatory, under the distinct heads of management, maintenance and disposal of inmates, and buildings; and 2nd, of comparing the expenses of the different schools fairly together.

In reference to the first of these objects,—All charges connected with the superintendence, food, clothing, and lodging of the inmates, are classed and summed up separately. The result gives the cost of maintenance and training, and divided by the average number of inmates gives the cost per head.

Rent of school premises, cost of disposal of inmates by emigration or employment in Ireland, and building expenses, are taken separately. The rent of the land attached to the School is included in the "Farm account," and makes an item in the industrial expenses.

The receipts and payments on account of the industrial departments are given separately, and the value of the stock in hand at the end of the years 1861 and 1862 respectively, is also given, as, in estimating the profit or loss of the industrial employments carried on in any Reformatory, the increase or decrease of the value of the stock must be taken into account.

In reference to the second object,—The Schools are arranged according to the number of their inmates, boys' Schools and girls' Schools being classed respectively together. The weekly cost of food and clothing of the inmates is added, as an important element of the comparison. It will be seen that for the Irish Reformatories the cost per head for food varied for boys from 3*s.* 5¼*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.* per week; and for girls, from 4*s.* 5½*d.* to 2*s.* 8¾*d.*; while the cost of clothing per head varied for boys from 2*s.* 4¼*d.* to 7¾*d.* per week; and for girls, from 11¼*d.* to 7*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The total expenditure for the year was .	11,907	1	0
The receipts were—			
Treasury payments for maintenance .	10,191	19	0
Parents' payments through Inspector .	192	19	11
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. . .	856	16	0
Contributions from Rates . . .	1,976	0	0
Ditto, Voluntary Associations .	—		
Payments for voluntary inmates . .	—*		
Sundries	—		
Total, . .	£25,124	15	11

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* No voluntary inmates are received in any Irish Reformatory. This appears to be a rule with all the Managers; and I hope I shall find them adhering to it; thus preventing trouble and complications of many kinds.

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the several REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.											
	BELFAST. Malone.			CORK. Upton.			DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place.			WICKLOW. St. Kevin's, Glencree.		
	Boys, 34. Officers, 4.			Boys, 135. Officers, 14.			Boys, 25. Officers, 2.			Boys, 248. Officers, 21.		
EXPENDITURE.												
Ordinary Charges.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances to Officers,	130	7	8	571	9	0	117	19	3	963	0	0
Provisions, ...	289	7	7	1,210	1	11	207	1	5	2,117	10	9
Clothing, ...	208	17	4	350	1	9	43	4	4	640	15	0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . .	56	0	8	153	11	10	47	9	11	280	13	9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . .	23	1	7	21	17	7	20	18	6	258	7	7
Furniture and House Sundries, .	74	16	9	257	3	5	40	17	6	230	15	8
Printing and Office Expenses, .	38	16	4	38	6	7	23	13	0	88	12	11
Travelling and Police, . . .	7	0	3	74	8	3	1	12	0	93	7	3
Medical Expenses and Funerals, .	12	17	8	36	8	0	9	16	3	44	6	10
Rewards and Gratuities, . .	7	19	6	9	7	5	9	8	5	42	8	0
Sundries, including Chapel Expenses, ...	72	8	9	17	8	8	3	11	11	128	3	4
Total Ordinary Charges, .	921	14	1	2,802	4	5	525	12	6	4,888	1	1
Cost per Head, ...	27	2	2	20	15	1½	21	0	6	19	14	2¼
Ditto Food (weekly), . .	0	3	3¼	0	3	5¼	0	3	2	0	3	3¼
Ditto Clothing (ditto), . .	0	2	4¼	0	0	11¾	0	0	7¾	0	0	11¾
Extra Charges.												
Rent of School Premises, . .	—			34	0	0	27	10	0	50	0	0
Outfits, Home, ...	—			—			—			48	0	0
Outfits and Passage, Emigration, .	—			—			—			221	0	0
Building, ...	1	16	0	1,586	4	0	—			1,360	6	7
Total Extra Charges, . .	1	16	0	1,620	4	0	27	10	0	1,679	6	7
Industrial Departments.												
Profit, ...	—			—			42	3	3	—		
Loss, ...	131	12	9	315	17	0	—			356	17	6
Stock in Hand, 1861, . . .	—			15	2	0	18	0	7	123	0	0
Ditto, 1862, . . .	—			11	10	0	27	7	6	151	0	0
RECEIPTS.												
Treasury Allowance, ...	588	10	3	2,367	2	5	416	8	3	4,385	12	11
Payments of Parents, . . .	12	16	6	36	17	1	4	14	0	90	11	6
Payments from Rates, . . .	4	1	1	428	6	3	56	14	0	1,049	3	3
Subscriptions and Legacies, . .	295	12	11	—			99	2	6	141	8	0
Total Receipts, ...	901	0	9	2,832	5	9	576	18	9	5,666	15	8

on account of Maintenance, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

GIRLS.					
DUBLIN. 103, Cork-st. Girls, 13. Officers, 2.	DUBLIN CO. High Park. Girls, 34. Officers, 5.	DUBLIN CO. Golden Bridge. Girls, 34. Officers, 3.	LIMERICK. St. Joseph's. Girls, 30. Officers, 7.	MONAGHAN. Spark's Lake. Girls, 26. Officers, 5.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
					EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Ordinary Charges.*
92 17 8	95 0 0	132 0 0	170 0 0	110 0 0	Salaries and Allowances to Officers.
109 7 3	393 11 9	247 1 9	213 6 8	259 9 5	Provisions.
25 4 10	52 10 6	53 13 10	70 5 1	63 16 8	Clothing.
24 4 9	24 16 4	53 17 0	38 7 6	35 10 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
11 8 6	11 19 6	14 12 2	11 16 11	24 7 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
16 12 9	35 5 6	32 10 10	5 5 6	41 9 0	Furniture & House Sundries.
12 13 0	5 13 3	6 19 5	4 8 2	10 4 10	Printing & Office Expenses.
1 4 6	—	—	—	3 9 11	Travelling and Police.
3 12 8	11 4 7	14 17 10	15 0 0	17 5 0	Medical Expenses & Funerals
1 16 10	—	27 9 10	19 0 0	0 19 0	Rewards and Gratuities.
1 18 2	24 3 5	50 0 0	20 0 0	47 0 10	Sundries, including Chapel Expenses.
301 0 11	654 4 10	633 2 8	567 8 10	613 11 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
23 3 2	19 4 10	18 12 5	18 18 3⅓	23 11 11⅓	Cost per Head.
0 3 2¾	0 4 5¼	0 2 9½	0 2 8¾	0 3 10	Ditto Food (weekly).
0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 7¼	0 0 10¾	0 0 11¼	Ditto Clothing (ditto).
					Extra Charges.
35 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	15 0 0	92 4 6	Rent of School Premises.
1 13 6	40 0 0	10 0 0	—	2 10 0	Outfits, Home.
—	—	80 0 0	—	—	Outfits & Passage, Emigration
—	—	198 7 0	7 7 11	243 5 10	Building.
36 13 6	90 0 0	338 7 0	22 7 11	338 0 4	Total Extra Charges.
					Industrial Departments.
18 10 4	20 18 7	41 6 6	14 16 8	30 4 1	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.
3 14 0	—	—	—	31 10 0	Stock in Hand, 1861.
2 6 2	—	—	—	21 14 0	Ditto, 1862.
					RECEIPTS.
221 5 1	602 18 8	610 1 8	535 17 7	464 2 2	Treasury Allowance.
1 14 0	21 6 2	13 18 8	3 1 0	8 1 0	Payments of Parents.
27 18 6	178 10 9	136 18 7	—	94 7 7	Payments from Rates.
84 3 0	12 15 6	62 19 6	5 0 0	155 14 7	Subscriptions and Legacies.
335 0 7	815 11 1	823 18 5	543 18 7	722 5 4	Total Receipts.

APPENDIX, No. VII.

Return showing the Amounts received in each quarter from Parents, with the sums paid to each Reformatory School in the Year 1862:—

Reformatory Schools.	For Quarters ending												Total.		
	31st March.			30th June.			30th Sept.			31st Dec.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast, . . .	2	19	0	3	18	6	2	8	0	3	11	0	12	16	6
Upton, county Cork, . . .	5	12	6	7	15	0	10	3	6	13	6	1	36	17	1
Rehoboth, Dublin, . .	0	18	0	1	1	6	1	1	6	1	13	0	4	14	0
St. Kevin's, Glencree, . .	18	1	3	23	4	9	20	6	1	28	19	5	90	11	6
Cork-street, Dublin, . . .	0	3	0	0	18	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	1	14	0
High Park, county Dublin, .	4	10	2	5	8	2	5	18	8	5	9	2	21	6	2
Golden-bridge, county Dublin,	2	18	0	3	17	4	3	15	10	3	7	6	13	18	8
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	0	14	0	0	17	0	0	11	6	0	18	6	3	1	0
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, .	1	14	0	1	13	6	1	16	6	2	17	0	8	1	0
Total, . .	37	9	11	48	13	9	46	10	7	60	5	8	192	19	11

The entire expense of collecting and distributing this money was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of transmitting money orders from the provinces to this office, ...	0	13	3
Ditto transmitting same to Schools, . .	0	13	9
Collector's (Mr. Ryan) salary, . . .	50	0	0
Total, . . .	£51	7	0

APPENDIX, No. VIII.

Return of the Payments made by the Treasury for the care and maintenance of Young Offenders in Reformatory Schools in Ireland, in the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862:—

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MALES.												
St. Kevin's, Glencree, .	537	2	5¼	3,009	9	7	4,229	12	1	4,385	12	11
Rehoboth, Dublin, . .	2	2	0	131	11	0	266	12	0	416	8	3
Malone, Belfast, . .	—			123	3	0	398	0	6	588	10	3
Upton, co. Cork, . .	—			19	19	0	1,033	17	0	2,367	2	5
FEMALES.												
Golden-bridge, . . .	23	1	6	267	19	2	471	0	8	610	1	8
High Park, . . .	169	19	11¾	399	17	7	557	17	10	602	18	8
103, Cork-street, Dublin, .	19	14	8½	124	5	0	171	17	0	221	5	1
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	59	8	0	276	18	9	493	7	9	535	17	7
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, .	15	5	0	264	17	10	390	8	6	464	2	2
Total, . . .	826	13	7½	4,618	0	11	8,012	13	4	10,191	19	0

The following is an abstract of the above Return of payments :—

	£	s.	d.
1859, .	826	13	7½
1860, .	4,618	0	11
1861, .	8,012	13	4
1862, .	10,191	19	0
Total,	£23,649	6	10½

APPENDIX, No. IX.

RETURN showing the number of Young Offenders Committed to Reformatory Schools by Judges, by the Recorder of Dublin, by Chairmen at Quarter Sessions, by Justices at Petty Sessions, and by Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts, in the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862 :—

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Judges.				Recorder, Dublin.				Chairmen at Quarter Sessions.			
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
MALES.												
St. Kevin's, Glencree, .	6	4	2	5	10	6	1	13	11	13	3	3
3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	2	.	1	1	.
Malone, Belfast, . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Upton, co. Cork, . .	.	1	9	8	.	3	9	2	.	3	11	4
FEMALES.												
High Park, co. Dublin, .	.	1	1	.	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	1
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	2
103, Cork-street, Dublin, .	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Golden-bridge, co. Dublin,	.	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	.	2	2	.
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2
Total, . .	8	10	17	17	18	17	13	19	13	27	23	16

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Bench at Petty Sessions.				Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts.				Totals.	Total Males and Females.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.		
MALES.										Males.
St. Kevin's, Glencree, .	21	38	3	13	58	69	18	27	324	
3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	1	1	3	4	.	6	7	3	34	
Malone, Belfast, . .	2	18	10	11	.	.	.	.	45	
Upton, co. Cork, . .	.	5	27	26	.	4	34	9	155	
										558
FEMALES.										Fem.
High Park, co. Dublin, .	.	.	2	.	18	10	10	3	53	
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	4	10	10	3	2	.	.	.	42	
103, Cork-street, Dublin, .	2	.	4	.	1	1	1	2	19	
Golden-bridge, co. Dublin,	1	2	3	6	4	8	8	4	53	
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	7	1	2	1	5	2	1	.	29	
										196
Total, . .	38	75	64	64	88	100	79	48	754	

APPENDIX, No. X.

Return showing the Sums paid by the Grand Juries or Town Councils of the places named, during the year 1862, with the Schools to which the Money was paid and the Amounts contributed to each. The total is £1,986, and each of the Grand Juries or Town Councils (excepting the Grand Jury of the county of Antrim) contributes at the rate of 2*s.* per head per week, but the Grand Jury of Antrim fixed their scale at 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per week.

Locality.	Malone, Belfast.	Upton, Co. Cork.	Rehoboth, Dublin.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park.	Golden-bridge.	Spark's Lake.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Total.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
County Down, . . .	4 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 1
„ Cork, . . .	—	7 9 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 9 5
„ Dublin, . .	—	26 1 4	7 7 4	139 3 0	1 14 0	24 18 10	—	—	—	199 4 6
City of Dublin, . .	—	275 4 2	49 6 8	716 8 0	26 4 6	153 11 11	136 18 7	55 13 2	—	1,413 7 0
„ Cork, . . .	—	119 11 4	—	17 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	136 14 1
County Antrim, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 14 5	—	38 14 5
„ Wexford, . .	—	—	—	37 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	37 11 4
„ Galway, . .	—	—	—	15 18 10	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 10
City of Galway, . . .	—	—	—	16 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	16 9 2
„ Kilkenny, . .	—	—	—	10 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 8 0
County Tipperary, N.R., .	—	—	—	21 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	21 0 8
„ Tipperary, S. R., .	—	—	—	45 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	45 0 10
City of Waterford, . .	—	—	—	12 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	12 9 9
Drogheda, ...	—	—	—	5 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	5 2 11
County Clare, . . .	—	—	—	12 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	12 8 0
Total, . .	4 1 1	428 6 3	56 14 0	1,049 3 3	27 18 6	178 10 9	136 18 7	94 7 7	—	1,986 0 0

APPENDIX, No. XI.

PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A list of the places from which Payments have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under detention in Reformatory Schools, during the Year ending 31st December, 1862 :—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Antrim,	Antrim,	0	12	0
"	Belfast,	26	16	3
Cork,	Cork,	5	14	6
"	Bandon,	1	10	0
"	Millstreet,	3	2	6
Dublin,	Dublin,	140	14	8
"	Clontarf,	2	12	0
"	Lucan,	0	6	0
"	Rathfarnham,	0	13	0
"	Swords,	1	6	0
Kerry,	Tralee,	0	1	6
Kildare,	Naas,	1	8	0
Limerick,	Limerick,	7	9	0
"	Kilfinane,	0	1	0
Mayo,	Swinford,	0	3	6
Waterford,	Waterford,	0	8	0
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	0	2	0
Total amount received from Parents in Ireland,		£192	19	11

The total number of children under detention in Reformatory Schools in England, in 1861, was 3,488. The Parental Contributions amounted to £2,359 12*s.* 8*d.*, or 67 per cent. on the whole number. The total number of children under detention in Reformatory Schools in Scotland, in 1861, was 849. The Parental Contributions amounted to £62 18*s.*, or nearly 7½ per cent. on the whole number. The total number of children under detention in Reformatory Schools in Ireland, in 1862, was 591. The Parental Contributions amounted to £192 19*s.* 11*d.*, or 33 per cent. on the whole number.

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